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# **SECTION A: OPTICS**

## REFLECTION OF LIGHT

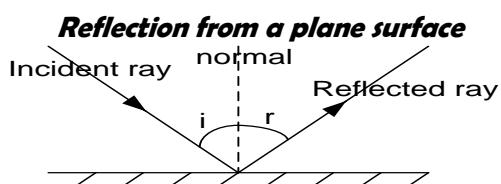
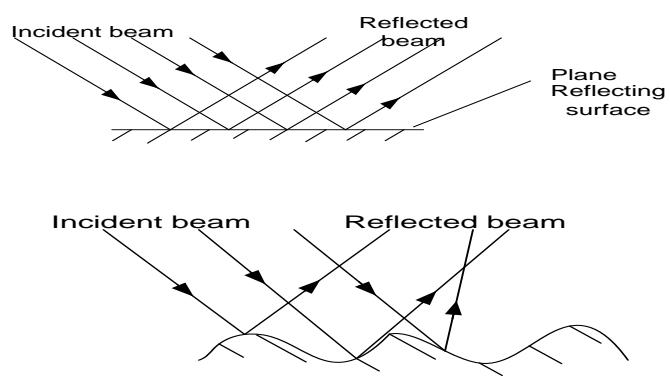
**Reflection is the bouncing of light as it strikes a reflecting surface.**

# Types of reflection

- a) **Regular reflection.** This is the type of reflection where an incident parallel beam is reflected as a parallel beam when light falls on a smooth surface e.g. plane mirror, paper, clear water, highly polished surfaces.

- ### b) Irregular (diffuse) reflection

This is the type of reflection where an incident parallel beam is reflected in different directions when light falls on a rough surface e.g. iron sheets, unclear water, etc.



*i* = angle of incidence (angle between the normal and incident ray)  
*r* = angle of reflection (angle between the normal and reflected ray)

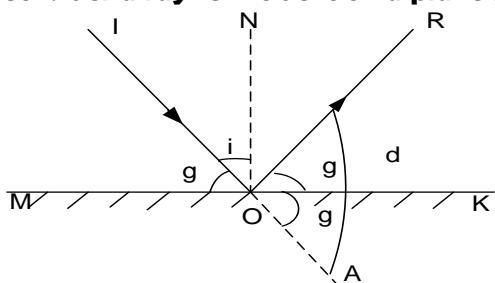
## **LAW\$ OF REFLECTION**

**Law 1: The incident ray, the reflected ray and the normal at the point of incidence all lie in the same plane.**

**Law 2: The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.**

### ***Deviation of light by a plane mirror***

**Consider a ray IO incident on a plane mirror M at a glancing angle q**



$$< IOM = < ROM^1 = g$$

$$\langle IOM \rangle = \langle M^1 OA \rangle = g$$

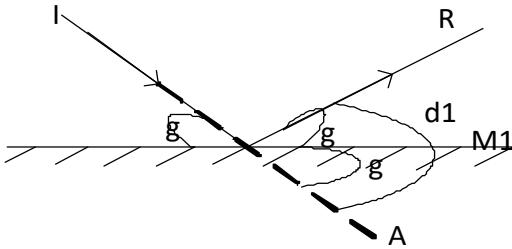
deviation  $d = \langle ROM^1 - \langle M^1 OA = g + g$

$$\therefore d = 2g$$

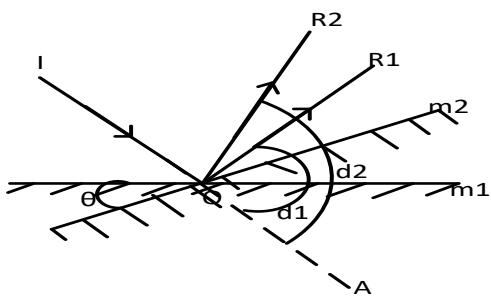
## ROTATION OF A PLANE MIRROR

**REFLECTION OF A PLANE MIRROR**  
**Consider a ray IO incident on a plane mirror in position M at a glancing angle  $\alpha$ .**

**the deviation produced**  $d_1 = 2g \dots (1)$



**When the mirror is rotated through an angle  $\theta$  to  $M_2$ , keeping the direction of the incident ray IO constant.**



**The new glancing angle** =  $g + \theta$

**The new deviation**  $d_2 = 2(g + \theta)$

**The reflected ray turns through**  $\angle R_1 O R_2$

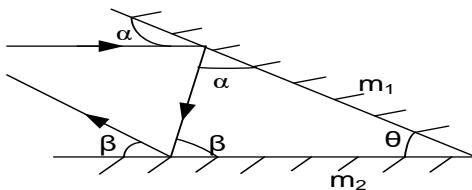
$$\angle R_1 O R_2 = d_2 - d_1$$

$$= 2(g + \theta) - 2g$$

$$= 2g + 2\theta - 2g$$

$$= 2\theta$$

#### DEVIATION BY SUCCESSIVE REFLECTION AT TWO INCLINED MIRRORS



**A ray is incident onto a plane mirror  $m_1$  and is reflected**  
**The glancing angle** =  $\alpha$  and  
**deviation d caused** =  $2\alpha$

- ❖ **When the ray is reflected at mirror  $m_2$ , the new glancing angle is  $\beta$  and new deviation  $2\beta$**
- ❖ **The total deviation,  $d = 2(\alpha + \beta)$  clockwise**

$$\text{but } \beta + \theta + \alpha = 180$$

$$\beta + \alpha = 180 - \theta$$

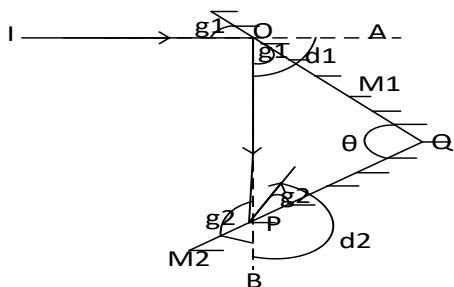
$$d = 2(180 - \theta)$$

$$d = (360 - 2\theta) \text{ clockwise}$$

$$\text{Or } 360 - (360 - 2\theta) = 2\theta \text{ anticlockwise}$$

**Alternatively**

**Consider a ray IO incident on a plane mirror  $M_1$ , which is incident at an angle  $\theta$  to a plane mirror  $m_2$**



**The glancing angle on  $M_1$  is  $g_1$ ,**

**The deviation caused by  $M_1$ ,**  
 $d_1 = 2g_1 (\text{clockwise})$

**The glancing angle on  $M_2$  is  $g_2$ ,**

**The new deviation caused by  $M_2$ ,**

$$d_2 = 2g_2(\text{anti clockwise})$$

$$g_1 + \theta = g_2$$

**The net deviation**  $D = d_1 + d_2$

$$D = -2g_1 + 2g_2$$

### **From triangle OPO,**

**Optical level in the mirror galvanometer.**  
**it is used to detect or measure small currents.**

**A small mirror M, is rigidly attached to the system which rotates when current flows in it.**

**When there is no current flowing through the coil, the beam of light from the source is normal (perpendicular to the mirror at position M<sub>1</sub>), hence the reflected ray forms a bright spot of light at position O linear vertical scale.**

The diagram illustrates a rotating system. A vertical axis labeled 'm1' is shown, with a circular object attached to it. A curved arrow indicates clockwise rotation. A horizontal line labeled 'd' extends from the center of the rotating object. A vertical line labeled 'x' is also shown. To the right, a vertical wall has a circular hole labeled 'o'. A light source is positioned at the top of the wall, and a ray of light is shown traveling horizontally towards the hole. The distance between the light source and the hole is labeled 'a'.

**When the current to be measured passes through the coil, the mirror rotates through angle  $\theta$  and the spot of light is obtained on the scale.**

**This ray forms a bright spot of light on the scale at a distance  $x$  from therefore the reflected ray turns into  $2\theta$ .**

### **Advantages of the optical lever over the mechanical type**

- The light spot is of negligible weight and hence no energy is wasted in moving the scale.
  - It is very sensitive to very small current changes since it is very capable of multiplying by two the angle of rotation of the coil to which the mirror is attached.

### Question

**An optical galvanometer of sensitivity 0.4 radians per  $\mu\text{A}$  is used to measure 0.2  $\mu\text{A}$ . If the distance between the coil and the scale is 30cm. find the displacement of the spot of light on which scale from its initial position.**

## Solution

$$1\mu A \rightarrow 0.4 rad$$

$$0.2\mu rads \equiv 0.2 \times 0.4 \equiv 0.08rads$$

$$\theta = 0.08 \text{ rad}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{x}{d}$$

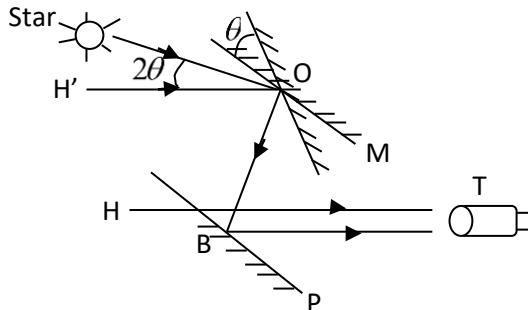
$$2\theta = \frac{x}{d}$$

$$0.16 = \frac{x}{30}$$

$$x = 4.8 \text{ cm}$$

## THE SEXTANT

This is an instrument which is used for measuring the angle of elevation of heavenly bodies such as the star and the sun. It consists of a half silvered fixed mirror, P and a fully silvered plane mirror, M which can be rotated about its axis.



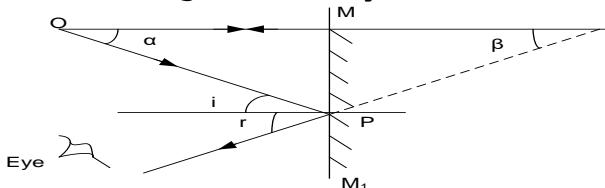
- ❖ Looking through telescope, T mirror M is turned until the view of horizon H' seen by successive reflections at O and B and

the view of horizon H seen through unsilvered part of P are coincident.

- ❖ At this point M and P are now parallel. The angular position of mirror M,  $\theta_1$  on the scale is noted
- ❖ The mirror is now rotated until the image of the star is seen to coincide with the horizon H and the angular position of the mirror M  $\theta_2$  is noted.
- ❖ The angle of rotation  $\theta = |\theta_2 - \theta_1|$  is calculated.
- ❖ The angle of deviation is  $2\theta$ . The angle of elevation of the star is got from  $2\theta$

### Formation of images by a plain mirror

An image is formed by intersection of at least two rays.



Consider an object O placed in front of a plane mirror. Rays of light from O are reflected from the mirror and appear to come from I. I is the virtual image of O

$$\begin{aligned} i &= r \text{ (laws of reflection of light)} \\ i &= \alpha \text{ (alternate angles)} \\ r &= \beta \text{ (corresponding angles)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$$

Since side MP is common to both triangles  $\Delta OMP$  and  $\Delta IMP$ , the triangles are congruent

Hence  $OM = MI$

### PROPERTIES OF IMAGES FORMED BY A PLANE MIRROR.

1. The image is at the same distance behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror.
2. The images have the same size as the object.
3. The images are erect (upright)
4. The images are laterally inverted (rotated through  $180^\circ$  in the mirror).

The image is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front.

Alternatively

From the diagram

$$\begin{aligned} i &= r \text{ (laws of reflection of light)} \\ i &= \alpha \text{ (alternate angles)} \\ r &= \beta \text{ (corresponding angles)} \\ \alpha &= \beta \end{aligned}$$

Taking tan both sides

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \alpha &= \tan \beta \\ \frac{MP}{OM} &= \frac{MP}{IM} \end{aligned}$$

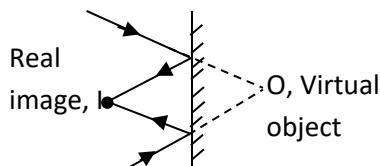
Hence  $OM = MI$

**5. The images are virtual (they cannot be formed on the screen).  
Lateral inversion is the side ways reversal of the image of an object.**

## THE REAL AND VIRTUAL IMAGES

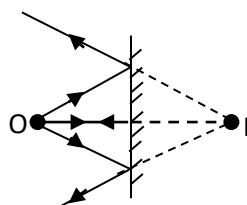
### A real image

**It is one which can be formed on the screen and is formed by the actual intersection of light rays**

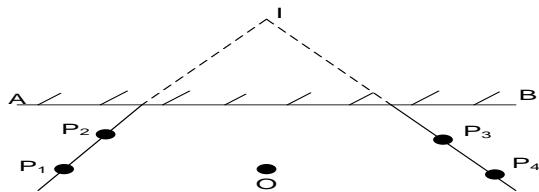


### A virtual image

**It is one that cannot be formed on a screen and is formed by the apparent intersection of light rays e.g. images formed by plane mirrors, concave lenses and convex mirrors.**



## LOCATION OF AN IMAGE ON PLANE MIRRORS



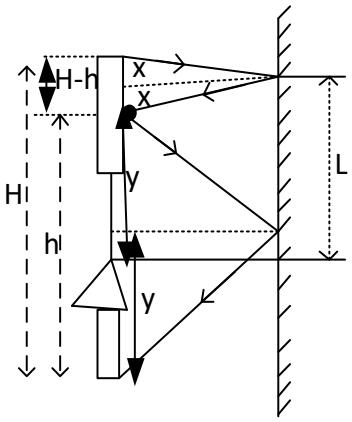
- **An object pin O is placed in front of a plane mirror AB, on a white sheet of paper.**
- **Looking from side A of the mirror, two pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are placed so that they look**

**to be in straight line with the image of the pin O.**

- **The experiment is repeated with pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  on side B.**
- **The pins and the mirror are removed and lines drawn through the pin marks  $P_1P_2$  and  $P_3P_4$  to meet at I. I is the position of the image.**

### Minimum vertical length of a plane mirror

1. **A girl 11 meters tall stands in front of a plane mirror which is vertical. If her eye level is h meters above the ground, show that the minimum size of the plane mirror she can use in order for her to see the whole of herself in it is  $\frac{H}{2}$ .**



$$x = \frac{H - h}{2}$$

$$2y = h \leftrightarrow y = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{H - h}{2} + \frac{h}{2}$$

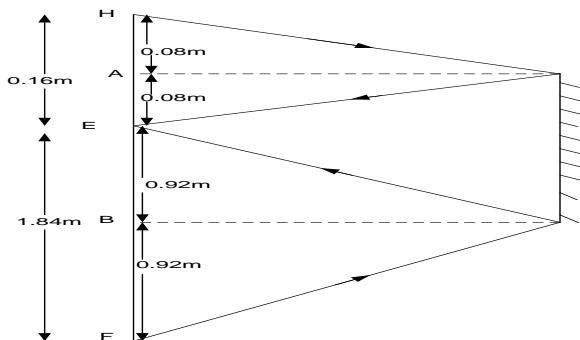
$$L = \frac{H}{2}$$

$$L = x + y$$

$$\text{but } 2x = H - h$$

**2. A man 2m tall whose eye level is 1.84m above the ground looks at his image in a Vertical mirror. What must be the minimum vertical length of the mirror so that the man can see the whole of himself completely in the mirror? ?**

**Solution**



**Rays from the top of the man are reflected from the top of the mirror and are incident in the man's eyes (point E is the man's eye level)**

**Since  $HA = AE$  then,**

$$AE = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot 0.16 = 0.08m$$

**Similarly  $EB = BF$ .**

$$\text{Thus } EB = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot 1.84 = 0.92m$$

**The minimum length of the mirror =  $AE + EB$**

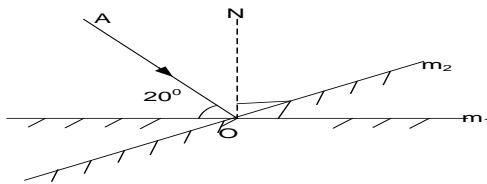
$$= 0.08 + 0.92$$

$$= 1m$$

**Hence the minimum length of the mirror is half the height of the object**

### EXERCISE: 1

1. **What is meant by reflection of light?**
2. **State the laws of reflection of light**
3. **Distinguish between regular and diffuse reflection of light**
4. **Show with the aid of a ray diagram that when a ray of light is incident on a plane mirror, the angle of deviation of a ray by the plane surface is twice the glancing angle.**
5. **Derive the relation between the angle of rotation of a plane mirror and the deviation of a reflected ray, when the direction of the incident ray is constant.**
6. **An incident ray of light makes an angle of  $20^\circ$  with the plane mirror in position m<sub>1</sub>,as shown below**



**Calculate the angle of reflection, if the mirror is rotated through  $6^\circ$  to position  $m_2$  while the direction of the incident ray remains the same.**

8. (i) Show that an incident ray of light reflected successively from two mirrors inclined at an angle  $\theta$  to each other is deviated through an angle  $2\theta$ .  
 (ii) Name one application of the result in 8(i) above.
9. Describe how a sextant is used to determine the angle of elevation of a star.
10. Show that the image formed in a plane mirror is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front
11. With the aid of a ray diagram, explain how a thick plane mirror forms multiple images of an object.

## REFLECTION IN CURVED MIRRORS

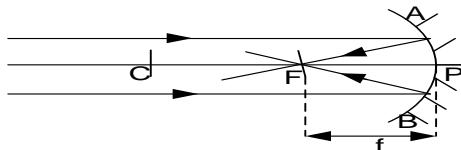
### CURVED MIRRORS (Spherical mirrors)

Curved mirrors are mirrors whose surfaces are obtained from a hollow transparent sphere.

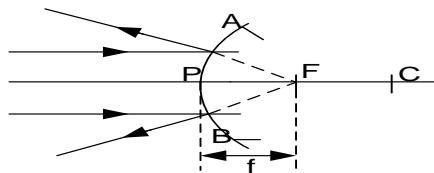
There are two types of curved mirrors;

- i) Concave mirror (converging mirror)
- ii) Convex mirror (diverging mirror)

**Concave (Converging) mirror:** it is part of the sphere whose centre C is in front of its reflecting surface and the reflecting surface is curved inwards.



**Convex (Diverging) mirror:** it is part of the sphere whose centre C is behind its reflecting surface and the reflecting surface is curved outwards.



Where;

P is the pole of the mirror

r is the radius of curvature.

F is the principal focus (focal point)

APB – Aperture

C is the centre of curvature

PFC – Principal axis

f is the focal length

### Terms used in Curved mirrors:

1. Centre of curvature C: it is the centre of the sphere of which the mirror forms part.
2. Radius of curvature r: it is the distance between the pole of the mirror and the centre of curvature.
3. Pole of the mirror: it is the mid-point (centre) of the mirror surface.
4. Principal axis CP: it is the line that passes through the centre of curvature and the

**pole of the mirror.**

**5. Secondary axis:** line through the center of a thin lens or through the center of curvature of a concave or convex mirror other than the principal axis of the lens or mirror

**6. Paraxial rays:** These are rays close to the principal axis and make small angles with the principal axis.

**7. Marginal rays:** These are rays furthest from the principal axis of the mirror and converge at different points of the principal axis of a concave mirror.

- 8.(i) Principal focus "F" of a concave mirror:** it is a point on the principal axis where light rays close and parallel to the principal axis converge after reflection by the mirror. A concave mirror has a real principal focus.
- (ii). Principal focus "F" of a convex mirror:** it is a point on the principal axis where light rays which are close and parallel to the principal axis appear to diverge from after reflection by the mirror

A convex mirror has a virtual principal focus.

**9. (i) Focal length, f of a concave mirror:** it is the distance from the pole of the mirror to the principal focus

**(ii) Focal length, f of a convex mirror:** it is the distance from the pole of the mirror to the principal focus of a convex mirror.

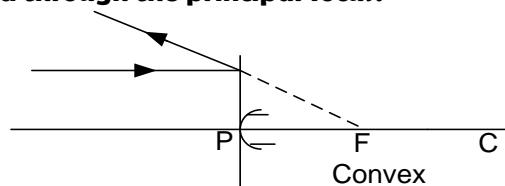
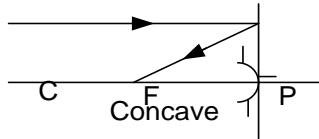
**10. Aperture of the mirror:** it is the length of the mirror surface.

**11. central rays :** the are rays which are close and parallel to the principal axis of a concave mirror and converge at the same point on the principal axis of the concave mirror.

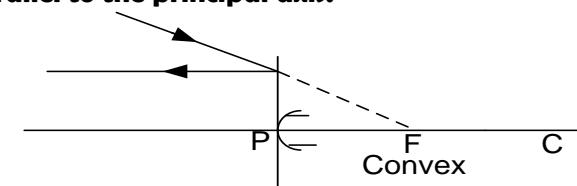
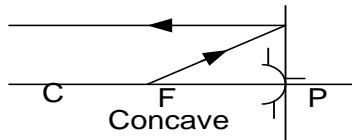
#### **GEOMETRICAL RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAY DIAGRAMS (TO LOCATE IMAGE POSITIONS)**

**1. Rays are always drawn from the top of the object.**

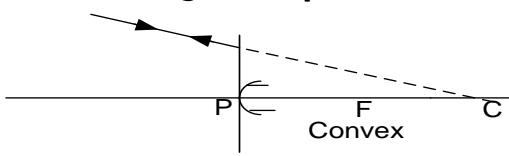
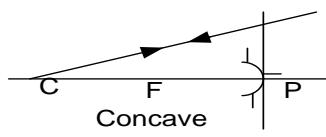
**2. A ray parallel to the principal axis is reflected through the principal focus.**



**3. A ray through the principal focus is reflected parallel to the principal axis.**



**4. A ray through the centre of curvature is reflected back along its own path.**



**5. Rays incident to the pole are reflected back, making the same angle with the principal axis.**

**6. At least two rays are used i.e. (3 and 2) or (2 & 4). Their point of intersection is where the image is, and it is always the top of the image.**

**NOTE:**

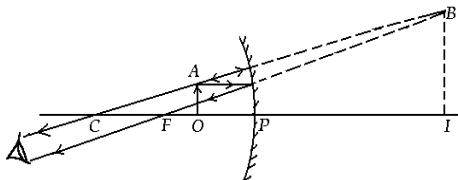
**(i) The normal due to reflection at the mirror surface at any point must pass through the centre of curvature.**

**(ii) The image position can be located by the intersection of two reflected rays initially coming from the object.**

## IMAGES FORMED BY A CONCAVE MIRROR

The nature of the image formed by a concave mirror is either real or virtual depending on the object distance from the mirror as shown below;

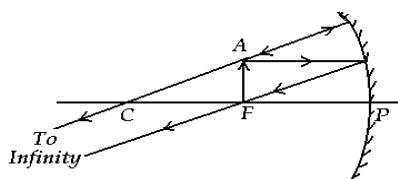
**Object between F and P**



- 1) Virtual
- 2) Erect
- 3) Magnified

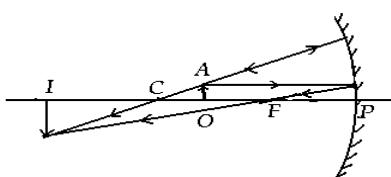
The property of a concave mirror to form erect, virtual and a magnified image when the object is nearer to the mirror than its focus makes it useful as a shaving mirror and also used by dentists for teeth examination.

**Object at F**



The image is formed at infinity, virtual and upright

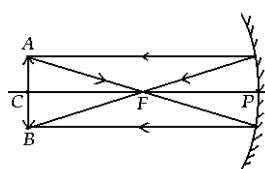
**Object between F and C**



**Nature of the image**  
Beyond C  
Real  
Inverted  
Magnified

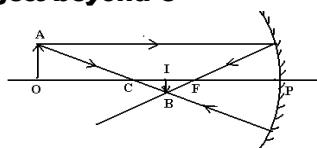
**Object at C**

**Nature of the image**



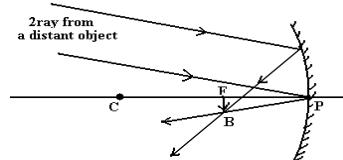
- 1) At C
- 2) Real
- 3) Inverted
- 4) Same size as the object

**Object beyond C**



**Nature of the image**  
Between C and F  
Real  
Inverted  
Diminished

**Object at infinity**



**Nature of the image**  
1) At F  
2) Real  
3) Inverted  
4) Diminished

## USES OF CONCAVE MIRRORS

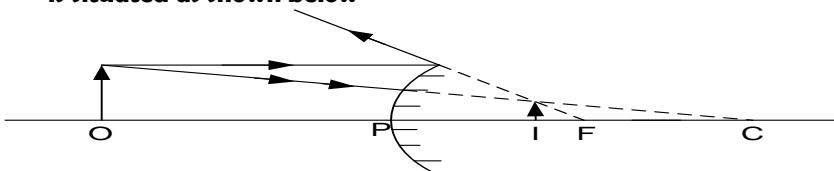
- (i) They are used as shaving mirrors.
- (ii) They are used by dentists for teeth examination.
- (iii) They are used as solar concentrators in solar panels.
- (iv) They are used in reflecting telescopes, a device for viewing distant objects
- (v) They are used in projectors, a device for showing slides on a screen.

**Advantage of concave mirror over convex mirror**

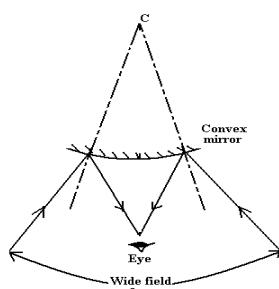
It forms magnified and erect images

### IMAGES FORMED BY A CONVEX MIRROR

The image of an object in a convex mirror is erect, virtual, and diminished in size no matter where the object is situated as shown below



In addition to providing an erect image, convex mirrors have got a wide field of view as illustrated below.



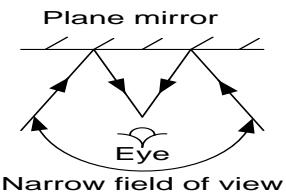
**Note.** A convex mirror can form real images if it receives converging rays targeting any point between Focal point & and its optical centre like in the above case( If the screen was placed at the position of the eye above a real image will be formed on it)

### Convex mirrors

- (i) They are used as driving mirrors. This is because they always form erect images and have a wide field of view.
- (ii) Used in super markets to observe the activities of customers
- (iii) Used in security check points to inspect under vehicles

**Advantages of convex mirrors over plane mirrors**

- i) They have a wide field of view
- ii) They form erect images



**Disadvantages of convex mirrors**

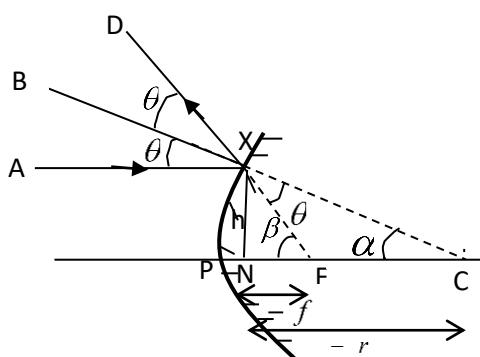
It diminishes images ,giving a wrong impression to drivers that the object behind is very far

### Relation between focal length and radius of curvature

- (a) Concave mirror



**Alternatively**



$$\begin{aligned} & \angle AXC = \angle CXF = \theta \text{ (law of reflection)} \\ & \angle BXD = \angle FXC = \theta \text{ (opposite angles)} \\ & \angle XCP = \angle AXC \rightarrow \theta = \alpha \text{ (alternate angles)} \end{aligned}$$

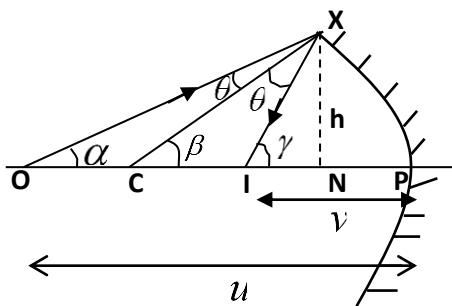
**Thus**  $\theta + \alpha = \beta$

## **MIRROR FORMULAR**

## 1. Point object

### **(a) Concave mirror**

**Consider a point object O on the principal axis of a concave mirror**



**From triangle OXC;  $\theta = \beta - \alpha$ .....(1)**

**From triangle CXI;**  $\theta = \gamma - \beta$ .....(2)

**From eqn1 and eqn2**

$$\alpha + \alpha = \beta \rightarrow 2\alpha = \beta \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

**For small angles in radians;**

$$\tan \alpha \cong \alpha = \frac{h}{CN}$$

# Similary

$$\tan\beta \cong \beta = \frac{h}{EN}$$

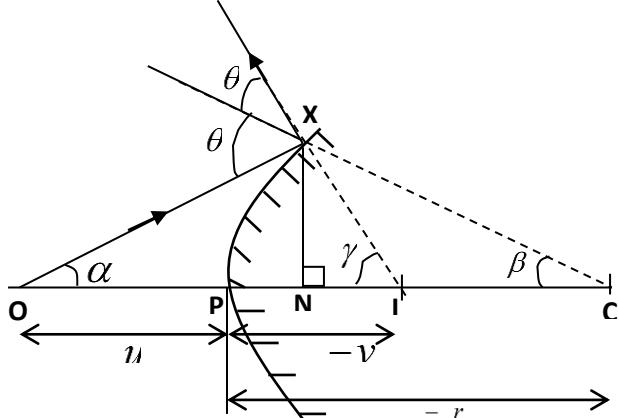
**Equation (1) becomes**

**Since N is very close to P then**

$$\text{Put (3) into (2)} \quad \frac{2}{-r} = \frac{1}{-f}$$

$$r = 2f$$

**(b) Convex mirror**



**From triangle OXC;  $\theta = \beta + \alpha$ .....(1)**

**From triangle CXI;**  $2\theta = \gamma + \alpha$ .....(2)

**From eqn1 and eqn2**

$$\beta - \alpha = \gamma - \beta$$

$$2(\beta + \alpha) = \gamma + \alpha$$

*for small angles in radians*

$$\begin{aligned} \tan\alpha &\approx \alpha = \frac{XN}{ON} \\ \tan\beta &\approx \beta = \frac{XN}{NC} \\ \tan\gamma &\approx \gamma = \frac{XN}{IN} \end{aligned}$$

Since N is very close to P then  $ON \approx OP = u$

$$\begin{aligned} IN &\approx IP = -\nu \\ NC &\approx CP = -r \end{aligned}$$

## Where

**u =object distance**

**v = image distance**

**f = focal length**

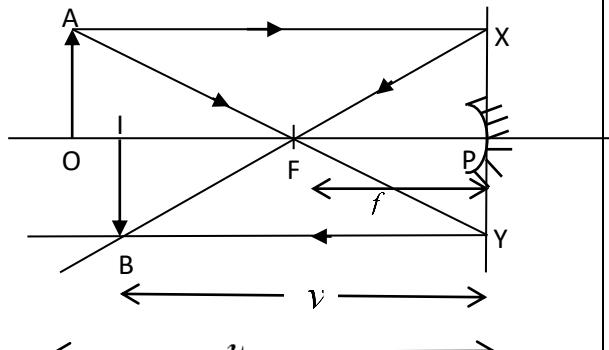
**r = radius of curvature**

$$\frac{\frac{2}{CP}XN}{\frac{2}{-r}} = \frac{XN}{IP} - \frac{XN}{OP}$$

**But**  $r = 2f$

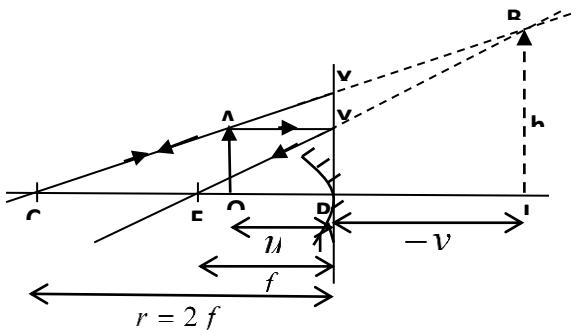
$$\frac{2}{2f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

**(i) Formation of a real finite image of a real finite object by a concave mirror.**



similary  $\Delta XFP$  and  $\Delta IFB$  are similar triangles

### **Formation of a virtual finite image of a real finite object by a concave mirror.**



**Triangles FPY and FBI are similar**

$$\frac{IB}{PY} = \frac{FI}{FP} = \frac{FP + PI}{FP} = \frac{f - v}{f} \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

**Triangles CBI and CAO are similar**

$$\frac{IB}{OA} = \frac{CI}{OC} = \frac{PC + PI}{PC - OP} = \frac{2f - v}{2f - u} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

**Since  $PY=OA$  then equation (1)=(2)**

$$\frac{f - v}{f} = \frac{2f - v}{2f - u}$$

$$f(2f - v) = (2f - u)(f - v)$$

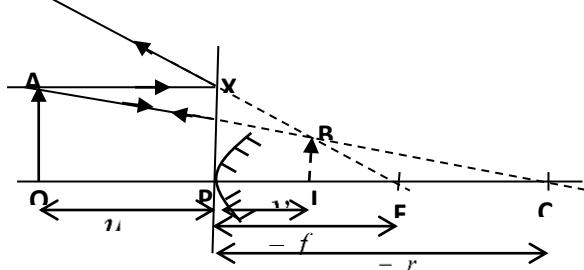
$$2f^2 - vf = 2f^2 - 2fv - uf + uv$$

$$uv = fv + uf$$

dividing through by  $uvf$ ;     $\frac{uv}{uvf} = \frac{fv}{uvf} + \frac{uf}{uvf}$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

### **(iii) Formation of a finite**



**Triangles BIC and AOC are similar**

**Triangles  $\text{PXF}$  and  $\text{BIF}$  are similar**

**Since** AO = XP then eqn (1) = (2)

$$\frac{u - 2f}{v - 2f} = \frac{-f}{v - f} \rightarrow (v - f)(u - 2f) = f(v - 2f)$$

$$uv - 2fv - uf + 2f^2 = fv - 2f^2$$

$$uv = fv + uf$$

dividing through by  $uvf$ ;     $\frac{uv}{uvf} = \frac{fv}{uvf} + \frac{uf}{uvf}$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

## Sign convention

- ❖ Distances of real objects and real images are positive ie  $u$  and  $v$  for real objects and real images are positive.
  - ❖ Distances of virtual objects and virtual images are negative i.e  $u$  and  $v$  for virtual objects and virtual images are negative.
  - ❖ Focal length  $f$ , for a concave mirror is positive and negative for a convex mirror.

## **LINEAR MAGNIFICATION**

**It is defined as the ratio of the image height to object height.**

Or;

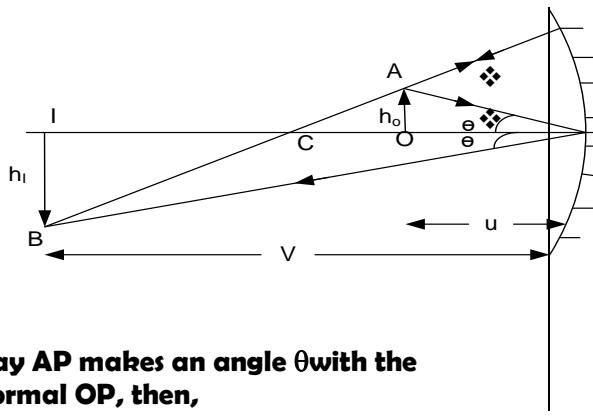
**Magnification is the ratio of image size to object size**

$$m = \frac{\text{height image}}{\text{height object}}$$

**Magnification can also be obtained by determining the ratio of distance of the image from the mirror ( $v$ ) to the distance of the object from the mirror ( $u$ )**

$$m = \frac{\text{image distance } (v)}{\text{object distance } (u)}$$

**Consider the incidence of ray AP on to the pole of a concave mirror from an object of height  $h$  placed a distance,  $u$ , from the mirror and then reflected back making the same angle with the principal axis to form an image of height  $h_i$ , located at distance,  $v$ , from the mirror as shown**



From  $\triangle OAP$ ,  $\tan \theta = \frac{h_o}{u}$  ----- (i)

From  $\triangle IPB$ ,  $\tan \theta = \frac{h_i}{v}$  ----- (ii)

Equating equation (i) and (ii) gives.

$$\frac{h_o}{u} = \frac{h_i}{v}$$

Thus magnification,  $m = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{h_i}{h_o}$

**Ray AP makes an angle  $\theta$  with the normal OP, then,**

### Example

1. An object 1cm tall is placed 30cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 20cm. find ;

- (i) The position of the image
- (ii) The size of the image formed
- (iii) The magnification of the image

**Solution**

- (i)  $h_o = 1\text{cm}$ ,  $h_i = ?$ ,  
 $u = 30\text{cm}$ ,  $v = ?$ ,  
 $f = 20\text{cm}$   
 (concave mirror)

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$V = 60\text{cm}$$

**Positive sign means the image is real (60cm in front of the mirror)**

$$(ii) M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\frac{h_i}{1} = \frac{60}{30}$$

$$h_i = 2\text{cm}$$

$$(iii) m = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{60}{30}$$

$$m = 2$$

**Or**

$$M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$M = 2$$

2. An object 10cm tall is placed 30cm in front of a convex mirror of focal length 20cm. Find;

- (i) The position
- (ii) The size of the image formed.

**Solution**

- (i)  $h_o = 10\text{cm}$ ,  $h_i = ?$ ,  
 $u = 30\text{cm}$ ,  $v = ?$ ,

$f = -20\text{cm}$  (convex mirror)

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{-20} = \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{-5}{60}$$

$$V = -12\text{cm}$$

**Negative sign means the image is virtual (12cm behind the mirror)**

$$(ii) M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\frac{h_i}{10} = \frac{12}{30}$$

$$h_i = 4\text{cm}$$

3. A small object is placed on the principal axis of a convex mirror of radius of curvature of 20cm. Determine the position of the image when the object is 15cm from the mirror

**Solution**

- $u = 15\text{cm}$ ,  $v = ?$ ,  $r = 20\text{cm}$ ,

$$f = \frac{r}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10\text{cm}$$

$f = -10\text{cm}$  (convex mirror)

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{-5}{30}$$

$$V = -6\text{cm}$$

**Negative sign means the image is virtual (6cm behind the mirror)**

4. A concave mirror with radius of curvature 40cm forms an image of real object which is placed 25cm from the mirror

- (a) What is the focal length of the mirror
- (b) Calculate the distance of the image from the mirror and give its nature

**Solution**

$$(a) f = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$f = \frac{40}{2}$$

$$f = 20\text{cm}$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{v} &= \frac{1}{100} \\ v &= 100\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

5. An object is placed 10cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 15cm. Find the image position and magnification.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{15} &= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{v} &= \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{10} \\ v &= -30\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

The negative sign implies that the image formed is virtual and it is formed 30cm from

the mirror

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Magnification, } M &= \frac{v}{u} \\ m &= \frac{30}{10} = 3\end{aligned}$$

6. The image of an object in a convex mirror is 6cm from the mirror. If the radius of curvature of the mirror is 20cm, find the object position and the magnification.

**Solution:**

$$\text{For a convex mirror, } f = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$f = \frac{-20}{2}$$

$$f = -10\text{cm}$$

$v = -6\text{cm}$  (The image in a convex mirror is always virtual)

$$\text{Using the mirror formula } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{u} &= \frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-6} \\ u &= 15\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Magnification, } M = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{6}{15} = 0.4$$

7. Show that an object and its image coincide in position at the centre of curvature of a concave mirror. Hence find the magnification produced in this case.

**Solution**

At the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, object distance

$u = r$  and

$r = 2f$  where  $r$  is the radius of curvature of the mirror.

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{r} &= \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{v} &= \frac{1}{2r} - \frac{1}{r}\end{aligned}$$

$v = r$   
Thus the image is also formed at the centre of curvature and therefore it coincides in position with its object.

$$\text{Hence, } M = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$\therefore$  The object and its image are of the same size in this case.

### Relationship between $m$ , $v$ and $f$

$$\text{From } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

multiplying all through by  $v$

$$\frac{v}{f} = \frac{v}{v} + \frac{v}{u}$$

$$m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$$

### Relationship between $m$ , $u$ and $f$

$$\text{From } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

multiplying all through by  $u$

$$\frac{u}{f} = \frac{u}{v} + \frac{u}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{u}{f} - 1$$

### Examples

1. A small objects placed in front of a spherical mirror gives a real image and 4 times the size of the object. When the object is moved 10cm towards the mirror a similarly magnified virtual image is formed. Find the focal length of the mirror

**Solution**

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{u}{f} - 1$$

$$u_1 = \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + 1 \right) f \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$u_2 = \left( \frac{1}{m_2} + 1 \right) f \dots \dots \dots (2)$$



(ii) magnification  $m = m_1 m_2$

$$m = \frac{v_1}{u_1} \times \frac{v_2}{u_2}$$

$$m = \frac{60}{20} \times \frac{14}{35} = 1.2$$

4. A small convex mirror is placed 60cm from the pole and on the axis of a large concave mirror of radius of curvature 200cm. The position of the convex mirror is such that a real image of a distant object is formed in the plane of a hole drilled through the concave mirror at its pole.

(a) (i) Draw a ray diagram to show how a convex mirror forms an image of a non-axial point of a distant object

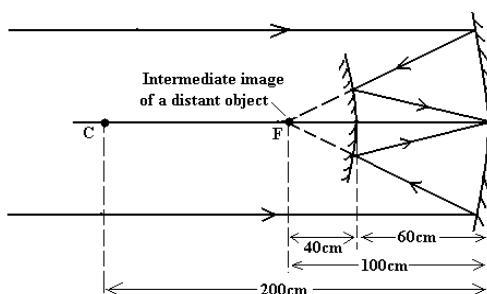
(ii) Suggest a practical application for the arrangement of the mirrors in a (i) above.

(b) Calculate the

(i) radius of curvature of the convex mirror.

(ii) height of the real image if the distant object subtends an angle of  $0.5^\circ$  at the pole of the convex mirror.

Solution(b) i)



(ii) The mirror arrangement shown is used in a reflecting telescope, a device for viewing distant objects

(b) (i) Consider the action of a concave mirror

The image of a distant object is formed at the principal focus of the concave mirror. This image acts as a virtual object for a convex mirror.

Consider the action of a convex mirror

$u = -40\text{cm}$  and  $v = 60\text{cm}$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} \text{ where } r = 2f$$

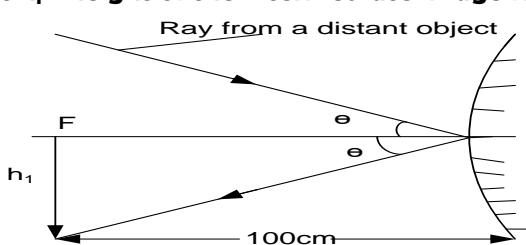
$$\frac{2}{r} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

$$r = \frac{2uv}{u+v} = \frac{2(-40)(60)}{-40+60} = -240\text{cm}$$

The required radius of curvature  $r = 240\text{cm}$

(ii) Consider the magnification produced by a convex mirror

Let  $h_1$  = height of the intermediate image formed by a concave mirror as shown.



$$\tan 0.5^\circ = \frac{h_1}{100}$$

$$h_1 = 0.8727\text{cm}$$

$h_1$  = Height of image formed by a convex mirror

$$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$h_2 = \frac{60}{40} \times 0.8727 = 1.3\text{cm}$$

Required image height = 1.3cm

## EXERCISE:2

- Define the terms centre of curvature, radius of curvature, principal focus and focal length of a converging mirror.**
- Distinguish between real and virtual images.**
- Explain with the aid of a concave mirror the term caustic surface.**
- Explain why a parabolic mirror is used in searchlights instead of a concave mirror**
- An object is placed a distance  $u$  from a concave mirror. The mirror forms an image of the object at a distance  $v$ . Draw a ray diagram to show the path of light when the image formed is:**
  - real**
  - virtual**
- Give two instances in each case where concave mirrors and convex mirrors are useful.**
- (i) Explain the suitability of a concave mirror as a shaving mirror.**
  - Explain with the aid of a ray diagram why a convex mirror is used as a car driving mirror.**
- Show with the aid of a ray diagram, that the radius of curvature of a concave mirror is twice the focal length of the mirror**
- Use a geometrical ray diagram for a concave to derive the relation  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$**
- Derive the relation connecting the radius of curvature  $r$  object distance  $u$  and image distance  $v$  of a diverging mirror.**
- An object is placed perpendicular to the principal axis of a concave mirror of focal length  $f$  at a distance  $(f + x)$  and a real image of the object is formed at a distance  $(f + y)$ . Show that the radius of curvature  $r$  of the mirror is given by  $r = 2\sqrt{xy}$**
- (i) Define the term linear magnification.**
  - Show that in a concave mirror, linear magnification =  $\frac{\text{image distance}}{\text{object distance}}$ .**
  - A concave mirror of focal length 15cm forms an erect image that is three times the size of the object. Determine the object and its corresponding image position.**
  - A concave mirror of focal length 10cm forms an image five times the height of its object. Find the possible object and corresponding image positions.**

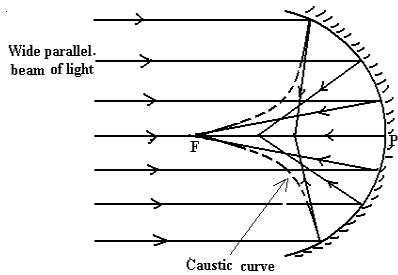
[Ans: (iii)  $u = 10\text{cm}$ ,  $v = -30\text{cm}$ , (iv)  $u = 12\text{cm}$ ,  $v = 60\text{cm}$  OR  $u = 8\text{cm}$ ,  $v = -40\text{cm}$ ]
- A concave mirror forms on a screen a real image which is twice the size of the object. The object and screen are then moved until the image is five times the size of the object. If the shift of the screen is 30cm, determine the**
  - focal length of the mirror**
  - shift of the object [Answers: (i)  $f = 10\text{cm}$  (ii)  $3\text{cm}$  ]**
- A concave mirror of radius of curvature 20cm faces a convex mirror of radius of curvature 10cm and is 28cm from it. If an object is placed midway between the mirrors, find the nature and position of the image formed by reflection first at the concave mirror and then at the convex mirror.**

[Answer: A final virtual image is 17.5cm behind the convex mirror ]
- A small convex mirror is placed 100cm from the pole and on the axis of a large concave mirror of radius of curvature 320cm. The position of the convex mirror is such that a real image of a distant object is formed in the plane of a hole drilled through the concave mirror at its pole.**
  - (i) Draw a ray diagram to show how a convex mirror forms an image of a non-axial point of a distant object**
  - Suggest a practical application for the arrangement of mirrors in a (i) above.**
  - Calculate the radius of curvature of the convex mirror**
- If the distant object subtends an angle of  $3 \times 10^{-3}$  radians at the pole of the concave mirror, calculate the**
  - size of the real image that would have been formed at the focus of the concave mirror.**
  - size of the image formed by the convex mirror [ Ans: (a)(iii) 150cm (b)(i) 0.48cm(ii) 0.8cm ]**
- A converging mirror produces an image whose length is 2.5 times that of the object. If the mirror is moved through a distance of 5cm towards the object, the image formed is 5 times as long as the object. Calculate the focal length of the mirror. An( $f=25\text{cm}$ )**

- 17.** A concave mirror forms an image half the size of the object. The object is then moved towards the mirror until the image size is three quarters that of the object. If the image is moved by a distance of 0.8cm. find the;
- Focal length of the mirror
  - New position of the object An( $f=3.2\text{cm}$ ,  $7.47\text{cm}$ )
- 18.** A real image is formed 40 cm from a spherical mirror, the image being twice the size of the object. What kind of mirror is it and what is the radius of curvature.
- 19.** An object is 4cm high. It's desired to form a real image 2cm high and 96cm from the object. Determine the type of mirror required and focal length of the mirror.
- 20.** A dentist holds a concave mirror of focal length 4cm at a distance of 1.5 cm from the tooth. Find the position and magnification of the image which will be formed.
- 21.** A concave mirror of radius of curvature 25cm faces a convex mirror of radius of curvature 20cm with the convex mirror 30cm from a concave mirror. If the object is placed mid way between two mirrors, find the nature and position of the image formed by reflection
- By concave mirror
  - By convex mirror

### REFLECTION OF A PARALLEL WIDE BEAM OF LIGHT AT CURVED MIRRORS

Consider the reflection of a wide parallel beam of light incident on a concave mirror as shown.

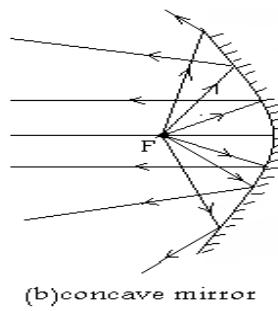
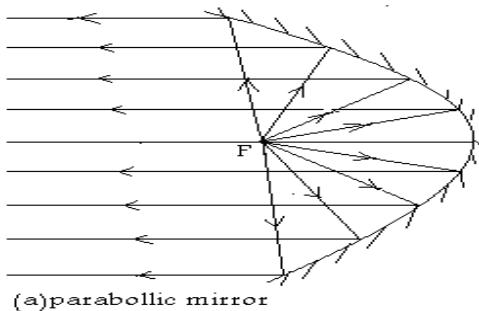


When a wide parallel beam of light is incident on a concave mirror, the different reflected rays are converged to different points. However these reflected rays appear to touch a surface known as a caustic surface (A surface on which every reflected ray from the mirror forms a tangent to) and has an apex at the principal focus F.

#### NOTE

- The marginal rays furthest from the principal axis are converged nearer to the pole of the mirror than the central rays.
- Similarly, if a wide parallel beam of light is incident on a convex mirror, the different reflected rays appear to have diverged from different points.

### COMPARISON OF CONCAVE AND PARABOLIC MIRRORS ( Reversing light)



- ❖ When a lamp is placed at the principal focus of a concave mirror, only rays from this lamp that strike the mirror at points close to the principal axis will be reflected parallel to the principal axis and those striking at points well away from the principal axis will be reflected in different

- directions and not as a parallel beam as seen in (b) above. In this case the intensity of the reflected beam practically diminishes as the distance from the mirror increases.
- When a lamp is placed at the principal focus of a parabolic mirror, all rays from this lamp that strike the mirror at points close to and far from the principal axis will be reflected parallel to the principle axis as seen in (a) above. In this case the intensity of the reflected beam remains practically undiminished as the distance from the mirror increases. This accounts for the use of parabolic mirrors as search lights other than concave mirrors.

Note:

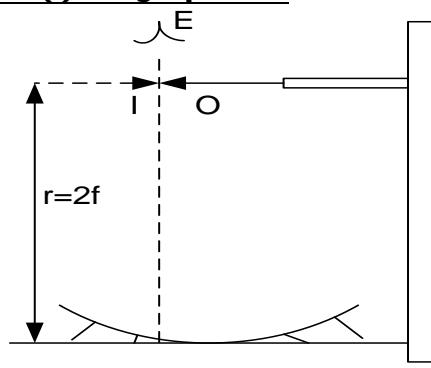
A parabolic mirror has the advantage of reflecting the light source placed at the focus parallel to the principal axis with undiminished intensity.

#### Uses of Parabolic mirrors

They are used as reflectors in search light, torches, car head lamps.

### DETERMINATION OF THE FOCAL LENGTH OF A CONCAVE MIRROR.

#### Method (1) Using a pin at C



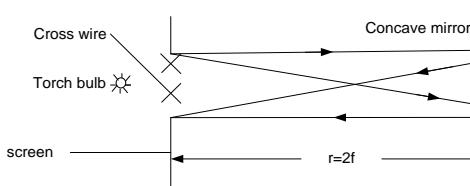
- A concave mirror is placed on horizontal bench with its reflecting surface facing upwards
- A pin is then clamped horizontally on a retort stand such that its tip lies along the principal axis of the mirror
- The pin is moved up and down until the pin coincides with its own image.
- The distance  $r$  from the pole, to the pin is measured and recorded.
- The focal length  $f = \frac{r}{2}$

#### NOTE :

(i) In the position where there is no parallax between the object pin and its image, there is no relative motion between the object and its image when the observer moves the head from side to side.

(ii) When the pin coincides with its image, the rays are incident normal to the mirror and are thus reflected along their own path. Therefore the pin coincides with its image at the centre of curvature of the mirror.

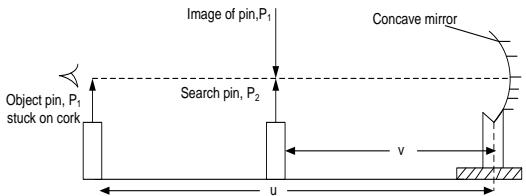
#### Method (2) Using an illuminated object at C



- A source of light is placed behind the hole of the screen consisting of cross wires.

- A concave mirror is mounted in a holder, and moved to and from in front of the screen until a sharp image of the cross-wire is formed on the screen adjacent to the cross-wire.
- The distance between the mirror and the screen is measured and recorded and this is the radius of curvature,  $r$ .
- The focal length,  $f$  is got from  $f = r/2$ .

#### Method (3) Using no parallax method in locating V ( Graphical analysis method )



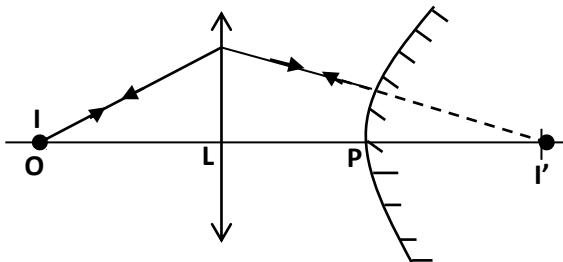
- An object pin  $P_1$  is placed at a distance  $u$  in front of a mounted concave mirror so that its tip lies along the principal axis of the mirror and it forms an inverted image.

**NOTE:**

- If a graph of  $\frac{1}{u}$  against  $\frac{1}{v}$  is plotted, then each intercept  $C$  of such a graph is equal to  $\frac{1}{f}$ .  
Hence  $f = \frac{1}{C}$
- A graph of  $m$  against  $v$  gives the slope as  $\frac{1}{f}$
- A graph of  $u + v$  against  $uv$  gives the slope as  $\frac{1}{f}$

### AN EXPERIMENT TO DETERMINE THE FOCAL LENGTH OF THE CONVEX MIRROR

#### Method (1) Using a convex lens.



- An illuminated object  $O$  is placed in front of a convex lens,  $L$  and the screen is placed behind the lens and moved to and from until a sharp image  $I'$  is formed on it.
- The distance  $LI'$  between the lens and the screen is measured and recorded.

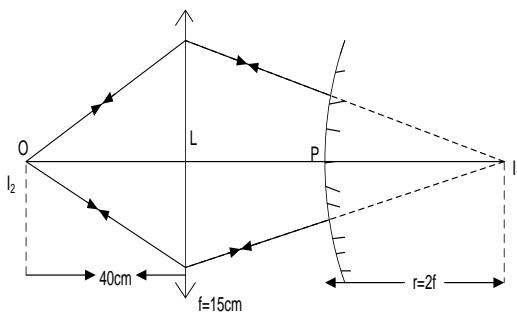
- The distance of the object pin from the mirror is measured,  $u$ .
- A search pin  $P_2$  placed between the mirror is and pin  $P_1$  is adjusted until it coincides with the image of pin  $P_1$ .
- The distance  $v$  of pin  $P_2$  from the pole is measured.
- The procedure is repeated for several values of  $u$  and the results are tabulated including values of  $uv$ , and  $u + v$ .
- A graph of  $uv$  against  $u + v$  is plotted and the slope  $s$  determined and this gives the focal length.

- The convex mirror is whose focal length,  $f$  is required is placed coaxially between  $L$  and  $I'$
- The mirror is adjusted until a sharp image is formed besides the object
- The distance  $LP$  between the lens and the mirror is measured and recorded.
- Since the rays are reflected back along their own path, then they are falling on the mirror normally and point  $I'$  is the centre of the curvature of the concave mirror.
- Radius of curvature  $r = -(LI' - LP)$
- The Focal length  $f$  is obtained from  $f = \frac{r}{2}$

#### Examples

- An object  $O$  is placed 40cm in front of a convex lens of focal length 15cm forming an image on the screen. A convex mirror situated 4cm from the lens in the region between the lens and the screen forms the final image besides object  $O$ .
  - Draw a ray diagram to show how the final image is formed.
  - Determine the focal length of the convex mirror.

#### Solution



**Consider the action of a convex lens**

$$u = 40\text{cm}, \text{and } f = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\text{From } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{40}$$

$$v = 24\text{cm}$$

$$\text{The radius of curvature } r = (24 - 4)\text{cm}$$

$$= 20\text{cm}$$

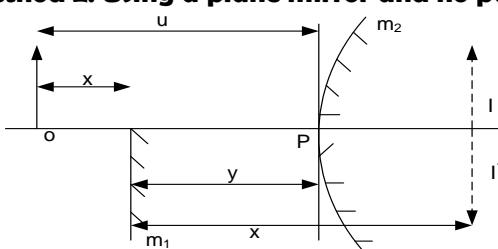
**Using the relation  $r = 2f$**

$$\Rightarrow 2f = 20\text{cm}$$

$$\therefore f = 10\text{cm}$$

**Thus  $f = -10\text{cm}$  "The centre of curvature of a convex mirror is virtual"**

### Method 2: Using a plane mirror and no parallax method



- ❖ An object pin O is placed in front of convex mirror  $m_2$  such that it forms a virtual diminished image at I
- ❖ The distance  $u$  of object O from convex mirror is measured

**Note:**

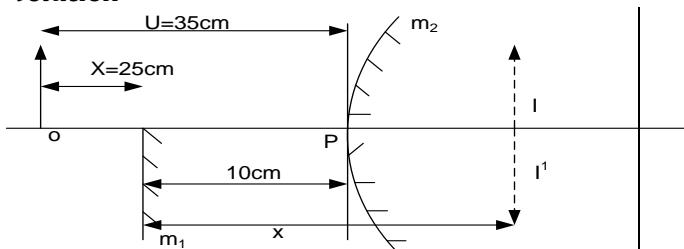
(i) The two images coincide when they are as far behind the plane mirror as the object is in front.

(ii) Substituting for  $u = (x + y)$  and  $v = -(x - y)$  in the mirror formula gives  $f = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2y}$

### Examples

1. A plane mirror is placed 10cm in front of a convex mirror so that it covers half of the mirror surface. A pin 25cm in front of a plane mirror gives an image which coincides with that of the pin in the convex mirror. Find the focal length of the convex mirror.

**Solution**



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\text{Where } u = (x + y) \text{ and } v = -(x - y)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{-(25 - 10)}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{35} - \frac{1}{15}$$

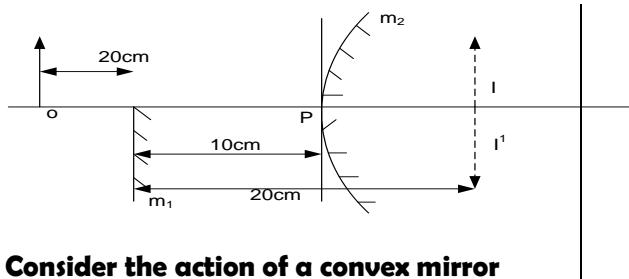
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{-20}{525}$$

$$f = \frac{525}{-20}$$

$$f = -26.25\text{cm}$$

2. A plane mirror is placed 10cm in front of a convex mirror so that it covers about half of the mirror surface. A pin 20cm in front of the plane mirror gives an image in it, which coincides with that of the pin in the convex mirror. Find the focal length of the convex mirror.

**Solution**



Consider the action of a convex mirror

$$u = 30\text{cm} \text{ and } v = -(20 - 10) = -10\text{cm}$$

**"The image formed is virtual"**

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{-10}$$

$$f = -15\text{cm}$$

### EXERCISE:3

1. Describe an experiment to determine the focal length of a concave mirror.
2. You are provided with the following pieces of apparatus: A screen with cross wires, a lamp, a concave mirror, and a meter ruler. Describe an experiment to determine the focal length of a concave mirror using the above apparatus including graphical analysis.
3. Describe an experiment, including a graphical analysis of the results to determine the focal length of a concave mirror using a no parallax method.
4. Describe an experiment to measure the focal length of a convex mirror
5. Describe how the focal length of a diverging mirror can be determined using a convex lens.
6. Describe how the focal length of a convex mirror can be obtained using a plane mirror and the no parallax method.
7. A plane mirror is placed at a distance  $d$  in front of a convex mirror of focal length  $f$  such that it covers about half of the mirror surface. A pin placed at a distance  $L$  in front of the plane mirror gives an image in it, which coincides with that of the pin in the convex mirror. With the aid of an illustration, Show that  $2df = d^2 - L^2$

## REFRACTION OF LIGHT

**Refraction is the change of direction of light propagation of light as it travels from one medium to another.**

Or

**Refraction is the bending of light rays as they travel from one medium to another.**

### Explanation of refraction

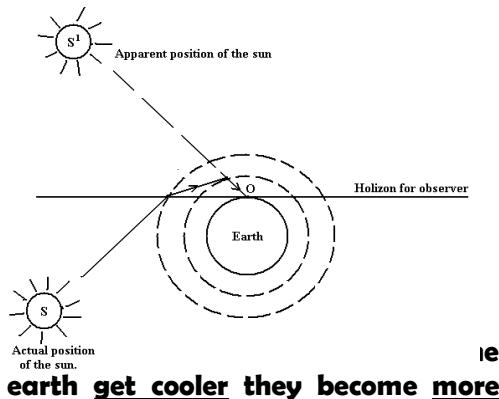
The bending of light is as a result of the change in speed as light travels from one medium to another. The change in speed of light usually leads to the change in direction unless if the ray is incident normally.

The speed of light in air is higher than the speed of light in glass or water.

Glass and water are therefore said to be denser than air also is denser than water.

### Explanation of Some Effects of Refraction

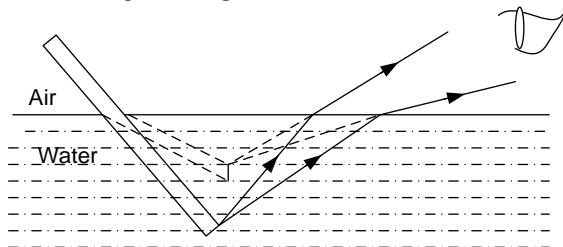
#### 1. Appearance of the sun when setting in the West



denser than layers of air higher up.  
Light from the sun is therefore progressively refracted towards the normal

- ❖ Rays of light which would propagate away from the earth are therefore refracted on to the earth
- ❖ When received by an observer on earth, they give an impression of presence of the sun above the horizon  
A similar effect is seen when the sun is rising in the morning.

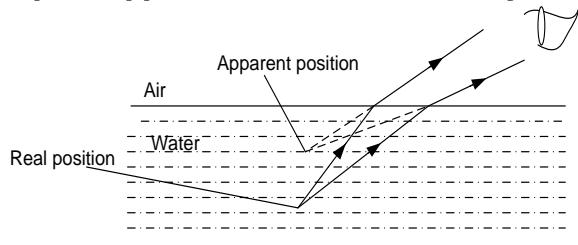
#### 2. A stick partially immersed in water



Any stick held in a slanting position in water appears to be bent.

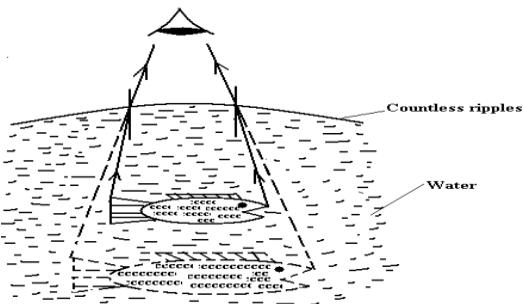
When light rays pass from an object under water to air i.e. from a denser medium to a less dense medium, they are refracted away from the normal. As a result part of the stick under water appears to be raised up. The part outside is seen in its normal position and the end result is that the stick appears bent.

#### 3. A pond appears shallower than it really is



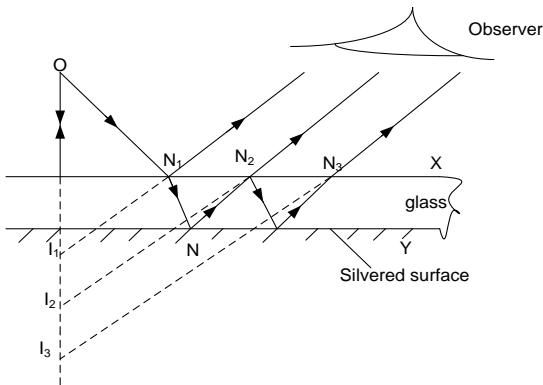
Light rays proceeding from an object at the bottom of the pond travel from water to air. Since they are moving from a more dense medium to a less dense medium they are refracted away from the normal and on entering the observer's eye they appear to become from point I which is at bottom of the pond.

#### 4. The Apparent Size of a Fish Situated in Water.



**A large surface of water is not completely flat but consists of countless ripples whose convex surface on air acts as a convex lens of long focal length. In consequence the fish is within the focal length of the lens hence it appears magnified to an observer viewing it from above.**

#### 5. Formation Of Multiple Images In Thick Plane Mirror



- ❖ A thick plane has two plane surfaces say X and Y, reflection takes place at the two surfaces.
- ❖ The reflection at  $N_1$  leads to the formation of image  $I_1$
- ❖ The transmitted light is reflected at the silvered surface N, it undergoes partial reflection and transmission at  $N_2$
- ❖ The transmitted light appears to originate from  $I_2$
- ❖ The successive internal reflections will lead to multiple images.

##### Note:

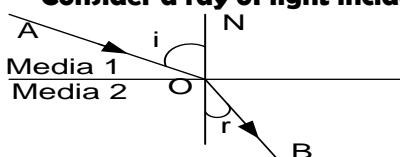
- Thick mirror forms multiple images and its distant images are faint. Multiple images is due to multiple images is due to successive reflections and faint images is due the energy absorbed at each reflection
- The disadvantages of using plane mirrors as reflectors of light in optical instruments such as submarine periscopes are overcome by using reflecting prisms.

#### 6. The twinkling effect of the star.

The light from the stars passes through the atmosphere which consists of layers of different refractive indices before reaching an observer on the earth. Because of wind the densities and hence refractive indices keep on changing continuously. Therefore, the position of the image of the star keeps on changing with time. These different images of the star give rise to the twinkling effect.

#### LAWS OF REFRACTION

Consider a ray of light incident on an interface between two media as shown.



O = Point of incidence.

OA = Incident ray

OB = Refracted ray.

ON = Normal at O

i = Angle of incidence

r = Angle of refraction

**LAW 1: The incident ray, the refracted ray and the normal at the point of incidence all lie in the same plane.**

**LAW 2: The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant for a given pair of media.**

This is called Snell's law.

This constant ratio is called Refractive index, ( $n$ ).

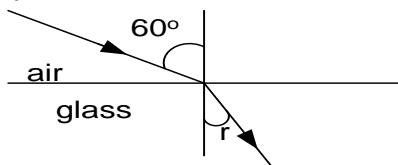
$$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} \text{ where:}$$

$i$  = angle of incidence

$r$  = angle of refraction.

### Examples

1.



Find the angle of refraction if the refractive index of glass is 1.52

#### Solution

$$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$
$$1.52 = \frac{\sin 60}{\sin r}$$

$$\sin r = \frac{0.8666}{1.52}$$
$$\sin r = 0.569$$
$$r = \sin^{-1}(0.569)$$

$$r = 34.7^\circ$$

2. The angle of incidence of water of refractive index 1.33 is  $45^\circ$ . Find the angle of refraction.

#### Solution

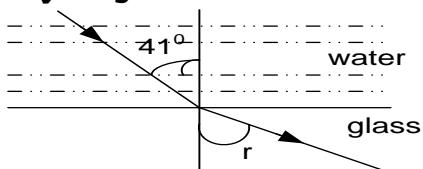
$$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$
$$1.52 = \frac{\sin 45}{\sin r}$$

$$\sin r = \frac{0.707}{1.33}$$
$$\sin r = 0.531$$
$$r = \sin^{-1}(0.531)$$

$$r = 34.7^\circ$$

#### Exercise:4

1. The angle of incidence is  $30^\circ$  in air and angle of refraction is  $19^\circ$  in a medium. Find the refractive index of the material
2. A ray of light is incident in air at an angle of  $30^\circ$ . Find the value of angle of refraction,  $r$ , if the refractive index is 1.5.
3. A ray of light is incident on a water-glass boundary at an angle of  $41^\circ$  as shown below.



Calculate the angle of refraction, if the refractive indices of water and glass are 1.33 and 1.50 respectively

### Refractive index $n$ of a material

Refractive index of a material is the ratio of the sine of angle of incidence to the sine of angle of refraction for a ray of light traveling from a vacuum or air to a given medium.

OR

Is the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to speed of light in a medium.

Thus Refractive index,  $n = \frac{\text{speed of light in a vacuum } (c) \text{ or air}}{\text{speed of light in a medium } (v)}$

Where speed of light in a vacuum  $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

### NOTE:

The refractive index,  $n$  for a vacuum or air is 1. However if light travels from air to another medium, the value of  $n$  is slightly greater than 1. For example,  $n = 1.33$  for water and  $n = 1.5$  for glass.

The refractive index a material is its absolute refractive index.

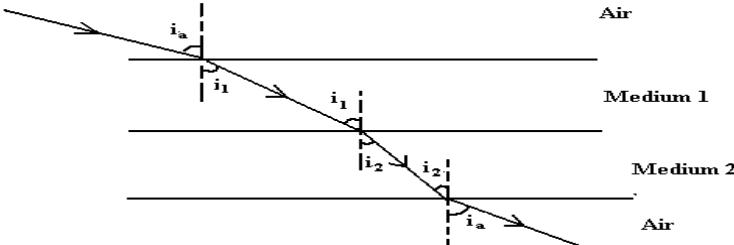
### THE PRINCIPLE OF REVERSIBILITY OF LIGHT.

It states when the object and the image position are interchanged, light rays will always trace the same path.

This means that a ray of light can travel from medium 1 to 2 and from 2 to 1 along the same path.

### GENERAL RELATION BETWEEN $n$ AND $\sin i$

Consider a ray of light moving from air through a series of media 1, 2 and then finally emerge into air.



At air - medium 1 interface, Snell's gives  $\frac{\sin i_a}{\sin i_1} = n_1$

$$\Rightarrow \sin i_a = n_1 \sin i_1 \quad \text{(i)}$$

At air - medium 2 interface, Snell's gives  $\frac{\sin i_a}{\sin i_2} = n_2$

$$\Rightarrow \sin i_a = n_2 \sin i_2 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

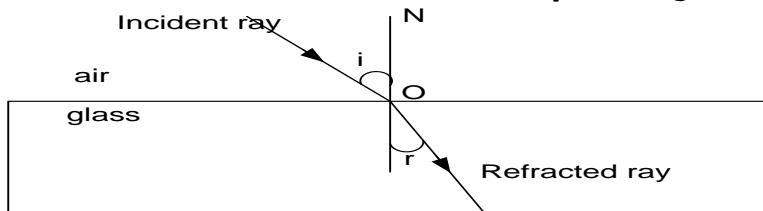
Equating equation (i) and (ii) gives

$$n_1 \sin i_1 = n_2 \sin i_2$$

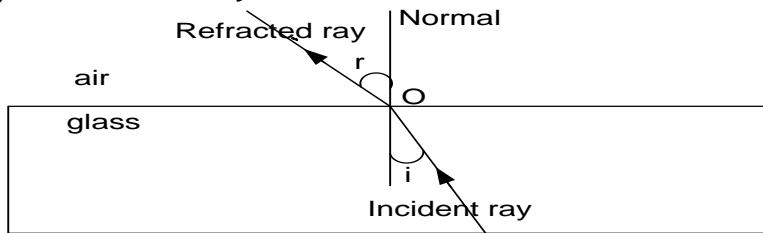
$$\boxed{n \sin i = \text{a constant.}}$$

**N.B:**

- For a ray travelling from a less dense medium to a denser medium e.g from air to glass, it is refracted towards the normal since there is a decrease in speed of light.



- If the ray travels from a denser to a less dense medium e.g. from glass to air, it will be reflected away from the normal just because there will be an increase in the speed of light.



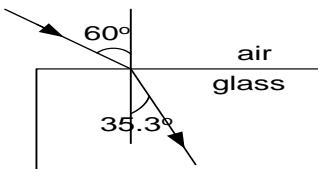
- When the incident ray meets a refracting surface at  $90^\circ$ , it is not refracted at all

#### 4. The speed of light reduces when it travels into a dense medium

**Examples:**

- Calculate the refractive index of the glass if a ray of light is incident on it at an angle of  $60^\circ$  and it is refracted at an angle of  $35.3^\circ$ .

**Solution:**



$$n \sin i = \text{constant}$$

$$n_a \sin i_a = n_g \sin i_g$$

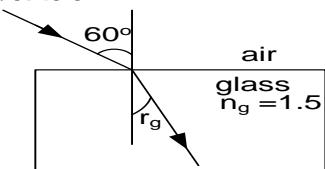
$$1 \times \sin 60 = n_g \times \sin 35.3$$

$$\frac{0.866}{0.5778} = \frac{0.5778}{0.5778} n_g$$

$$\therefore \text{The refractive index of glass is } 1.5$$

- A ray of light in air makes an angle of incidence of  $60^\circ$  with the normal to glass surface of refractive index 1.5. What is the angle of refraction?

**Solution**



$$n_a \sin i_a = n_g \sin i_g$$

$$1 \times \sin 60 = 1.5 \sin r_g$$

$$\frac{0.866}{1.5} = \frac{1.5}{1.5} \sin r_g$$

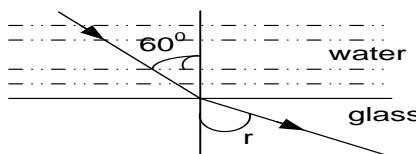
$$\sin r_g = 0.5773$$

$$r_g = \sin^{-1} 0.5773$$

$$r_g = 35.3^\circ$$

The angle of refraction is  $35.3^\circ$

- A monochromatic beam of light is incident at  $60^\circ$  on a water-glass interface of refractive indices 1.33 and 1.5 respectively as shown



Calculate the angle of reflection  $r$ .

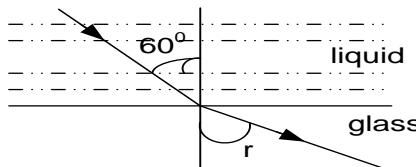
**Solution:**

Applying Snell's law gives  $n_w \sin i_w = n_g \sin i_g$

$$1.33 \sin 60 = 1.5 \sin r$$

Thus  $r = 50.2^\circ$

- A monochromatic ray of light is incident from a liquid on to the upper surface of a transparent glass block as shown.



Given that the speed of light in the liquid and glass is  $2.4 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and  $1.92 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  respectively, find the angle of refraction,  $r$ .

**Solution:**

$$n_l \sin i_l = n_g \sin i_g$$

$$\frac{c}{v_l} \sin 60 = \frac{c}{v_g} \sin r$$

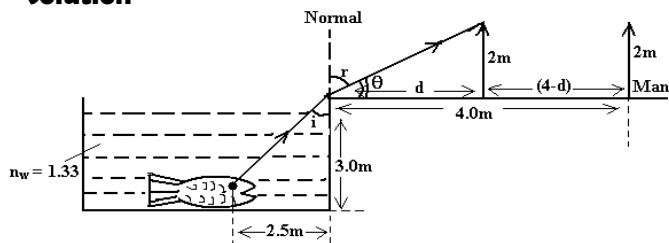
$$\sin r = \frac{v_g}{v_l} \sin 60$$

$$\sin r = \frac{1.92 \times 10^8}{2.4 \times 10^8} \sin 60$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 43.9^\circ$$

5. A small fish is 3.0m below the surface of the pond and 2.5m from the bank. A man 2.0m tall stands 4.0m from the pond. Assuming that the sides of the pond are vertical, calculate the distance the man should move towards the edge of the pond before movement becomes visible to the fish. (Refractive index of water = 1.33).

**Solution**



$$\text{From the diagram, } \tan i = \frac{2.5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = 39.81^\circ$$

Applying Snell's law at the edge of the pond gives

$$n_w \sin i_w = n_g \sin i_g$$

$$1.33 \sin 39.81^\circ = 1 \sin r$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 58.4^\circ$$

6. A monochromatic light incident on a block of material placed in a vacuum is refracted through an angle of  $\theta$ . If the block has a refractive index  $n$  and is of thickness  $t$ , show that light takes time of  $\frac{n t \sec \theta}{c}$  to emerge

$$\text{Thus } \theta = 90^\circ - 58.4^\circ = 31.6^\circ$$

$$\text{From the diagram } \tan \theta = \frac{2}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{2}{\tan 31.6}$$

$$\therefore d = 3.2m.$$

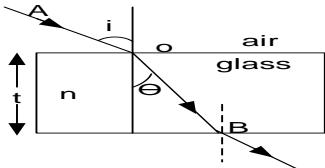
Thus required distance traveled

$$= 4 - d$$

$$= 4 - 3.2$$

$$= 0.8m$$

**Solution**



Distance travelled in the block is OB

$$\cos \theta = \frac{t}{OB}$$

$$OB = \frac{t}{\cos \theta} = t \sec \theta$$

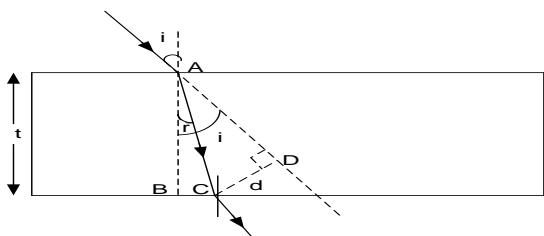
$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

**SIDE WISE DISPLACEMENT OF LIGHT RAYS.**

When light travels from one medium to another, its direction is displaced side ways. This is called lateral displacement.

Consider a ray of light incident at an angle  $i$  on the upper surface of a glass block of thickness  $t$ , and then suddenly refracted through an angle  $r$  causing it to suffer a sidewise displacement  $d$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{time} &= \frac{OB}{V} = \frac{t \sec \theta}{V} \\ n &= \frac{\text{speed of light in a vacuum}}{\text{speed of light in a medium}} = \frac{C}{V} \\ V &= \frac{C}{n} \\ \text{time} &= \frac{t \sec \theta}{V} = \frac{t \sec \theta}{\left(\frac{C}{n}\right)} = \frac{n t \sec \theta}{C} \end{aligned}$$



**From  $\triangle ABC$ ,**  $AC = \frac{t}{\cos r}$  -----

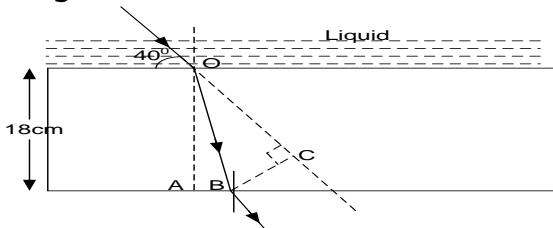
-.(i)

**NOTE :**

The horizontal displacement of the incident ray,  $BC = t \times \tan r$

**Example:**

1. The figure below shows a monochromatic ray of light incident from a liquid of refractive index 1.33 onto the upper surface of a glass block of refractive index 1.42

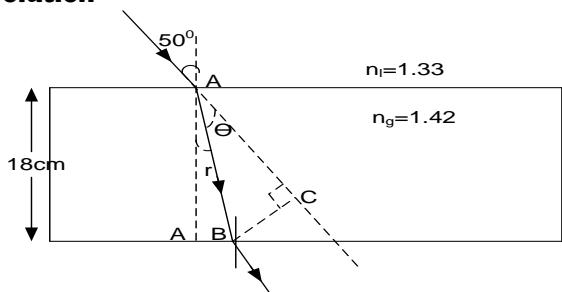


**Calculate the;**

(i) horizontal displacement AB.

(ii) lateral displacement BC of the emergent light.

**Solution**



(i) Applying Snell's law at the liquid-glass interface gives,

$$n_l \sin i_l = n_g \sin i_g$$

2. Monochromatic light is incident from the liquid on the upper surface of transparent glass block where the sides of block are plane and parallel. If the speed of light in the liquid  $2.42 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and speed of light in glass is  $1.92 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Calculate the lateral displacement of the emergent beam

**Solution**

**From the diagram,**  $\angle CAD = (i - r)$

**From  $\triangle ACD$ ,**  $AC = \frac{d}{\sin(i - r)}$  -----

--(ii)

**Equating equation (i) and (ii) gives**

$$\frac{t}{\cos r} = \frac{d}{\sin(i - r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{t \sin(i - r)}{\cos r}$$

$$1.33 \sin 50^\circ = 1.42 \sin r$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 45.8^\circ$$

$$\text{Horizontal displacement } AB = t \tan r$$

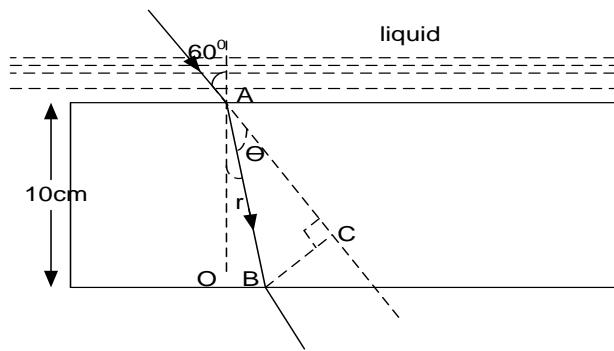
$$= 18 \tan 45.8^\circ$$

$$= 18.51 \text{ cm}$$

(ii) Lateral displacement  $d = \frac{t \sin(i - r)}{\cos r}$

$$d = \frac{18 \sin(50 - 45.8)}{\cos 45.8}$$

$$d = 1.89 \text{ cm.}$$



$$n = \frac{\text{speed of light in a vacuum}}{\text{speed of light in a medium}} = \frac{c}{v}$$

$$n_L = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{2.42 \times 10^8} = 1.239$$

$$n_G = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{1.92 \times 10^8} = 1.563$$

$$n_l \sin i = n_g \sin r$$

$$1.239 x \sin 60 = 1.563 \sin r$$

$$r_R = 43.1^\circ$$

$$1 x \sin 60 = 1.596 \sin r_B$$

$$r = 43.4^\circ$$

$$\theta = 60 - 43.4 = 16.6^\circ$$

$$\cos 43.4 = \frac{10}{AB}$$

$$AB = 13.76 \text{ cm}$$

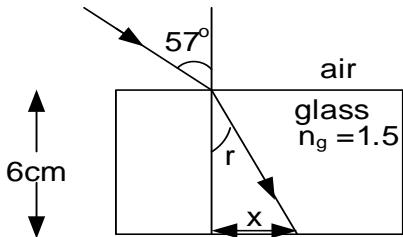
$$\sin 16.6 = \frac{BC}{13.76}$$

$$BC = 3.93 \text{ cm}$$

### Further examples

1. Calculate the horizontal displacement of ray of light incident at an angle of  $57^\circ$  on a glass block  $6\text{cm}$  thick whose refractive index is 1.5

**Solution**



$$n_a \sin i_a = n_g \sin i_g$$

$$1 x \sin 57 = 1.5 \sin r_g$$

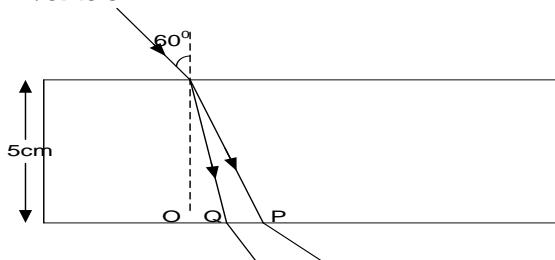
$$r_g = 35.3^\circ$$

$$\tan 34 = \frac{x}{6}$$

$$x = 4.04 \text{ cm}$$

2. Light consisting of blue and red light is incident in air glass interface. The two colors emerge from glass block at two points P and Q respectively. If the speed of blue and red light in glass are  $1.88 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and  $1.94 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  respectively. Calculate the distance PQ

**Solution**



$$n = \frac{\text{speed of light in a vacuum}}{\text{speed of light in a medium}} = \frac{c}{v}$$

$$n_B = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{1.88 \times 10^8} = 1.596$$

$$n_R = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{1.94 \times 10^8} = 1.546$$

$$n \sin i = \text{constant}$$

$$1 x \sin 60 = 1.546 \sin r_R$$

$$r_R = 34.1^\circ$$

$$1 x \sin 60 = 1.596 \sin r_B$$

$$r_B = 32.9^\circ$$

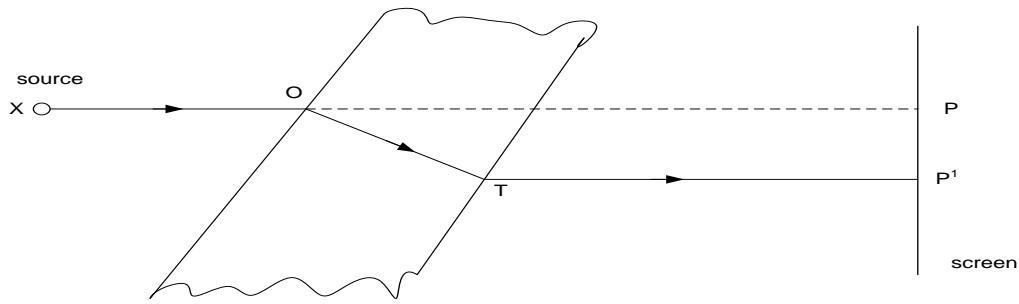
$$\tan r_R = \frac{OQ}{5}$$

$$OQ = 5 \tan 34.1^\circ = 3.39 \text{ cm}$$

$$OQ = 5 \tan 32.9^\circ = 3.23 \text{ cm}$$

$$PQ = 3.28 - 3.23 = 0.16 \text{ cm}$$

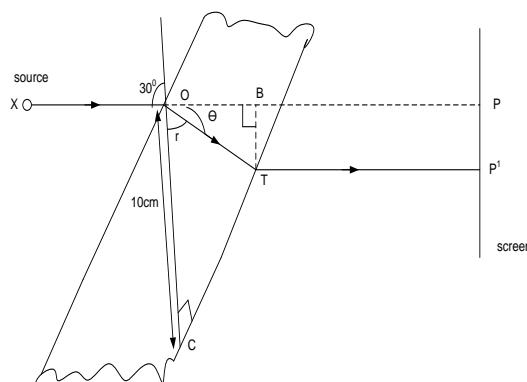
3. A monochromatic source in air sends narrow beam of light perpendicular to a screen  $2.0\text{m}$  away. The beam strikes the screen at P. A glass block of refractive index 1.5 and thickness  $10\text{cm}$  is inserted as shown below so that the beam strikes it at an angle of  $30^\circ$



**Find:**

- The angle of refraction at the first surface
- The distance OT
- The speed of the beam through glass block
- Time taken to cover distance OT
- Lateral displacement of the beam

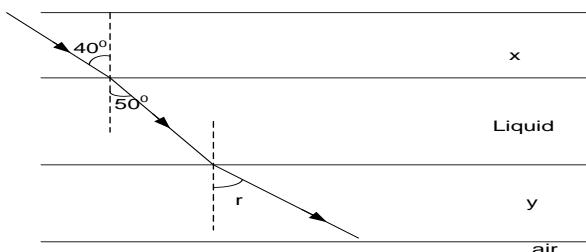
**Solution**



(i)  $n \sin i = \text{constant}$   
 $1 \times \sin 30 = 1.5 \sin r$   
 $r = 19.47^\circ$

(ii)  $\Delta OCT; \cos 19.47 = \frac{0.1}{OT}$   
 $OT = 0.11 \text{ m}$   
(iii)  $n = \frac{\text{speed of light in a vacuum}}{\text{speed of light in a medium}} = \frac{c}{v}$   
 $3.0 \times 10^8 = \frac{c}{1.5} = 2.0 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
(iv)  $\text{time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}} = \frac{0.11}{2.0 \times 10^8} = 5.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$   
(v)  $\theta = 30 - 19.47 = 10.53^\circ$   
 $\sin 10.53 = \frac{BT}{0.11}$   
 $BT = 0.02 \text{ m}$

4. The figure below shows a layer of liquid confined between two transparent plates X and Y of refractive index of 1.54 and 1.44 respectively. A ray of monochromatic light making an angle of  $40^\circ$  with normal to the interface between medium X and liquid is refracted through an angle of  $50^\circ$  by the liquid. Find



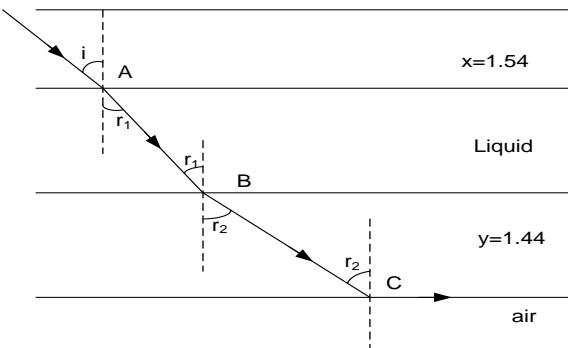
- (i) Refractive index of the liquid  
(ii) The angle of refraction in medium y  
(iii) Minimum angle of incidence x for which the ray light will not emerge from the medium y

**Solution**

(i)  $n \sin i = \text{constant}$   
**glass x- liquid interface**  
 $1.54 \sin 40 = n_l \sin 50$   
 $n_l = 1.29$   
(ii) **liquid – glass y interface**  
 $1.29 \sin 50 = 1.44 \sin r$

$r = 43.3^\circ$

(iii)



$$\text{At C: } 1x \sin 90 = 1.44 x \sin r_2$$

$$r_2 = 44.0^\circ$$

$$\text{At B: } 1.44 x \sin 44 = 1.29 x \sin r_1$$

$$r_1 = 50.8^\circ$$

$$\text{At A: } 1.29 x \sin 50.8 = 1.54 x \sin i$$

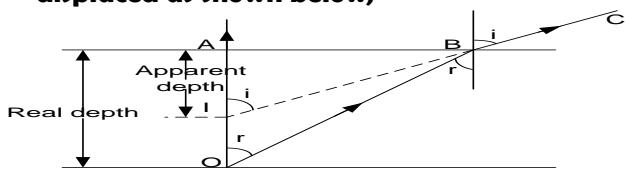
$$i = 40.5^\circ$$

### Exercise:5

- (1) What is meant by refraction of light?
- (2) (i) State the laws of refraction of light.  
(ii) State what brings about refraction of light as it travels from one medium to another.
3. A beam of light is incident on a surface of water at an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the normal to the surface. The angle of refraction in water is  $22^\circ$ . Find the speed of light in water if it is  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .
4. A ray of light in air makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the surface of a rectangular glass block of refractive index 1.5. What is the angle of refraction? An( $19.5^\circ$ )
5. A ray of light travelling from a liquid to air has an angle of incidence of  $40^\circ$  and an angle of refraction of  $60^\circ$ . Find the refractive index of the liquid. An(1.35)
6. (i) What is meant by the refractive index of a material?  
(ii) Light of two colours blue and red is incident at an angle  $\gamma$  from air to a glass block of thickness  $t$ . When blue and red lights are refracted through angles of  $\theta_b$  and  $\theta_r$ , respectively, their corresponding speeds in the glass block are  $V_b$  and  $V_r$ . Show that the separation of the two colours at the bottom of the glass block  $d = \frac{t}{c} \left( \frac{V_r}{\cos \theta_r} - \frac{V_b}{\cos \theta_b} \right) \sin \gamma$ . Where  $\theta_r > \theta_b$  and  $c$  is the speed of light in air.  
(iii) Light consisting of blue and red is incident at an angle of  $60^\circ$  from air to a glass block of thickness 18cm. If the speeds of blue and red light in the glass block are  $1.86 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and  $1.92 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  respectively, find the separation of the two colours at the bottom of the glass block. [Answer: 0.54cm]
7. Show that when the ray of light passes through different media separated by plane boundaries,  $n \sin \phi = \text{constant}$  where  $n$  is the absolute refractive index of a medium and  $\phi$  is the angle made by the ray with the normal in the medium.
8. Show that when the ray of light passes through different media 1 and 2 separated by plane boundaries,  $n_2 \times n_1 = 1$  where  $n$  is the refractive index of a medium.
9. Show that when the ray of light passes through different media 1,2 and 3 separated by plane boundaries,  $n_3 = n_2 \times n_1$  where  $n$  is the refractive index of a medium.
10. Show that a ray of light passing through a glass block with parallel sides of thickness  $t$  suffers a sidewise displacement  $d = \frac{t \sin(\phi - \lambda)}{\cos \lambda}$ , where  $\phi$  is the angle of incidence and  $\lambda$  is the angle of refraction.

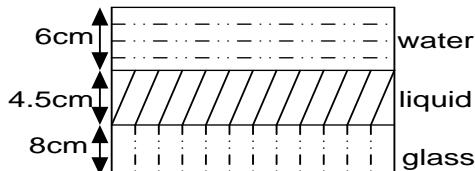
### REAL AND APPARENT DEPTH

When a glass block e.g. is placed on top of the object, the object when viewed appears displaced as shown below;



A ray  $OB$  is refracted into the air along  $BC$ . To an observer at  $C$ , ray  $BC$  appears to come from  $IB$   
 $O$  is the apparent position and  $O$  is the real position of the object  
Applying Snell's law at B





$$d = d_w + d_l + d_g$$

$$6\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) + 4.5\left(1 - \frac{1}{1.5}\right) + 8\left(1 - \frac{31}{1.6}\right)$$

$$d = 1.5 + 1.5 + 3$$

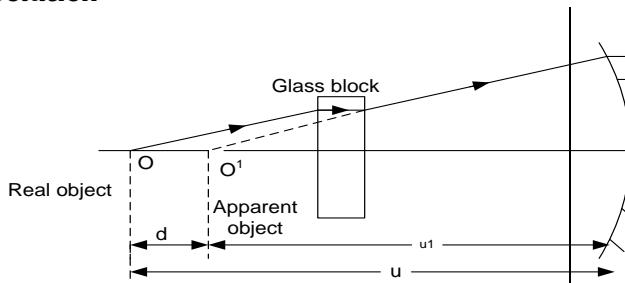
$$d = 6\text{cm.}$$

Using the relation  $d = t\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$

#### Apparent displacement

6. A small object is placed 20cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 15cm. A parallel-sided glass block of thickness 6cm and refractive index 1.5 is then placed between the mirror and the object. Find the shift in the position and the magnification produced in each case.

**Solution**



**Consider the action of a concave mirror in the absence of a glass block**

$$u = 20\text{cm} \text{ and } f = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$v = 60\text{cm}$$

Thus in the absence of a glass block, image distance = 60cm

In this case, magnification

$$m = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{60}{20} = 3$$

**Consider the action of a glass block**

**Exercise: 6**

1. A block of glass is 5.8cm thick. A point particle at its lower surface is viewed from above. The particle appears to be 3.9cm near. Calculate the refractive index of this glass. An(1.49)
2. A mark is made at the bottom of the beaker. Water of refractive index 1.33 is poured into the beaker to level of 5cm, to the water in the beaker is added a liquid which does not mix with water up to level of 8cm above the bottom of the beaker. When viewed normally from above, the mark appears to be 6.2cm below the upper level of the liquid, calculate the refractive index of the liquid added to the water. An(1.23)
3. A cube of glass 15cm thick is placed in water of refractive index 1.33 in an open container so that the upper surface of the cube is parallel to water surface of depth 10cm. a scratch at the bottom of the cube appear to be 17.5cm below the water surface when viewed from vertically above. Calculate the refractive index of glass An(1.5)
4. A microscope is focused on a scratch on the bottom of the beaker. Turpentine is poured into the beaker to depth of 4cm and it is found to raise the microscope through a vertical distance of 1.28cm to bring the scratch back into focus. Find the refractive index of turpentine. An(1.47)
5. A microscope is first focused on a scratch on the inside of the bottom of an empty glass dish. water is then poured in and it is found that the microscope has to be raised by 1.2cm for

$$d = t\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$d = 6\left(1 - \frac{1}{1.5}\right) = 2\text{cm}$$

Thus in the presence of a glass block, object distance  $u^1 = (20 - 2)\text{cm} = 18\text{cm}$

"The object is displaced and it appears to be 18cm in front of the mirror"

**Consider the action of a concave mirror in the presence of a glass block**

$$u^1 = 18\text{cm} \text{ and } f = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u^1} + \frac{1}{v^1}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{v^1}$$

$$v^1 = 90\text{cm}$$

∴ The required shift in the image

$$\text{position} = v^1 - v = (90 - 60)\text{cm} = 30\text{cm}$$

The magnification now becomes  $m^1 =$

$$\frac{v^1}{u^1} = \frac{90}{18} = 5$$

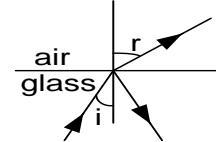
**refocusing. Chalk dust is sprinkled on the surface of water and this dust comes into focus when the microscope is raised an additional 3.5cm. Find the refractive index of water An(1.34)**

### Total Internal Reflection and Critical angle

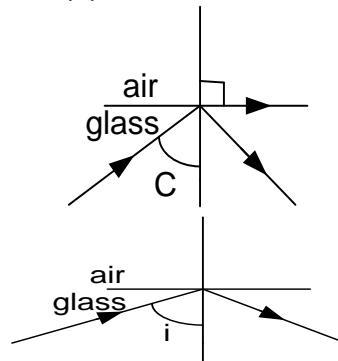
**Total internal reflection if light is a reflection within the dense medium when the angle of incidence exceeds the critical angle of the medium.**

#### Explanation of Total Internal Reflection and Critical angle

- ❖ When light travels from a more optically dense medium to a less optically dense medium, some light is reflected and some is refracted with the refracted beam being bright
- ❖ When the angle of incidence,  $i$ , is gradually increased, the angle of refraction,  $r$  also increases. At a certain value of angle of incidence the angle of refraction becomes  $90^\circ$  and the ray grazes the air – glass boundary. The angle of incidence for which
- ❖ If the angle of incidence is further increased beyond the critical angle, the light ray becomes totally reflected back to the more optically dense medium



**the angle of refraction is  $90^\circ$  is called critical angle(C)**



#### Critical angle, C

**Critical angle ,C of the medium is the angle of incidence for which the angle of refraction is  $90^\circ$  for a ray of light travelling from a more optically dense medium to a less optically dense medium.**

#### Condition for total internal reflection to occur

- (i) The ray of light must travel from a more dense medium to less dense eg from glass to water.
- (ii) The angle of incidence must be greater than the critical angle of the medium.

#### Relationship between critical angle, C , and the refractive index, n

$$n_g \sin i = n_a \sin r$$

$$n_s \sin c = 1 \times \sin 90$$

$$\boxed{\sin C = \frac{1}{n}}$$

#### Example

1. The refractive index of glass is 1.5, find the critical angle

##### Solution

$$n_g \sin c = n_a \sin 90$$

$$1.5 \sin c = 1$$

$$C = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{1.5} \right) = 41.8^\circ$$

2. Find the critical angle for the ray of light moving from water of refractive index 1.33 to air

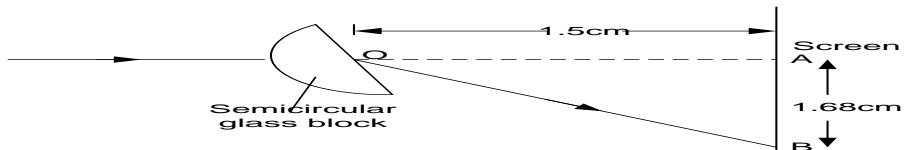
##### Solution

$$\sin C = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$C = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{1.33} \right)$$

$$C = 40.75^\circ$$

3. The figure below shows monochromatic light x incident towards a vertical screen



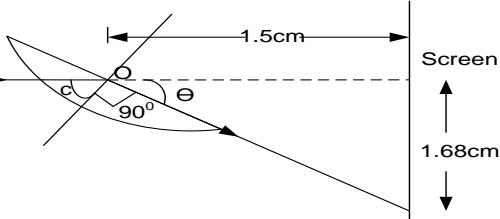
**When the semicircular glass block is placed across the path of light with its flat face parallel to screen, bright spot is formed at A. when the glass block is rotated about horizontal axis through O, the bright spot moves downwards from A towards B then just disappears at B a distance 1.68cm from A.**

- (i) Explain why the bright spot disappears
- (ii) Find the refractive index of the material of glass block
- (iii) Explain whether AB will be longer if the block of glass of higher refractive index was used

#### Solution

- (i) The spot disappears because the angle of incidence has just exceeded the critical angle

(ii)



$$\tan\theta = \frac{1.68}{1.5}$$

- (iii) The distance will be longer because a ray that moves in a more dense medium takes a longer time in the medium

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1.68}{1.5}\right) = 48.2^\circ$$

$$c + 90 + 48.2 = 180$$

$$c = 41.8^\circ$$

$$n_g \sin c = n_a \sin 90$$

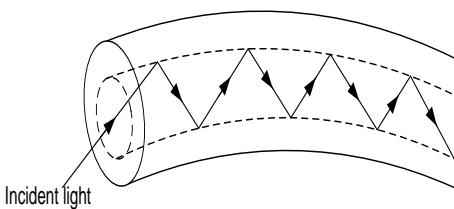
$$n_g \sin 41.8 = 1$$

$$n_g = \frac{1}{\sin 41.8} = 1.5$$

#### APPLICATION OF TOTAL INTERNAL REFLECTION.

- (i) It is used in the transmission of light in optical fibers.
- (ii) It is used in the transmission of sky radio waves
- (iii) It is used in the transmission of light in prism binoculars prism periscopes, total reflecting prisms, erecting prisms.
- (iv) Used in bicycle hind reflectors.
- (v) Used in road sign signals.

##### 1. An optical fibre.



- An Optical cable is made of a denser core of a transparent material coated with another of less optical density.

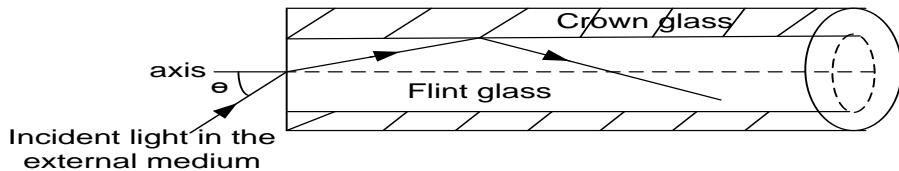
#### NOTE

- (i) An optical fibre finds a practical application in an endoscope, a device used by doctors to view inside parts of the human body.
- (ii) Optical fibres are used in telecommunication systems (i.e. Telephone or TV signals are carried along optical fibers by laser light).

#### Example

The diagram below shows a cross-section through the diameter of the light pipe with an incident ray of light in its plane.

- Light entering the pipe strikes the boundary of the media at angle of incidence greater than the critical angle.
- Total internal reflection takes place. This takes place repeatedly in the pipe until the light beam emerges from the pipe.



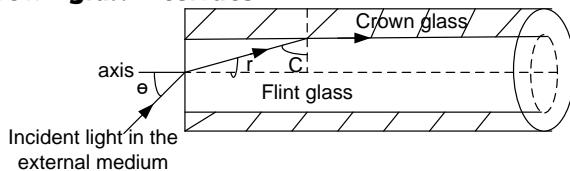
The refractive indices for flint glass, crown glass and the external medium are  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$  and  $n_3$  respectively. Show that a ray that enters the pipe is totally reflected at the flint-crown glass interface provided

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}}{n_3}$$

Where  $\theta$  is the maximum angle of incidence in the external medium.

**Solution**

Analysis for light to be totally reflected, it must be incident at a critical angle on the flint-crown glass interface



Applying Snell's law at the external medium-flint glass interface gives

$$n_3 \sin \theta = n_1 \sin r$$

but  $r + c = 90^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 \sin \theta = n_1 \sin (90^\circ - c)$$

$$\therefore n_3 \sin \theta = n_1 \cos c$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos c = \frac{n_3 \sin \theta}{n_1} \quad \text{(i)}$$

Applying Snell's law at the flint-crown glass interface gives

$$n_1 \sin C = n_2 \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin C = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Using the trigonometrical relation

$$\sin^2 c + \cos^2 c = 1, \text{ then}$$

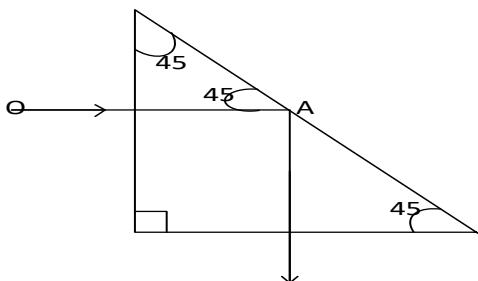
$$\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_3 \sin \theta}{n_1}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}}{n_3}$$

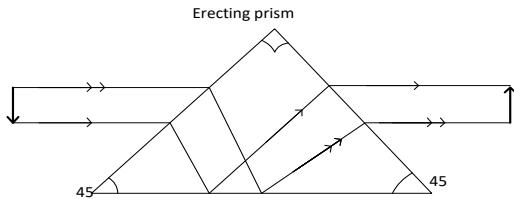
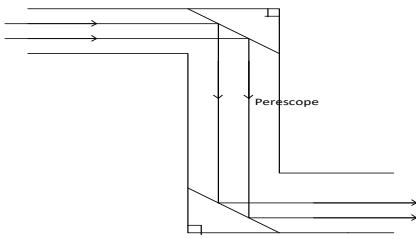
## 2. Totally internally reflecting prisms

They are used in periscopes and other reflecting instruments instead of plane mirrors. They are right angled prisms which are also used as inverting prisms in prism binoculars for erecting images of objects.

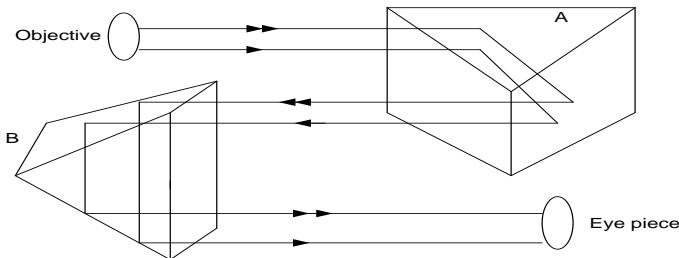
Car number plates and back reflections of bicycles, motorcycles have tiny totally, internally reflecting glass prisms to reflect light back to the source.



A ray OA is totally internally reflected at A along direction AB since the angle of incidence at A is greater than the critical angle.



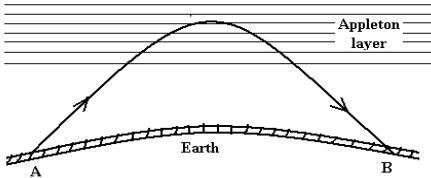
### Prisms binoculars



- ❖ **A and B are isosceles right angled totally reflecting prisms**

- ❖ **A causes lateral inversion of the image formed by the objective**
- ❖ **B inverts the image vertically so that the final image is the same way up and same way round as object**
- ❖ **A and B reflect the light each through 180° making the effective length of the telescope three times the distance between the object and the eye piece**

### 3. Transmission of radio waves.



- ❖ **A radio wave sent skyward from a station transmitter A is continually refracted away from the normal as it enters the ionosphere (Appleton layer) that exists above the earth's surface.**

- ❖ **Within the ionosphere(Appleton layer), the wave is totally internally reflected causing it to emerge from the ionosphere (Appleton layer) and finally returns to the earth's surface where it's presence can be detected by a radio receiver at B**

#### Advantages of prisms over plane mirrors

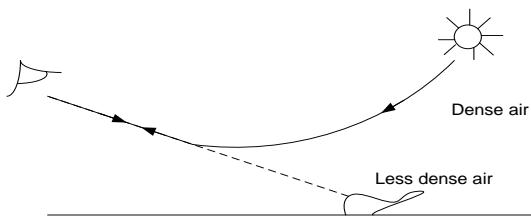
- ❖ **Silvering on the plane mirror wears off with time while no silvering is required in a prism**
- ❖ **There is no loss of energy in prisms while there is loss of energy at plane mirrors**
- ❖ **Plane mirrors form multiple images while prisms do not**

#### Effects of total internal reflection:

- **formation of a mirage**
- **Formation of multiple images in thick plane mirrors**
- **The fish's eye view**
- **Glass appears silvery where it cracks**
- **Diamond appears brighter where it cracks**

## FORMATION OF A MIRAGE

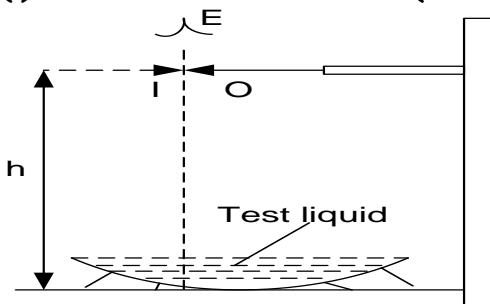
**Mirage:** is an optical illusion of a pool of water appearing on a hot road surface



- ❖ On a hot day, The air layers near the earth's surface are hot and are less denser than the air layers above the earth's surface.
- ❖ Therefore as light from the sky passes through the various layers of air, light rays are continually refracted away from the normal till some point where light is totally internally reflected.
- ❖ An observer on earth receiving the totally internally reflected light gets an impression of a pool of water on the ground and this is the virtual image of the sky.

## DETERMINATION OF REFRACTIVE INDEX

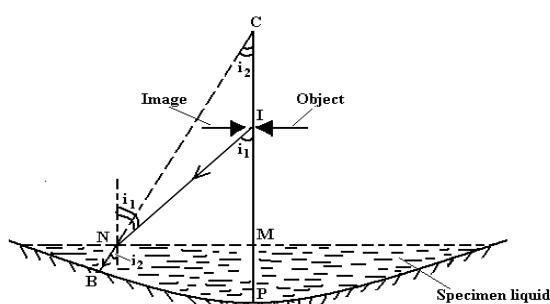
### (i) Concave mirror method ( refractive index of small quantity of liquid )



- ❖ The concave mirror is placed on a table with its reflecting surface upwards.
- ❖ An optical pin is clamped horizontally on a retort stand above the mirror with its tip lying on the principal axis of the mirror.

- ❖ The pin is adjusted vertically while viewing from above until when a point is located where the pin coincides with its image without parallax
- ❖ The distance of the pin from the pole of the mirror, R is measured and recorded
- ❖ The specimen liquid is smeared on the concave mirror. And the pin is moved until it coincides with its own image again.
- ❖ The distance of the pin from the pole, h is measured and recorded.
- ❖ Refractive index of the liquid n is obtained from  $n = \frac{R}{h}$

### Theory



$$\text{For refraction at N, } n_a \sin i_1 = n_l \sin i_2 \quad \dots \quad (i)$$

From the diagram,

$$\sin i_2 = \frac{NM}{NC} \text{ and } \sin i_1 = \frac{NI}{NI}$$

**NOTE :**

If the specimen liquid is of reasonable quantity, then its depth d can not be ignored. In this case,

**Equation (i) now becomes**

$$n_a \left( \frac{NM}{NI} \right) = n_l \left( \frac{NM}{NC} \right)$$

$$\text{On simplifying, } n_l = \frac{NC}{NI}$$

But N is very close to M hence NC  $\approx$  MC

and

$$NI \approx IM$$

$$\Rightarrow n_l = \frac{MC}{MI}$$

Also for a small quantity of the liquid, M is close to P  $\Rightarrow$  MC  $\approx$  CP = r, and MI  $\approx$  IP.

$$\text{Thus } n_l = \frac{r}{IP}$$

$$n_l = \frac{MC}{MI} = \frac{r-d}{IP-d}$$

### Examples

1. A liquid is placed in a concave mirror to a depth of 2cm. An object held above the liquid coincides with its own image when it is 45.5cm from the pole of the mirror. If the radius of curvature of mirror is 60cm, calculate the refractive index of the liquid

$$n = \frac{r-2}{x-2} = \frac{60-2}{45.5-2} = 1.33$$

2. A liquid is poured in to a concave mirror to a depth of 2.0cm. An object held above the liquid coincides with its own image when its 27.0cm above the liquid surface. If the radius of curvature of the mirror is 40.0cm, calculate the refractive index of the liquid.

$$n = \frac{r-2}{x} = \frac{40-2}{27} = 1.4$$

3. A small concave mirror of focal length 8cm lies on a bench and a pin is moved vertically above it. At what point will the pin coincide with its image if the mirror is filled with water of refractive index  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

#### Solution

For a small concave mirror, the quantity of water is small that its depth  $d$  can be ignored

Using the relation  $n = \frac{r}{x}$

Where  $r = 2f = 2 \times 8 = 16\text{cm}$

$$x = \frac{16}{\frac{4}{3}} = 12\text{cm}$$

Therefore the pin coincided with its image at a height of 12cm above the mirror

### Determination of refractive index of a material using real and apparent depth (travelling microscope)

#### (i) glass block

A cross is made on a sheet of white paper and the paper is placed under a travelling microscope

The microscope is adjusted until the cross is focused clearly. The reading on the microscope scale is taken,  $a$

The test glass block is placed on the paper and the microscope adjusted

again until the cross  $I$  is clearly seen. The scale reading is recorded  $b$

Lycopodium powder is now sprinkled at the top of the glass block. The microscope is again adjusted until the particles are seen clearly, the scale reading  $c$  is recorded

Refractive index  $n$  is calculated from

$$n = \frac{c-a}{c-b}$$

#### (ii) Liquid

❖ A scratch  $O$  is made at the bottom of a beaker and the beaker is placed under a travelling microscope

❖ The microscope is adjusted until the scratch  $O$  is focused clearly. The reading on the microscope scale is taken,  $a$ . The test liquid is poured in the beaker and the microscope adjusted again until the

scratch  $I$  is clearly seen. The scale reading is recorded  $b$

❖ Some particles that can float on surface of the liquid are sprinkled on the liquid surface. The microscope is again adjusted until the particle are seen clearly, the scale reading  $c$  is recorded

❖ Refractive index  $n$  is calculated from

$$n = \frac{c-a}{c-b}$$

#### EXAMPLE:

A microscope is focused on a mark at the bottom of the beaker. Water is poured in to the beaker to a depth of 8cm and it is found necessary to raise the microscope through a vertical distance of 2cm to bring the mark again in to focus. Find the refractive index of water.

### Solution

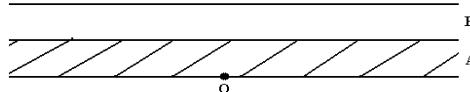
$$\text{Using the relation } n = \frac{c}{c-b} = \frac{8}{8-2} = 1.33$$

### EXERCISE:7

5. Show that for an object viewed normally from above through a parallel sided glass block, the refractive index of the glass material is given by

$$n_g = \frac{\text{real depth}}{\text{apparent depth}}$$

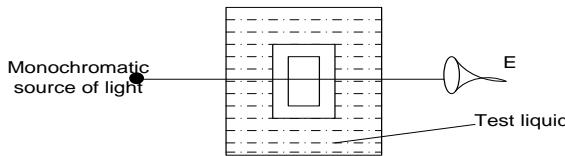
6. Derive an expression for the apparent displacement of an object when viewed normally through a parallel sided glass block.
7. A vessel of depth  $2d$  cm is half filled with a liquid of refractive index  $\mu_1$ , and the upper half is occupied by a liquid of refractive index  $\mu_2$ . Show that the apparent depth of the vessel, viewed perpendicularly is  $\left(\frac{1}{\mu_1} + \frac{1}{\mu_2}\right) d$
8. Two parallel sided blocks A and B of thickness 4.0cm and 5.0cm respectively are arranged such that A lies on an object O as shown in the figure below



Calculate the apparent displacement of O when observed directly from above, if the refractive indices of A and B are 1.52 and 1.66.

5. A tank contains liquid A of refractive index 1.4 to a depth of 7.0cm. Upon this floats 9.0cm of liquid B. If an object at the bottom of the tank appears to be 11.0cm below the top of liquid B when viewed directly above from, calculate the refractive index of liquid B.
6. Describe how the refractive index of a small quantity of a liquid can be determined using a concave mirror.
7. Describe how the refractive index of a glass block can be determined using the apparent depth method.
8. A small liquid quantity is poured into a concave mirror such that an object held above the liquid coincides with its image when it is at a height  $h$  from the pole of the mirror. If the radius of curvature of the mirror is  $r$ , show with the aid of a suitable illustration, that the refractive index of the liquid  $n = \frac{r}{h}$
9. Explain how light from the sun reaches the observer in the morning before the sun appears above the horizon.
10. Explain the apparent shape of the bottom of a pool of water to an observer at the bank of the pool.
11. Explain why a fish appears bigger in water than its actual size when out of water.

### Determination of refractive of a liquid using air cell method



- ❖ The liquid is poured into a parallel sided transparent vessel. The air cell is placed in a liquid.
- ❖ Light from monochromatic source is made incident normally on the aircell and viewed from the opposite side.

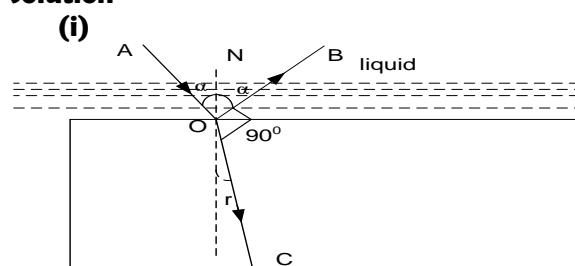
- ❖ The position of the eye, E is noted.
- ❖ The air cell is now rotated in one direction keeping the light in view until light is suddenly cut off from the observer. The new position of the eye  $E_1$  is noted.
- ❖ The angle,  $\theta_1$  of rotation of the air cell is noted
- ❖ The air cell is restored to the initial position, and it is again rotated in opposite direction until light is suddenly cut off.
- ❖ The angle,  $\theta_2$  of rotation of the air cell is noted



(i) Show that  $n_g = n_l \tan \alpha$  where  $\alpha$  is the angle of incidence at the liquid-glass-interface

(ii) When the above procedure is repeated with the liquid removed, the angle of incidence increases by  $8^\circ$ . find  $\alpha$  and  $n_g$  given that  $n_l = 1.33$

**Solution**



From 2<sup>nd</sup> law of reflection  $\angle AON = \angle NOB = \alpha$   
 $n_l \sin \alpha = n_g \sin r$

$$n_g = \frac{n_l \sin \alpha}{\sin r}$$

$$\text{But } r + 90^\circ + \alpha = 180^\circ$$

$$r = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$n_g = \frac{n_l \sin \alpha}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{n_l \sin \alpha}{\cos(\alpha)} = n_l \tan \alpha$$

(ii) From  $n_g = n_l \tan \alpha$  ----- (i)

When liquid is removed  $n_l = n_a = 1$

$$\Rightarrow n_g = 1 \times \tan(\alpha + 8^\circ)$$

$$\therefore n_g = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan 8^\circ}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan 8^\circ}$$

$$n_g (1 - \tan \alpha \tan 8^\circ) = \tan \alpha + \tan 8^\circ$$

$$n_g - n_g \tan \alpha \tan 8^\circ = \tan \alpha + \tan 8^\circ \text{ -----}$$

(ii)

$$\text{from equation (i)} \tan \alpha = \frac{n_g}{n_l}$$

Substituting for  $\tan \alpha$  in equation (ii) gives

$$n_g - \frac{n_g^2 \tan 8^\circ}{n_l} = \frac{n_g}{n_l} + \tan 8^\circ$$

$$\text{but } n_l = 1.33.$$

$$\therefore n_g^2 - 2.340 n_g + 1.326 = 0 \text{ ----- (iii)}$$

Equation (iii) is quadratic in  $n_g$  and solving it gives

$$n_g = 1.39 \text{ or } n_g \text{ not physically possible.}$$

Using equation (i)

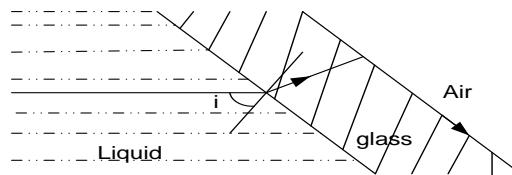
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{n_g}{n_l} = \frac{1.39}{1.33}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(1.045) = 46.3^\circ$$

$$\text{The required angle of incidence} = \alpha + 8^\circ \\ = 54.3^\circ$$

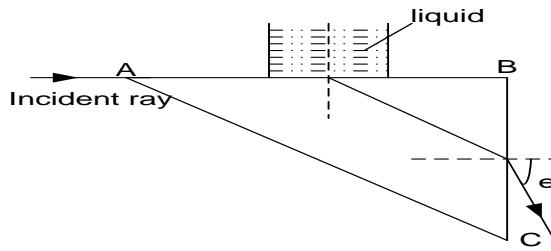
### Exercise:8

- Explain the term total internal reflection and give three instances where it is applied.
- With the aid of suitable ray diagrams, explain the terms critical angle and total internal reflection.
- Show that the relation between the refractive index  $n$  of a medium and critical angle  $c$  for a ray of light traveling from the medium to air is given by  $n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$
- Show that the critical angle,  $c$  at a boundary between two media when light travels from medium 1 to medium 2 is given by  $\sin c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$  where  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are the refractive indices of the media respectively.
- Explain how a mirage is formed.
- Explain briefly how sky radio waves travel from a transmitting station to a receiver.
- Describe how you would determine the refractive index of the liquid using an air cell.
- 



In the figure above, a parallel sided glass slide is in contact with a liquid on one side and air on the other side. A ray of light incident on glass slide from the liquid emerges in air along the glass-air interface. Derive an expression for the absolute refractive index,  $n$ , of the liquid in terms of the angle of incidence  $i$  in the liquid-medium.

- A liquid of refractive index  $n_l$  is tapped in contact with the base of a right-angled prism of refractive index  $n_g$  by means of a transparent cylindrical pipe as shown.

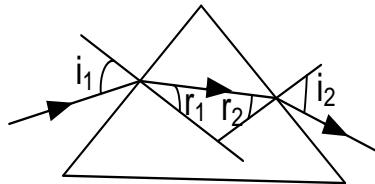


Show that a ray of light which is at a grazing incidence on the liquid-glass interface emerges in to air through face BC at an angle  $\theta$  below the horizontal provided  $n_l = \sqrt{n_g^2 - \sin^2 \theta}$ . Hence find  $n_l$ , if  $n_g = 1.52$  and  $\theta = 47.4^\circ$

## REFRACTION IN A GLASS PRISM

A prism is a geometrical object with at least two plane surfaces. A prism is made up of glass.

**Path followed by a ray of light in a glass prism**



**Explain why a prism deviates light towards the base**

This is because a ray that moves form a less optically dense medium bends towards the normal and a ray that moves from a more optically dense medium bends away from the normal

**Deviation by a prism**

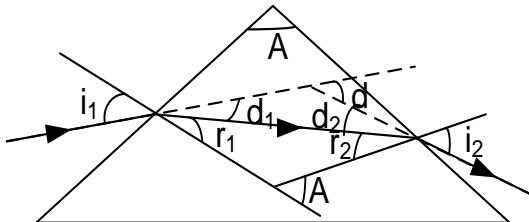
It is the change in direction of a ray of light produced by a prism.

When light passes through a glass prism, the direction of the emergent ray is altered from the initial direction. The angle through which the beam direction is altered is called deviation, d

**Definition**

❖ The angle of deviation caused by the prism is the angle between the incident ray and the emergent ray.

Consider a ray of light incident in air on a prism of refracting angle A and finally emerges into air as shown



$$d = d_1 + d_2$$

**Examples**

1. A beam of monochromatic light is incident normally on glass prism of refractive angle  $60^\circ$ . If the refractive index of glass is 1.62, calculate the deviation caused by the prism

**Solution**

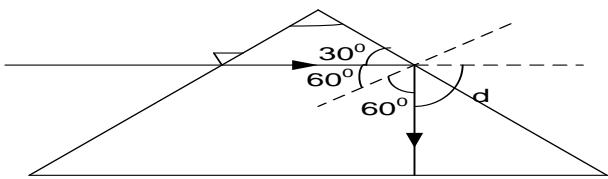
Since  $d_1 = i_1 - r_1$  and  $d_2 = i_2 - r_2$

$$d = (i_1 - r_1) + (i_2 - r_2)$$

$$d = (i_1 + i_2) - (r_1 + r_2)$$

Since  $A = r_1 + r_2$

$$d = (i_1 + i_2) - A$$



$$n_g \sin c = 1$$

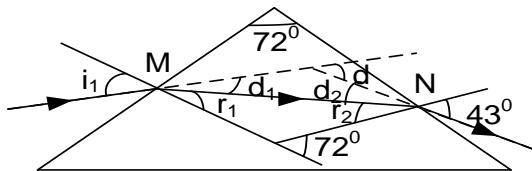
$$c = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{1.62} \right) = 38^\circ$$

The angle of incidence at the second surface is  $60^\circ$  which is greater than the critical angle  $38^\circ$ , hence total internal reflection will occur  
Total deviation  $d = 30^\circ + 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

2. A ray of light is incident on a prism of refracting angle  $72^\circ$  and refractive index of 1.3. The ray emerges from the prism at  $43^\circ$ . Find

- (i) the angle of incidence.

**Solution**



- (i) Applying Snel's law at N :

$$\begin{aligned} n \sin i &= \text{constant} \\ n_g \sin r_2 &= n_a \sin i_2 \\ 1.3 \sin r_2 &= 1x \sin 43^\circ \\ r_2 &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin 43^\circ}{1.3} \right) \\ r_2 &= 31.64^\circ \\ A &= r_1 + r_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_1 = 72^\circ - 31.64^\circ$$

$$r_1 = 40.36^\circ$$

**Applying Snel's law at M**

$$n \sin i = \text{constant}$$

$$n_g \sin r_1 = n_a \sin i_1$$

$$1.3x \sin 40.36^\circ = 1x \sin i_1$$

$$i_1 = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.3 \sin 40.36^\circ}{1} \right)$$

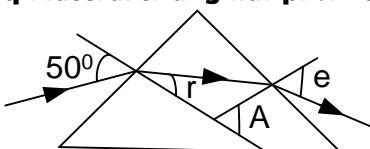
$$i_1 = 57.34^\circ$$

(ii)  $d = (i_1 + i_2) - A$

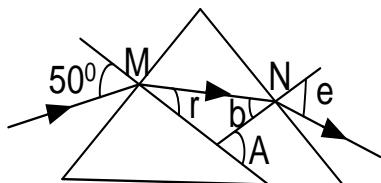
$$d = (57.34^\circ + 43^\circ) - (72^\circ)$$

$$d = 28.34^\circ$$

3. The diagram below shows a ray of monochromatic light incident at an angle of  $50^\circ$  on an equilateral triangular prism of refractive index 1.52



**Solution**



- i) Applying Snel's law at M

$$\begin{aligned} n \sin i &= \text{constant} \\ n_a \sin 50^\circ &= n_g \sin r \\ 1x \sin 50^\circ &= 1.52x \sin r \\ r &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin 50^\circ}{1.52} \right) \\ r &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{0.766}{1.52} \right) \\ r &= \sin^{-1}(0.504) \\ r &= 30.26^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Since it equilateral,  $A = 60^\circ$

- (i) Calculate the angles marked r and e  
(ii) Find the deviation produced  
(iii) Explain what could be observed if the ray above were of white light

$$A = r + b \text{ hence } b = A - r$$

$$b = 60^\circ - 30.26^\circ$$

$$b = 29.74^\circ$$

**Applying Snel's law at N**

$$n \sin i = \text{constant}$$

$$n_g \sin 50^\circ = n_a \sin r$$

$$1.52x \sin 29.74^\circ = 1x \sin e$$

$$e = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.52 \sin 29.74^\circ}{1} \right)$$

$$e = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.52 \times 0.4961}{1} \right)$$

$$e = \sin^{-1}(0.754)$$

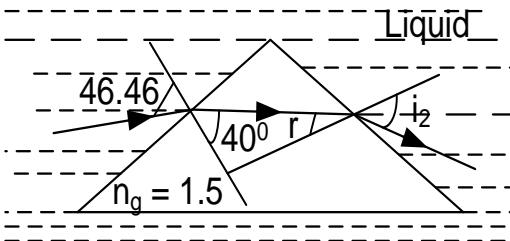
$$e = 48.94^\circ$$

ii)  $d = (i_1 + i_2) - A$

$$d = (50^\circ + 48.94^\circ) - (60^\circ)$$

$$d = 38.94^\circ$$

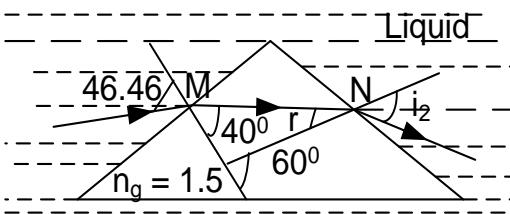
7. The diagram below shows a ray of light incident at an angle of  $46.46^\circ$  on one side of an equilateral triangular prism immersed in liquid of refractive index  $n_l$ ,



Given that the refractive index of glass is 1.5 and the angle of refraction at the first face is  $40^\circ$ , calculate

- The value of refractive index of the liquid
- The value of  $i_2$  and
- The angle of deviation

### Solution



#### i) Applying Snell's law at M

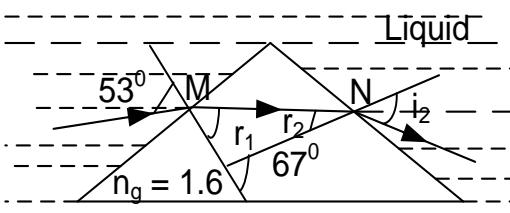
$$\begin{aligned} n \sin i &= \text{constant} \\ n_l \sin 46.46 &= n_g \sin 40 \\ n_l x \sin 46.46 &= 1.5 x \sin 40 \\ n_l &= \left( \frac{1.5 x 0.6428}{0.7249} \right) \\ n_l &= 1.33 \end{aligned}$$

#### ii) Since it equilateral, $A = 60^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= r + 40^\circ \text{ hence } r = A - 40^\circ \\ r &= 60^\circ - 40^\circ \end{aligned}$$

4. A prism of refracting angle  $67^\circ$  and refractive index of 1.6 is immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.2. If a ray of light traveling through the liquid makes an angle of incidence of  $53^\circ$  at the left face of the prism, Determine the total deviation of the ray

### Solution



#### iii) Applying Snell's law at M

$$\begin{aligned} n \sin i &= \text{constant} \\ n_l \sin 53 &= n_g \sin r_1 \\ 1.2 x \sin 53 &= 1.6 x \sin r_1 \\ r_1 &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.2 x \sin 53}{1.6} \right) \\ r_1 &= 36.8^\circ \\ A &= r_1 + r_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$r = 20^\circ$$

### Applying Snell's law at N

$$\begin{aligned} n \sin i &= \text{constant} \\ n_g \sin 20 &= n_l \sin i_2 \\ 1.5 x \sin 20 &= 1.33 x \sin i_2 \\ i_2 &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.5 x \sin 20}{1.33} \right) \\ i_2 &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.5 x 0.342}{1.33} \right) \\ i_2 &= \sin^{-1}(0.3857) \\ i_2 &= 22.69^\circ \\ \text{iii)} \quad d &= (i_1 + i_2) - A \\ d &= (46.46^\circ + 22.69^\circ) - (60^\circ) \\ d &= 9.15^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$r_2 = 67^\circ - 36.8^\circ$$

$$r_2 = 30.2^\circ$$

### Applying Snell's law at N

$$\begin{aligned} n \sin i &= \text{constant} \\ n_g \sin 36.8 &= n_l \sin i_2 \\ 1.6 x \sin 36.8 &= 1.2 x \sin i_2 \\ i_2 &= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1.6 x \sin 36.8}{1.2} \right) \\ i_2 &= 42.12^\circ \\ \text{iv)} \quad d &= (i_1 + i_2) - A \\ d &= (53^\circ + 42.12^\circ) - (67^\circ) \\ d &= 28.12^\circ \end{aligned}$$

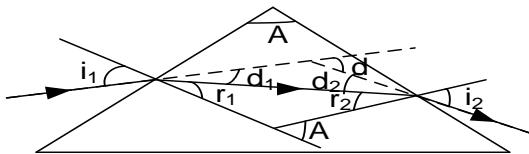
### Minimum Deviation by a prism

Minimum deviation occurs when;

- ❖ The ray of light passes through symmetrically (angle of incidence must be equal to the angle of emergence i.e  $i_1 = i_2 = i$  and  $r_1 = r_2 = r$ )

## Relation of angle of prism A, minimum deviation and refractive index

Consider a ray on one face of the prism at an angle  $i_1$  and leaves it at an angle  $i_2$  to the normal as shown



$$d = d_1 + d_2$$

Since  $d_1 = i_1 - r_1$  and  $d_2 = i_2 - r_2$

$$d = (i_1 - r_1) + (i_2 - r_2)$$

$$d = (i_1 + i_2) - (r_1 + r_2)$$

Since  $A = r_1 + r_2$   
 $d = (i_1 + i_2) - A$

But for minimum deviation  $i_1 = i_2 = i$  and

$$r_1 = r_2 = r$$

$$d_{min} = 2i - A \therefore i = \frac{d_{min} + A}{2}$$

Also  $A = r_1 + r_2 = 2r$

$$r = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$n_a \sin i = n_g \sin r$$

$$n_g = n_a \frac{\sin(i)}{\sin(r)}$$

$$n_g = n_a \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

But  $n_a = 1$

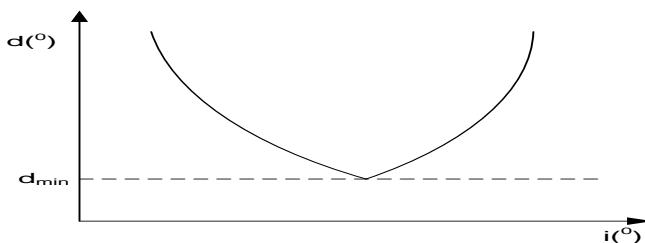
$$n_g = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

Note: If the prism is surrounded by a medium of refractive index

$$n_l \quad n_g = n_l \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

### A graph of deviation against angle of incidence

Experiments show that as the angle of incidence  $i$  is increased from zero, the deviation  $D$  reduces continuously up to a minimum value of deviation  $D_{min}$  and then increases to a maximum value as the angle of incidence is increased as shown below:



### Examples

- Calculate the angle of incidence at minimum deviation for light passing through a Prism of refracting angle  $70^\circ$  and refractive index of 1.65.

### Solution

$$n_g = n_a \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$$1.65 = 1x \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + 70}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{70}{2}\right)}$$

$$d_{min} = 72.33^\circ$$

$$i = \frac{d_{min} + A}{2}$$

$$i = \frac{72.33 + 70}{2} = 71.17^\circ$$

- An equilateral glass prism of refractive index 1.5 is completely immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.3. if a ray of light passes symmetrically through the prism, calculate the:

- angle of deviation of the ray.

(ii) angle of incidence

**Solution**

(a) For an equilateral prism, its refracting angle  $A = 60^\circ$

(b) If the ray passes through the prism symmetrically, then the angle of deviation is minimum

$$n_g = n_l \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

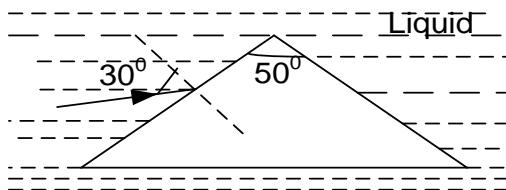
$$1.5 = 1.3x \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + 60}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{60}{2}\right)}$$

$$d_{min} = 10.47^\circ$$

$$i = \frac{d_{min} + A}{2}$$

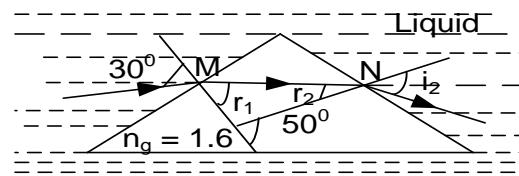
$$i = \frac{10.47 + 60}{2} = 35.24^\circ$$

3. A ray of light propagating in a liquid is incident on prisms of refractive angle  $50^\circ$  and refractive index 1.6 at an angle of  $30^\circ$  as shown below



If the ray passes symmetrically in the prism, find refractive index of liquid

**Solution**



For symmetrical ray  $A = r_1 + r_2 = 2r$

$$r = \frac{A}{2} = \frac{50}{2} = 25^\circ$$

$$i_1 = i_2 = i$$

$$n_l \sin i = n_g \sin r$$

$$n_l \sin 30 = 1.6 \sin 25$$

$$n_l = 1.35$$

Alternatively

$$n_g = n_l \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

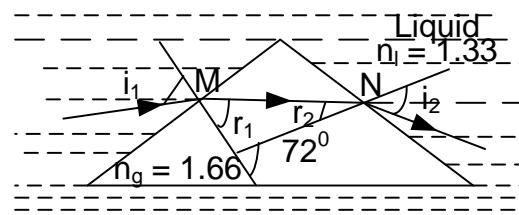
$$1.6 = n_l x \frac{\sin(30)}{\sin\left(\frac{50}{2}\right)}$$

$$n_l = 1.35$$

3. A glass of refractive angle  $72^\circ$  and refractive index 1.66 and it is immersed in the liquid of refractive index 1.33. Calculate;

- (i) Angle of incidence of ray of light, if its passes through symmetrical  
(ii) The minimum deviation

**Solution**



For symmetrical ray  $A = r_1 + r_2 = 2r$

$$r = \frac{A}{2} = \frac{72}{2} = 36^\circ$$

$$i_1 = i_2 = i$$

$$n_l \sin i = n_g \sin r$$

$$1.33 \sin i = 1.66 \sin 36$$

$$i = 47.2^\circ$$

$$n_g = n_l \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$$1.33 \sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + 72}{2}\right) = 1.66 \sin\left(\frac{72}{2}\right)$$

$$d_{min} = 22.38^\circ$$

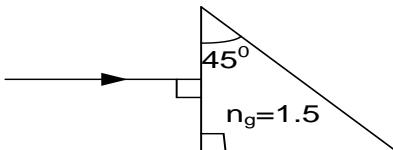
Or  $d_{min} = (2i) - A$

$$d_{min} = 2 \times 47.2 - 72$$

$$d_{min} = 22.4$$

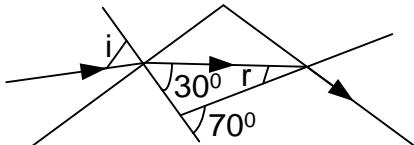
**Exercise 9**

1. Calculate the total deviation in the prism below



**An(90°)**

2. Light propagation in air is incident at  $12^\circ$  on a glass prism of refractive index 1.54 and refracting angle  $60^\circ$  as shown. The emergent beam glass faces of the prism in contact with the liquid. Find
  - (i) refractive index of liquid
  - (ii) deviation produced by the prism. Ans(1.2, 42°)
3. Light of two wave length is incident at a small angle on a thin prism of refracting angle  $5^\circ$  and refractive indices 1.54 and 1.48 for the two wave lengths. Find the angular separation of the two wave's length after refraction by the prism. Ans( $0.3^\circ$ )
4. A ray of light just undergoes total internal reflection at the second plane of the prism of refracting angle  $60^\circ$  and refractive index 1.5. what is its angle of incidence on the face
5. A ray of monochromatic light is incident at an angle of  $30^\circ$  on a prism of which the refractive index 1.52.What is the maximum refracting angle of the prism if light is just to emerge from the opposite face. Ans(  $60.34^\circ$ )
6. Calculate the critical angle for a glass air surface if a ray of light which is incident in air is deviated through  $15.5^\circ$  when its angle of incidence is  $40^\circ$ .
7. Calculate the angular separation of the red and violet rays which image from a  $60^\circ$  glass prism when a ray of white light is incident on the prism at an angle of  $45^\circ$ . Glass has a refractive index of 1.64 for red light and 1.66 for violet light.
8. Monochromatic light is incident at an angle of  $45^\circ$  on a glass prism of refracting angle  $70^\circ$  in air. The emergent light grazes the other refracting surface of the prism. Find the refractive index of the glass. Ans(1.5)
9. Monochromatic light propagating in a liquid is incident at an angle of  $40^\circ$  on a glass prism of refracting angle  $60^\circ$  and refractive index 1.50. if the ray passes symmetrically through the prism, find the refractive index of the liquid. Ans(1.2)
10. A glass of refractive angle  $60^\circ$  and refractive index 1.5 and it is immersed in the liquid of refractive index 1.3. Calculate;
  - (i) Angle of incidence of ray of light, if its passes through symmetrical
  - (ii) The minimum deviation Ans( $35.2^\circ, 10.4^\circ$ )
11. A monochromatic beam of light is incident at an angle  $i$ , on a glass prism of refracting angle  $70^\circ$ , the emergent ray grazes the surface of the prism as shown below



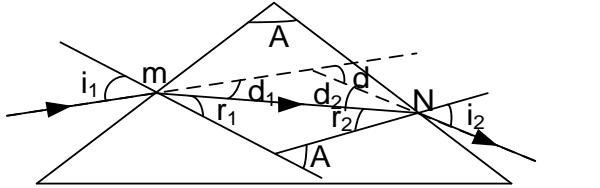
**Find :**

- (i) The refractive index of the prism
- (ii) Angle  $i$

12. A ray of red light is incident on a prism of refractive index 1.48 and refracting angle  $60^\circ$ . The ray emerges from a prism at an angle of  $43^\circ$ . Find;
  - (i) The angle of incidence
  - (ii) The angle of deviation

#### Deviation produced by small angle prism

Consider a ray of light through a small angle prism



$$\text{At } m: \sin i_1 = n \sin r_1$$

For small angles  $i_1$  and  $r_1$  measured in radians,  $\sin i_1 \approx i_1$  and  $\sin r_1 \approx r_1$



$$n_g \sin c = n_a \sin 90^\circ$$

$$n_g = \frac{1}{\sin c} \quad \text{(d)}$$

**Substituting equation (d) in (c) gives**

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sin(70^\circ - c)}{\sin C}$$

$$\sin 45^\circ \sin c = \sin 70^\circ \cos c - \sin c \cos 70^\circ$$

$$(\sin 45^\circ + \cos 70^\circ) \sin c = \sin 70^\circ \cos c$$

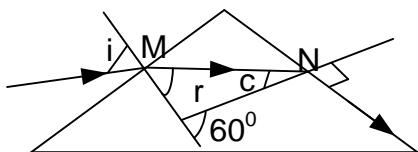
**Dividing  $\cos c$  throughout gives**

$$\tan C = \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{(\sin 45^\circ + \cos 70^\circ)}$$

$$c = 41.9^\circ$$

- 14. A ray of light is incident on one refracting face of a prism of refractive index 1.5 and refracting angle  $60^\circ$ . Calculate the minimum angle of incidence for the ray to emerge through the second refracting face.**

**Solution**



**for minimum angle of incidence, the emergent ray grazes the second refracting face.**

**At N, Snell's law becomes**

$$1.5 \sin c = n_a \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 41.8^\circ$$

**But**  $r + c = 60^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow r = 60^\circ - c$$

$$= 60^\circ - 41.8^\circ$$

#### EXERCISE:10

- (i) Obtain an expression relating the deviation of a ray of light by the prism to the refracting angle and the angles of incidence and emergence.  
 (ii) The deviation of a ray of light incident on the first face of a  $60^\circ$  glass prism at an angle of  $45^\circ$  is  $40^\circ$ . Calculate the angle of emergence of a ray on the second face of the prism. [Ans  $i_2 = 65^\circ$ ]  
 (iii) A prism of refractive index 1.64 is immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.4. A ray of light is incident on one face of the prism at an angle of  $40^\circ$ . If the ray emerges at an angle of  $29^\circ$ , determine the angle of the prism. [Answer:  $57.7^\circ$ ]
- (i) For a ray of light passing through the prism, what is the condition for minimum deviation to occur?  
 (ii) Derive an expression for the refractive index of a prism in terms of the refracting angle, A, and the angle of minimum deviation D.  
 (iii) A glass prism of refractive index n and refracting angle ,A, is completely immersed in a liquid of refractive index  $n_l$ . If a ray of light that passes symmetrically through the prism is deviated through an angle  $\varphi$ , Show that

$$\frac{n_l}{n} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi+A}{2}\right)}$$

$$n_g = \frac{1}{\sin C}$$

$$n_g = \frac{1}{\sin 41.9}$$

$$n_g = 1.497$$

**Alternatively**

$$n_g = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin i + \cos A}{\sin A}\right)^2}$$

$$n_g = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin 45 + \cos 70}{\sin 70}\right)^2}$$

$$n_g = 1.497$$

$$\therefore r = 18.2^\circ$$

**At M, Snell's law becomes**

$$1.5 \sin 18.2^\circ = n_a \sin i$$

$$\therefore i = 27.9^\circ$$

**Alternatively**

$$n_g = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin i + \cos A}{\sin A}\right)^2}$$

$$1.5 = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin i + \cos 60}{\sin 60}\right)^2}$$

$$i = 27.9^\circ$$

3. (a) A glass prism with refracting angle  $60^\circ$  is made of glass whose refractive indices for red and violet light are respectively 1.514 and 1.530. A ray of white light is set incident on the prism to give a minimum deviation for red light.

Determine the:

- (i) Angle of incidence of the light on the prism.

- (ii) Angle of emergence of the violet light.

- (iii) Angular width of the spectrum.

(b) A certain prism is found to produce a minimum deviation of  $51^\circ$ . While it produces a deviation of  $62.8^\circ$  for a ray of light incident on its first face at an angle of  $40.1^\circ$  and emerges through its second face at an angle of  $82.7^\circ$ .

Determine the:

- (i) Refracting angle of the prism.

- (ii) Angle of incidence at minimum deviation.

- (iii) Refractive index of the material of the prism.

[ Ans (i)  $60^\circ$  (ii)  $55.5^\circ$  (iii) 1.648 ]

4. (i) A ray of monochromatic light is incident at a small angle of incidence on a small angle prism in air. Obtain the expression  $D = (n - 1)A$  for the deviation of light by the prism.

(ii) A glass prism of small angle  $A$ , and refractive index  $n_g$  and is completely immersed in a liquid of refractive index  $n_l$ . Show that a ray of light passing through the prism at a small angle of incidence suffers a deviation given by  $D = \left(\frac{n_g}{n_l} - 1\right)A$

5. Explain why white light is dispersed by a transparent medium.

6. Light of two wave length is incident at a small angle on a thin prism of refracting angle  $5^\circ$  and refractive index of 1.52 and 1.48 for the two wave lengths. Find the angular separation of the two wave lengths after refraction by the prism. [Ans  $\phi = 0.2^\circ$ ]

7. A point source of white light is placed at the bottom of a water tank in a dark room. The light from the source is observed obliquely at the water surface. Explain what is observed.

8. Monochromatic light is incident at an angle  $\phi$  on a glass prism of refracting angle,  $A$ , situated in air. If the emergent light grazes the other refracting surface of the prism, Show that the refractive index,  $n_g$ , of the prism material is given by

$$n_g = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin i + \cos A}{\sin A}\right)^2}$$

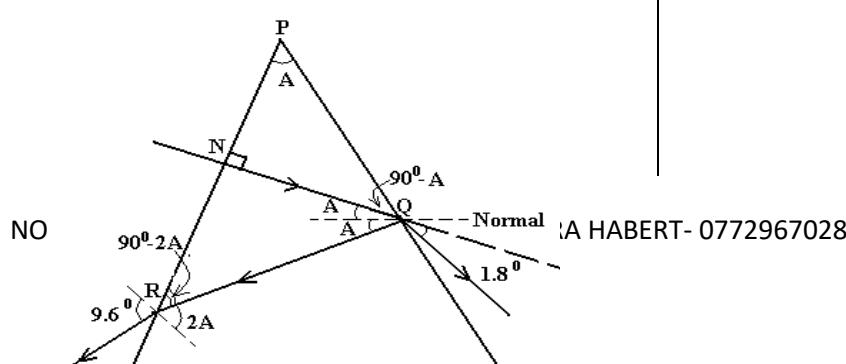
9. A ray of light is incident at angle of  $30^\circ$  on a prism of refractive index 1.5 .calculate the limiting angle of the prism such that the ray does not emerge when it meets the second face. [Ans  $A = 61.3^\circ$ ]

#### EXAMPLES:

A ray of light that falls normally upon the first face of a glass prism of a small refracting angle undergoes a partial refraction and reflection at the second face of the prism. The refracted ray is deviated through an angle  $1.8^\circ$  and the reflected ray makes an angle of  $9.6^\circ$  with the incident ray after emerging from the prism through its first face. Calculate the refracting angle of the prism and its refractive index of the glass material.

**Solution**

Let  $A$  be the required refracting angle of the prism as shown



**Consider the deviation suffered by the incident light**

$$D = (n - 1)A$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.8^\circ = (n - 1)A \text{ ----- (i)}$$

**From  $\triangle PQN$ ,  $\angle PQN = 90^\circ - A$**

**$\Rightarrow$  At Q, the angle of incidence =  $A$**

**From  $\triangle NQR$ ,  $\angle QRN = 90^\circ - 2A$**

**$\Rightarrow$  At R, the angle of incidence =  $2A$**

**$\therefore$  At R, Snell's becomes  $n_a \sin 9.6^\circ = n \sin 2A$**

**For small angles,  $\sin 9.6^\circ \approx 9.6^\circ$  and  $\sin 2A \approx 2A$**

$$\Rightarrow 9.6^\circ = 2nA \text{ ----- (ii)}$$

**Equation (i)  $\div$  Equation (ii) gives**

$$\frac{1.8^\circ}{9.6^\circ} = \frac{(n - 1)A}{2nA}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3.6^\circ n = 9.6^\circ(n - 1)$$

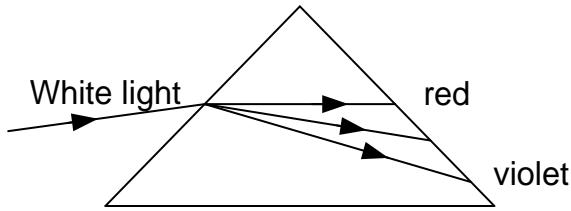
$$\text{Thus } n = 1.6$$

**Equation (i) now becomes**  $1.8^\circ = (1.6 - 1)A$

$$\therefore A = 3^\circ$$

## DISPERSION OF WHITE LIGHT BY A TRANSPARENT MEDIUM

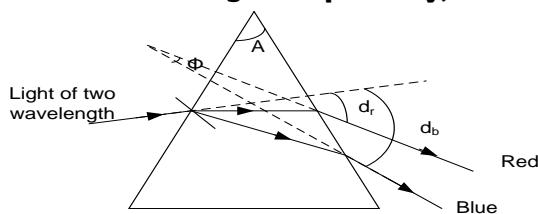
**Dispersion of white light is the separation of white light into its component colours by a transparent medium due to their speed differences in the medium**



**When white light falls on a transparent medium, its different component colours travel with different speeds through the medium. They are therefore deviated by different amounts on refraction at the surface of the medium and hence dispersion.**

**NOTE :**

- (i) **White light is a mixture of various colors. This is called the spectrum of white light.**
- (ii) **The spectrum of white light consists of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet light bands. On refraction, violet is the most refracted color away from the normal ( violet is the most deviated colour ) while red is least deviated**
- (iii) **When light of two wavelengths say red and blue light is incident at a small angle on a small angle prism of refracting angle A having refractive indices of  $n_r$  and  $n_b$  for the two wave lengths respectively, then the two wave lengths are deviated as shown below.**



**The deviation of red and blue light is given by**  $d_r = (n_r - 1)A$  **and**  $d_b = (n_b - 1)A$   
**The quantity**  $\phi = d_b - d_r$  **is called the Angular separation (Angular dispersion) produced by the prism.**

$$\Rightarrow \phi = (n_r - 1)A - (n_b - 1)A$$

$$\text{on simplifying } \phi = (n_r - n_b)A$$

## EXAMPLES:

- Light of two wave length is incident at a small angle on a thin prism of refracting angle  $5^\circ$  and refractive index of 1.52 and 1.48 for the two wave lengths. Find the angular separation of the two wave lengths after refraction by the prism.**

**Solution**

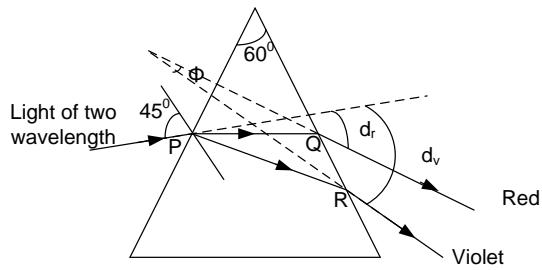
**For a small prism,**

$$\text{Angular separation } \phi = (n_1 - n_2)A$$

$$\phi = (1.52 - 1.48) \times 5^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 0.2^\circ$$

- A glass prism with refracting angle  $60^\circ$  has a refractive index of 1.64 for red light and 1.66 for violet light. Calculate the angular separation of the red and violet rays which emerge from the prism when a ray of white light is incident on the prism at an angle of  $45^\circ$**



### Case I: Consider the deviation suffered by red light

**At P, Snell's law becomes .**

$$n_a \sin 45^\circ = 1.66 \sin r_1 \\ \therefore r_1 = 25.54^\circ \\ \text{But } r_1 + r_2 = 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = 60^\circ - 25.54^\circ$$

$$\therefore r_2 = 34.46^\circ$$

**At Q, Snell's law becomes**

$$n_a \sin i_2 = 1.66 \sin 34.46^\circ \\ \therefore i_2 = 68.13^\circ$$

**Total Deviation  $D_r = d_2 + d_1$**

where  $d_1 = i_1 - r_1$  and  $d_2 = i_2 - r_2$

$$D_r = (45^\circ - 25.54^\circ) + (68.13^\circ - 34.46^\circ) \\ \therefore D_r = 53.13^\circ$$

### Case II: Consider the deviation suffered by violet light

**At P, Snell's law becomes .**

$$n_a \sin 45^\circ = 1.66 \sin r_1 \\ \therefore r_1 = 25.21^\circ$$

$$\text{But } r_1 + r_2 = 60^\circ$$

$$r_2 = 60^\circ - 25.21^\circ$$

$$\therefore r_2 = 34.79^\circ$$

**At R, Snell's law becomes**

$$n_a \sin i_2 = 1.66 \sin 34.79^\circ \\ \therefore i_2 = 71.28^\circ$$

**Total Deviation  $D_v = d_2 + d_1$**

where  $d_1 = i_1 - r_1$  and  $d_2 = i_2 - r_2$

$$D_v = (45^\circ - 25.21^\circ) + (71.28^\circ - 34.79^\circ) \\ \therefore D_v = 56.28^\circ$$

Thus required angular separation  $\phi = D_v - D_r$

$$\phi = 56.28^\circ - 53.13^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 3.15^\circ$$

## APPEARANCE OF WHITE LIGHT PLACED IN WATER

### OBSERVATION:

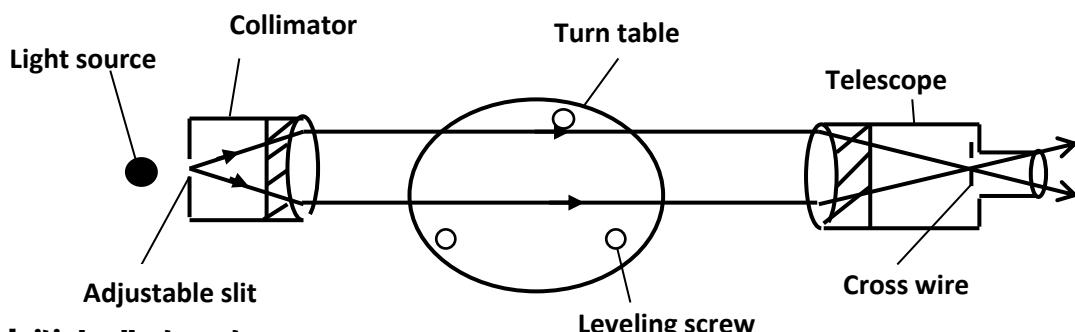
A colored spectrum is seen inside the water surface with violet on top and red down.

### EXPLANATION:

The different component colours of white light travel with different speeds through water. They are therefore deviated by different amounts on refraction at the water surface. Hence different coloured images are formed at different points inside the water surface with a violet coloured image on top.

## SPECTROMETER

It is an instrument used to accurately determine the deviation of a parallel beam of light which has passed through a prism. This provides a mean of studying optical spectra as well as measuring the angle of prism, minimum deviation and refractive index of glass prism  
It consists of a collimator, a telescope, and a turn table on which the prism is placed as shown.



### Initial adjustments:

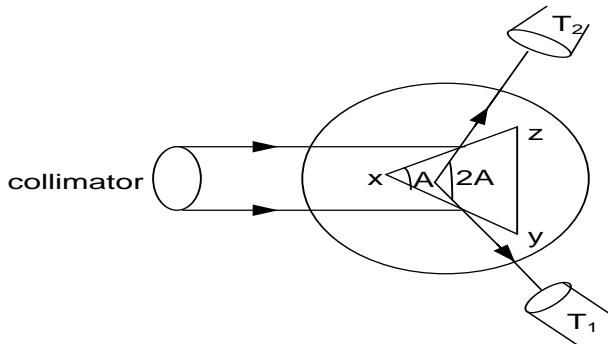
Before the spectrometer is put in to use, 3 adjustments must be made onto it and these include,

- (i) The collimator is adjusted to produce parallel rays of light.
- (ii) The telescope is adjusted to receive parallel light from the collimator on its cross wire.
- (iii) The turntable is leveled.

### Explanation of the adjustments

- i) The eye piece of the telescope is adjusted so that the cross wires are in sharp focus. The telescope is turned to face a distant object and the length of the telescope is adjusted until the image of the image of the distant object is clearly seen on the cross wires. This means that the telescope receives parallel light.
- ii) The prism is removed and the collimator slit is now illuminated using a strong source of monochromatic light. The telescope is now turned to face the collimator and collimator length adjusted until the image of its slit is seen clearly on the cross wires. This means that the collimator is set to produce parallel light.
- iii) The prism is now placed on the table. If the image of the slit seen is off the field of view, the screws are adjusted in or out to bring the image to the centre of the field of view. This way the spectrometer is adjusted and ready for use

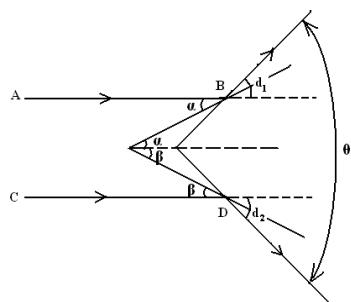
### Measurement of the refracting angle A



- ❖ The collimator is adjusted to produce parallel rays of light.
- ❖ The telescope is adjusted to receive light from the collimator on its cross wire.

### PROOF OF THE RELATION

Consider a parallel beam of light incident on to a prism of refracting angle A making glancing angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  as shown.



- ❖ The turn table is leveled
- ❖ The prism is placed on the turn table with its refracting angle facing the collimator as shown.
- ❖ With the table fixed, the telescope is moved to position  $T_1$  to receive the light from the collimator on its cross wire. This position  $T_1$  is noted
- ❖ The telescope is now turned to a new position  $T_2$  to receive light on its cross wire. The angle  $\theta$  between  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  is measured.
- ❖ The prism angle A is given by  $A = \frac{\theta}{2}$

From the geometry,  $\alpha + \beta = A$ -----.(i).

Deviation  $d_1$  of ray AB =  $2\alpha$

Deviation  $d_2$  of ray CD =  $2\beta$ .

Total deviation  $\theta = d_1 + d_2$

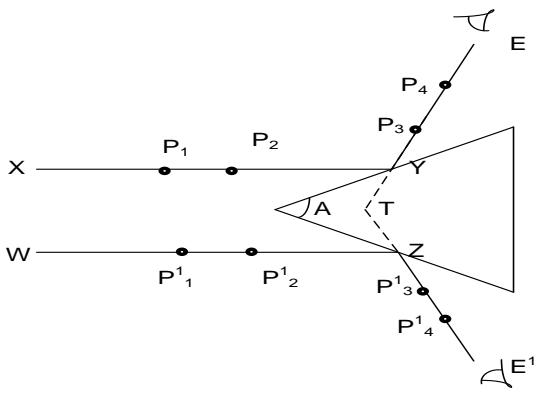
$$\theta = 2\alpha + 2\beta$$

$$\theta = 2(\alpha + \beta)-----\text{(ii)}$$

Combining equation (i) and (ii) gives

$$\theta = 2A.$$

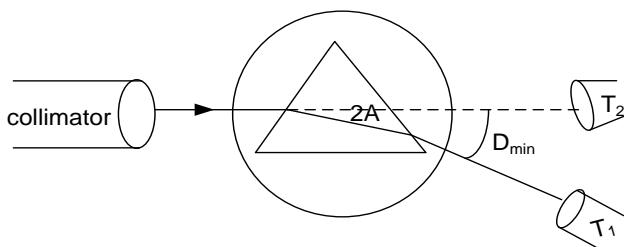
### METHOD 2: USING OPTICAL PINS



- The prism is placed on a white sheet of paper on a soft board and its outline drawn

- The prism is removed and two parallel lines XY and WZ are drawn to touch the outline as shown above
- The prism is placed back on its outlines. Two pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are stuck on line XY.
- Looking through the prism, two pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  are placed such that they appear to be in line with images of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$
- The procedure is repeated for line WZ
- The prism is removed and line line EY through  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  is drawn to meet the line  $E'Z$  through  $P_1'$  and  $P_2'$  at T
- The angle YTZ is measured and the refracting angle A is obtained from  $A = \frac{\angle YTZ}{2}$

### Measurement of minimum deviation D

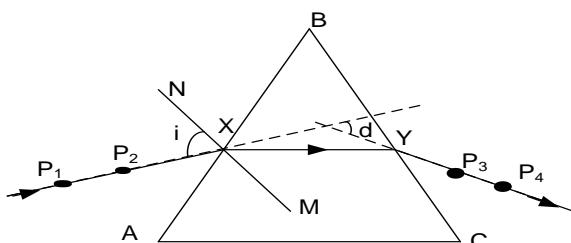


- The collimator is adjusted to produce parallel rays of light.
- The telescope is adjusted to receive parallel beam of light.
- The turntable is levelled.
- The prism is placed with the refracting angle pointing away from the collimator as shown above.

Note : The refractive index of the material of the prism is calculated from

$$n = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{d_{min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

### METHOD 2: USING OPTICAL PINS



- The prism is placed on a plane sheet of paper on a soft board and its outline ABC is traced out as shown above.

- The telescope is turned to receive refracted light from the opposite face of the prism.
- The table is now turned while keeping the refracted light in view until a point when the ray begins to move backwards. Position  $T_1$  of the telescope is noted.
- The prism is removed and the telescope is turned to receive light directly from the collimator. The new position of telescope  $T_2$  is marked.
- The angle between  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  is determined and this is the angle of minimum deviation  $d_{min}$ .

- A normal NM is drawn through point X on side AB of the prism and a line PX is drawn making an angle  $i$  with the normal.
- Two optical pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are placed along the lines that make different angles of incidence  $i$ .
- Pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  are placed such that they appear to be in line with the images of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  as seen through the prism.

- The angles of deviation  $d$  are measured for different angles of incidence.
- A graph of  $d$  against  $i$  is plotted to give a curve whose angle of deviation at its

turning point is the angle of minimum deviation  $d_{min}$  of the prism.

### USES OF A GLASS PRISM.

- They enable the refractive index of a glass material to be measured accurately.
- They are used in the dispersion of white light.
- They are used as reflecting surfaces with minimal energy loss.
- They are used in prism binoculars.

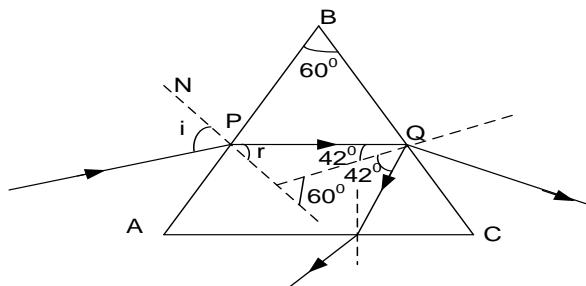
#### More worked out examples

- A ray of monochromatic light is incident on one face of a glass prism of refracting angle  $60^\circ$  and is totally internally reflected at the next face.

(i) Draw a diagram to show the path of light through the prism.

(ii) Calculate the angle of incidence at the first face of the prism if its refractive index is 1.53 and the angle of incidence at the second face is  $42^\circ$ .

**Solution**



From the diagram,  $r + 42^\circ = 60^\circ$

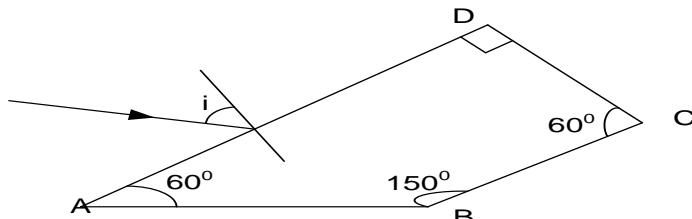
$$\therefore r = 18^\circ$$

At P, Snell's becomes

$$n_a \sin i = 1.53 \sin 18^\circ$$

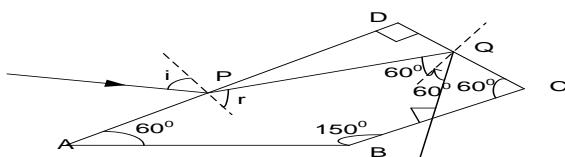
$$\therefore i = 28.2^\circ$$

- A ray of light is incident on the face AD of a glass block of refractive index 1.52 as shown.



If the ray emerges normally through face BC after total internal reflection, calculate the angle of incidence,  $i$ .

**Solution**



#### NOTE

For  $n_g = 1.53$ , then the critical angle  $c$  for the above glass material is given by the relation

$$\sin c = \frac{1}{n_g} = \frac{1}{1.53}$$

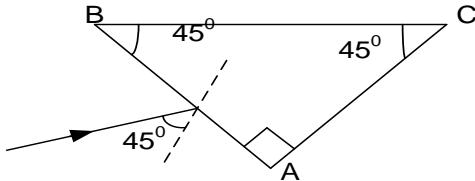
$$c = 40.8^\circ$$

Thus total internal reflection occurs at Q since the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle  $c$

- After a total internal reflection at Q, the ray emerges through face BC
- At R, there is no refraction. Therefore Snell's law does not hold at this point.

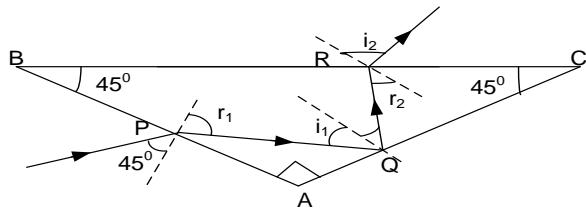
**From  $\triangle RCQ$ ,**  $\angle RQC + 60^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle RQC = 30^\circ$   
**⇒ At Q, the angle of reflection** =  $60^\circ$   
**Hence at Q, the angle of incidence** =  $60^\circ$   
**Solving  $\triangle QDP$  gives**  $\angle QPD = 60^\circ$

3. A ray of light is incident at  $45^\circ$  on a glass prism of refractive index 1.5 as shown.



**Calculate the angle of emergence and sketch the ray diagram.**

**Solution**



**At P, Snell's becomes**  $n_a \sin 45^\circ = 1.5 \sin r$

$$\therefore r_1 = 28.1^\circ$$

**At P,  $\angle APQ + r_1 = 90^\circ$  where  $r_1 = 28.1^\circ$**   
**⇒  $\angle APQ = 61.9^\circ$**

**From  $\triangle APQ$ ,**  $\angle PQA + 61.9^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle PQA = 28.1^\circ$$

**⇒ At Q, the angle of incidence**  
 $i_1 = 61.9^\circ$

**Testing for total internal reflection at Q using the relation**

$$\sin c = \frac{1}{n_g} = \frac{1}{1.5}$$

$$c = 41.8^\circ$$

**Thus light is totally reflected at Q since**

$$i_1 > c.$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle PQA = \angle RQC = 28.1^\circ$$

**From  $\triangle RQC$ ,**  $28.1^\circ + 45^\circ + 90^\circ + r_2 = 180^\circ$   
 $r_2 = 16.9^\circ$

**At R, Snell's becomes**  $1.5 \sin 16.9^\circ =$

$$n_a \sin i_2$$

$$\text{Thus } i_2 = 25.15^\circ$$

**Hence at P, the angle of refraction**

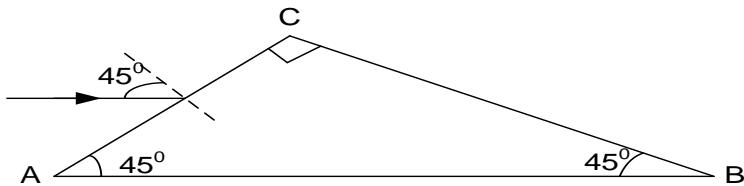
$$r = 30^\circ$$

**⇒ At P, Snell's law becomes**

$$n_a \sin i = 1.5 \sin 30^\circ$$

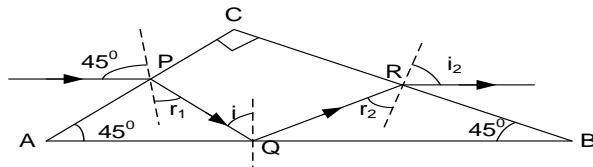
$$\therefore i = 49.5^\circ$$

4. A ray of light is incident at  $45^\circ$  on a glass prism of refractive index 1.5 as shown.



Calculate the angle of emergence and sketch the ray diagram.

**Solution**



At P, Snell's becomes  $n_a \sin 45^\circ = 1.5 \sin r$

$$\therefore r_1 = 28.1^\circ$$

From  $\Delta APQ$ ,  $\angle PQA + 45^\circ + 90^\circ + r_1 = 180^\circ$  where  $r_1 = 28.1^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle PQA = 16.9^\circ$$

$\Rightarrow$  At Q, the angle of incidence  $i = 73.1^\circ$

Testing for total internal reflection at Q using the relation

$$\begin{aligned} \sin c &= \frac{1}{n_g} = \frac{1}{1.5} \\ c &= 41.8^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Thus light is totally reflected at Q since  $i > c$ .

$$\Rightarrow \angle PQA = \angle RQC = 16.9^\circ$$

From  $\Delta RQC$ ,  $16.9^\circ + 45^\circ + 90^\circ + r_2 = 180^\circ$

$$r_2 = 28.1^\circ$$

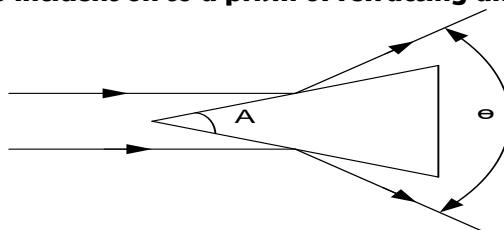
At R, Snell's becomes

$$1.5 \sin 28.1^\circ = n_a \sin i_2$$

$$\text{Thus } i_2 = 45^\circ$$

### EXERCISE:11

1. Draw a labeled diagram of a spectrometer and State the necessary adjustments that must be made on to it before put in to use.
2. Describe how the refracting angle of the prism can be measured using a spectrometer.
3. You are provided with pins, a white sheet of paper, a drawing board and a triangular prism. Describe how you would determine the refracting angle A of the prism
4. A parallel beam of light is incident on to a prism of refracting angle, A, as shown



**Show that  $\theta = 2A$**

5. **Describe how the minimum deviation, D, of a ray of light passing through a glass prism can be measured using a spectrometer.**
6. **You are provided with pins, a white sheet of paper, a drawing board and a triangular prism. Describe how you would determine the angle of minimum deviation, D, of a ray of light passing through a glass prism.**
7. **Describe how the refractive index of a material of a glass prism of known refracting angle can be determined using a spectrometer.**
8. **Describe briefly two uses of glass prisms**
9. **Light of two wavelengths is incident at a small angle on a thin prism of refracting angle  $5^\circ$  and refractive indices 1.52 and 1.50 for the two wavelengths. Find the angular separation of the two wavelengths after refraction by the prism  $A_n(0.10^\circ)$**

## REFRACTION THROUGH LENSES

A lens is a piece of glass with one or two spherical surfaces and it refracts.

### Types of lenses

There are two types of lenses as shown below

#### a. Converging (convex) lens

It is a lens which is thicker in the middle than at the edges.



- Its curved outwards
- Thicker in the middle
- Thinner at the edge

Convex lenses are also divided into two namely;

(i) Converging meniscus

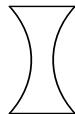


(ii) Plano convex



#### b. Diverging (concave) lens

❖ It is a lens which is thinner in the middle than at the edges.



- Its curved inwards
- Thinner in the middle
- Thicker at the edge

Concave lenses are also divided into two namely;

(i) Diverging meniscus



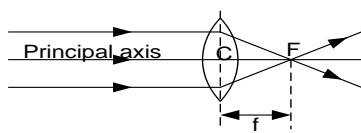
(ii) Plano concave



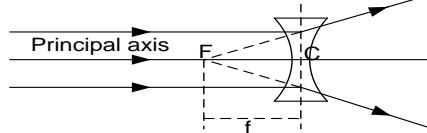
### Refraction of light in lenses

- (i) A parallel beam of light, parallel and close to the principal axis of a converging lens is converged or brought to focus at the principal focus F
- (ii) A parallel beam of light, parallel and close to the principal axis of a diverging lens is diverged such that the rays appear to come from the principal focus F

Converging lens

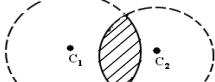


Diverging lens



### Terms used in Lenses

- Centres of curvature of a lens:** These are centres of the spheres of which the lens surfaces form parts.



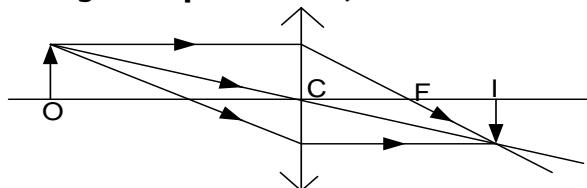
Points **C<sub>1</sub>** and **C<sub>2</sub>** are the centers of curvature of the lens surfaces.

- Radii of curvature of a lens:** These are distances from the centers of curvature to the surfaces of the spheres of which the lens surfaces form part.
- Principal axis of a lens:** This is the line joining the centers of curvature of the two surfaces of the lens.
- Optical centre of the lens:** This is the mid-point of the lens surface through which rays incident on the lens pass undeviated.
- Paraxial rays:** These are rays close to the principle axis and make small angles with the principal axis.
- (i) **Principal focus "F" of a convex lens:** it is a point on the principal axis where where rays originally parallel and close to the principal axis converge after refraction by the lens.  
A convex lens has a real principal focus.
- (ii) **Principal focus "F" of a concave lens:** it is a point on the principal axis where where rays originally parallel and close to the principal axis appear to diverge from after refraction by the lens.  
A concave lens has a virtual principal focus.
- Focal length "f" of a lens:** it is the distance from the optical centre of the lens to the principal focus of the lens.

#### Ray diagrams for a converging lens

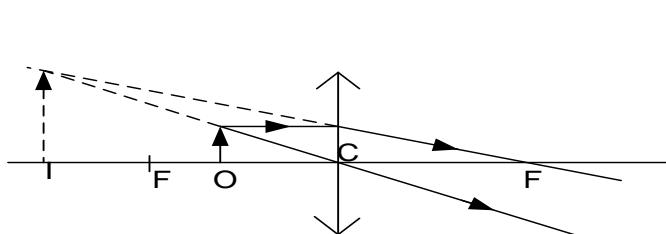
##### Principal rays for a converging lens

- A ray parallel to the principal axis is refracted to pass through the principal focus F
- A ray passing through the principal focus F is refracted to parallel to the principal axis
- A ray passing through the optical center, C is not refracted



##### Images formed by a converging lens

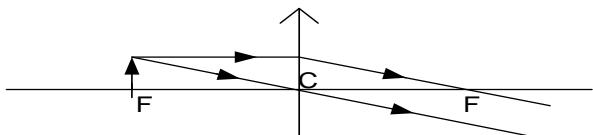
###### (i) Object between F and C (Magnifying glass)



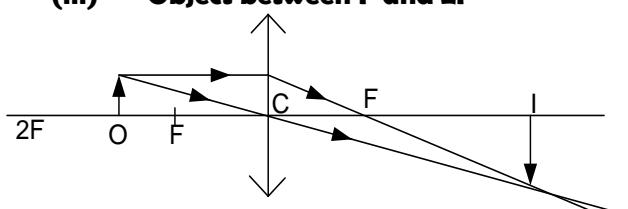
###### Nature of image

- Virtual
- Erect
- Magnified

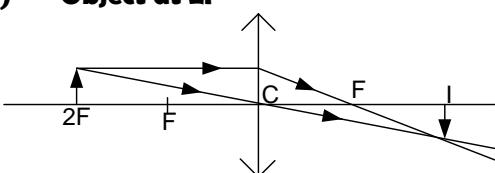
###### (ii) Object at F



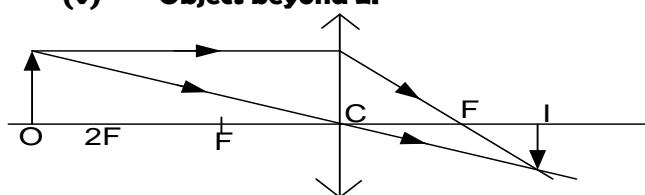
(iii) Object between  $F$  and  $2F$



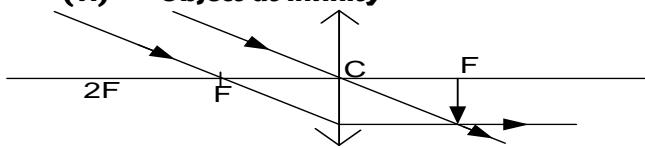
(iv) Object at  $2F$



(v) Object beyond  $2F$



(vi) Object at infinity



**Nature of image**  
➤ Image at infinity

**Nature of image**

- Real
- Inverted
- Magnified
- Beyond  $2F$

**Nature of image**

- Real
- Inverted
- Same size as object
- Formed at  $2F$

**Nature of image**

- Real
- Inverted
- Diminished
- Between  $F$  and  $2F$

**Nature of image**

- Real
- Inverted
- Diminished
- At  $F$



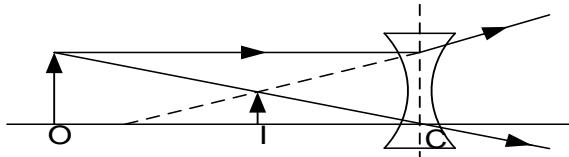
### USES OF CONVEX LENSES

- They are used in spectacles for long-sighted people
- they are used in the optical instruments.
- They are used as solar concentrators.

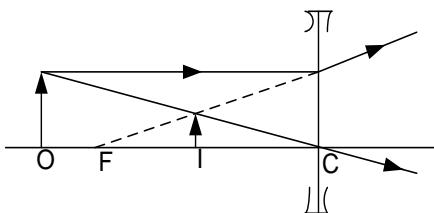
#### Ray diagrams for a diverging lens

##### a) Principal rays for a diverging lens

- A ray parallel to the principal axis is refracted to appear to come from the principal focus  $F$
- A ray passing through the optical center,  $C$  is not refracted



Formation of an image in a diverging lens



### Nature of the image

- Virtual
- Erect
- Diminished
- Between F and C

### USES OF CONCAVE LENSES

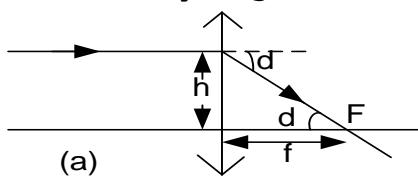
- (i) They are used in spectacles for short-sighted people
- (ii) They are used in Galilean telescopes.

### Thin lens formula

#### a. Convex lens.

##### (i) Using a point object

**Consider array of light incident on a lens close to its principal axis and parallel to it.**



**From figure (a) above deviation d is small and if it is measured in radians**

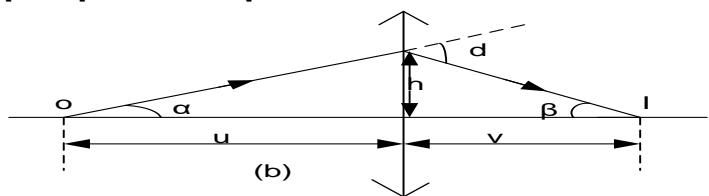
$$d \approx \tan d = \frac{h}{f} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

**From figure (b):**  $\alpha + \beta = d \dots \dots \dots (2)$

**For small angles  $\alpha, \beta$  measured in radians**

$$\alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{h}{u} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\beta \approx \tan \beta = \frac{h}{v} \dots \dots \dots (4)$$



$$\frac{h}{u} + \frac{h}{v} = \frac{h}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

**From which;**

$$f = \frac{u v}{u + v}$$

**Where**

**u = object distance**

**v = image distance**

**f = focal length**

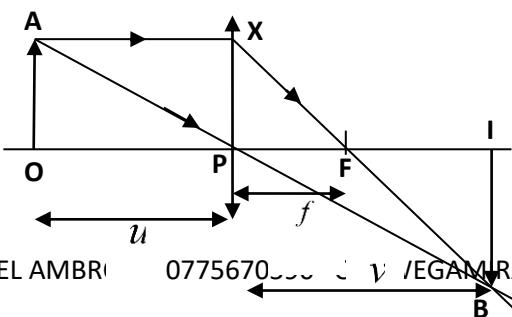
### Note:

All distances are measured from the optical center of the lens.

#### Sign convention

- ❖ Distances of real objects and real images are positive ie u and v for real objects and real images are positive.
- ❖ Distances of virtual objects and virtual images are negative ie u and v for virtual objects and virtual images are negative.
- ❖ Focal length f, for a convex lens is positive and negative for a concave lens.

##### (ii) Using a finite object







- 1. Two converging lenses of focal length 10cm and 20cm are placed in contact. Find the power of the combination**

**Solution**

**For first lens**

$$f = 10\text{cm} = 0.1\text{m}, P_1 = ?$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{f(m)}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{0.1}$$

$$P_1 = 10\text{D}$$

**For second lens**

$$f = 20\text{cm} = 0.2\text{m}, P_2 = ?$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{f(m)}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{0.2}$$

$$P_2 = 5\text{D}$$

**Power of the combination**

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P = 10 + 5$$

$$P = 15\text{D}$$

- 2. A converging lens of focal length 10cm is placed in contact with a diverging lens of focal length 25cm. Find the power of the combination**

**Solution**

**For first lens**

$$f = 10\text{cm} = 0.1\text{m}, P_1 = ?$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{f(m)}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{0.1}$$

$$P_1 = 10\text{D}$$

**For second lens**

$$f = -25\text{cm} = -0.25\text{m}, P_2 = ?$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{f(m)}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{-0.25}$$

$$P_2 = -4\text{D}$$

**Power of the combination**

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P = 10 - 4$$

$$P = 6\text{D}$$

### LINEAR OR LATERAL MAGNIFICATION

**It is defined as the ratio of the image height to object height.**

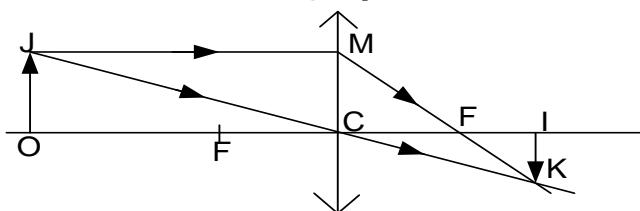
$$m = \frac{\text{height image}}{\text{height object}}$$

**Or magnification is the ratio of image size to the object size.**

**Magnification is also defined as the ratio of distance of the image from the lens to the distance of the object from the lens.**

$$m = \frac{\text{image distance } (v)}{\text{object distance } (u)}$$

**Consider formation of real image by a convex lens.**



**$\triangle OJC$  is similar to  $\triangle IKP$**

$$\frac{IK}{OJ} = \frac{CI}{OC} = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{\text{image distance } (v)}{\text{object distance } (u)}$$

**Examples**

- 1. An object is placed 20cm from a converging lens of focal length 15cm. Find the nature, position and the magnification of the image formed**

**Solution**

$$u = +20\text{cm}, f = +15\text{cm}, v = ?$$

$$i) \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{15} &= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{v} &= \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{20} \\ \frac{1}{v} &= \frac{1}{60} \\ v &= 60\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

2. A four times magnified virtual image is formed of an object placed 12cm from a converging lens. Calculate;

(i) The position of the image

**Solution**

(i)  $M = 4, u = 12\text{cm}, v = ?$

$$\begin{aligned}M &= \frac{v}{u} \\ 4 &= \frac{v}{12} \\ v &= 48\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

(ii)  $u = 12\text{cm}, v = -48\text{cm}$  (virtual image),  $f = ?$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{iii)} \quad M &= \frac{v}{u} \\ M &= \frac{60}{20} \\ m &= 3\end{aligned}$$

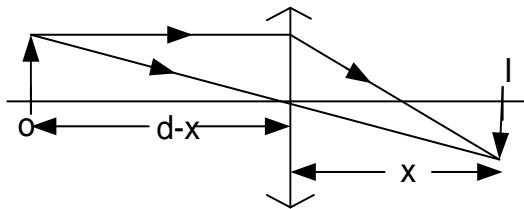
- Real image (since  $v = \text{positive}$ )
- Magnified image (since  $m > 1$ )

(ii) The focal length of the lens

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{-48} \\ \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{48} \\ \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{3}{48} \\ f &= 16\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

**Least distance between image distance and object distance in a convex lens**

**Least distance between an object and a real image formed by a convex lens.**



Suppose the object and image are a distance  $d$  apart with the image a distance  $x$  beyond the lens

$$u = d - x, \quad v = x$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{d-x} + \frac{1}{x} \\ x^2 - dx + df &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-(-d) \pm \sqrt{(-d)^2 - 4df}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

**For real image**  $d^2 - 4fd \geq 0$

$$d \geq 4f$$

**Hence**  $d = 4f$

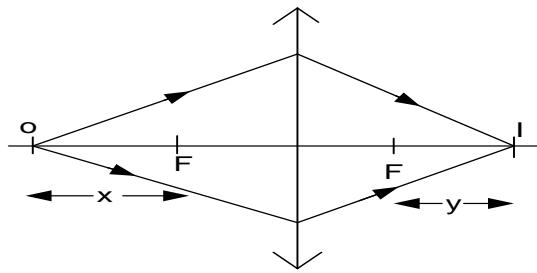
**The least distance between an object and the real image of the object formed by the convex lens is  $4f$ .**

### Conjugate points

These are points on the principle axis such that when the object is placed at one, the image is formed at the other.

Suppose a convex lens forms an image of an object  $O$  at  $I$ , if the object was placed at  $I$ , the lens would form the image of the object at  $O$ , then  $O$  and  $I$  are called conjugate points

Consider an object placed at distance  $x$  from  $F$  on one side and an image is at a distance  $y$  from  $F$  on the other side



$$u = f + x, \quad v = y + f$$

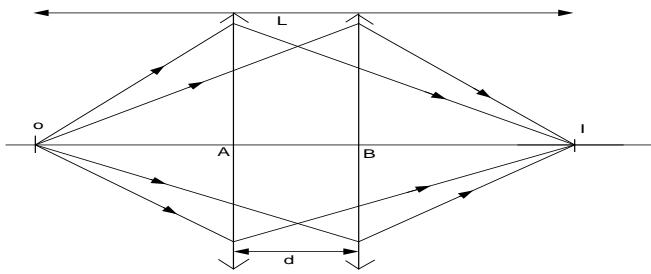
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f+x} + \frac{1}{y+f}$$

$$f^2 = xy \quad (\text{Newton's equation})$$

**Displacement of a lens when an object and screen are fixed.**

The lens is moved in position A when the image of O is produced at I, it's a gain displaced through a distance d until the image of O is again produced at I.



**O and I are conjugate points with respect to the lens.**

$$OB = AI \text{ and } OA = BI$$

**When lens is in position A:**  $OA + AB + BI = L$

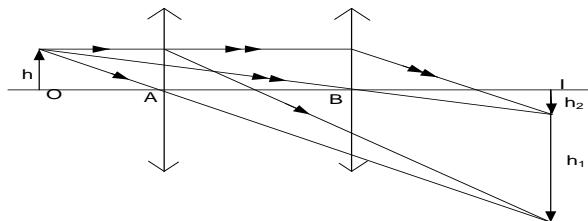
$$u + d + u = L$$

$$u = \frac{l-d}{2}$$

$$\text{Also: } AI = AB + BI$$

$$v = d + u$$

**Displacement of a lens when an erect object and screen are fixed**



**O and I are conjugate points with respect to the lens.**

$$OB = AI \text{ and } OA = BI$$

**When lens is in position A:**  $m_A = \frac{AI}{OA} = \frac{h_1}{h} \dots\dots\dots (i)$

**When lens is in position B:**  $m_B = \frac{BI}{OB} = \frac{h_2}{h} \dots\dots\dots (ii)$

**But**  $AI = OB$

$$\frac{h_1}{h} OA = \frac{h}{h_2} BI$$

$$h^2 = h_1 h_2$$

$$h = \sqrt{h_1 h_2}$$

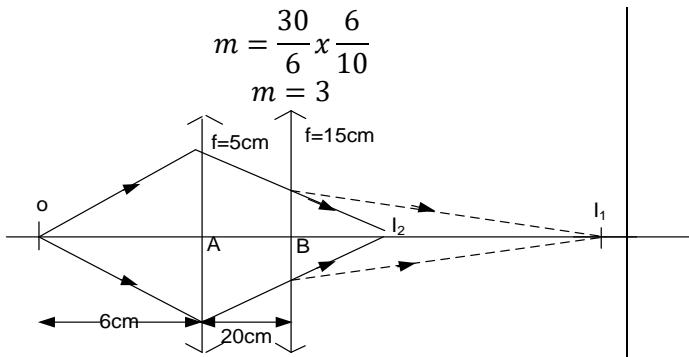
This method of measuring h is most useful when the object is inaccessible for example

- (iii) When the width of the slit inside the tube is required.
- (iv) When the focal length of inaccessible thin lens is required.

#### **CONDITION FOR THE FORMATION OF A REAL IMAGE BY A CONVEX LENS**

- (i) The object distance must be greater than the focal length of the lens.





5. A thin converging lens P of focal length 10cm and a thin diverging lens Q of focal length 15cm are placed coaxially 50cm apart. If an object is placed 12cm from P on the side remote from Q.
- Find the position, nature and magnification of the final image.
  - Sketch a ray diagram to show the formation of the final image.

**Solution**

Consider the action of a converging lens P.

$$u = 12\text{cm} \text{ and } f = 10\text{cm}$$

$$\diamond \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

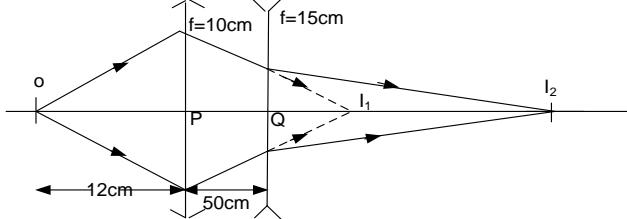
$$\diamond \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$v = 60\text{cm}$$

Consider the action of a diverging lens Q.  
The image formed by lens P acts as a virtual object for lens Q.

Thus  $u = -(60 - 50) = -10\text{cm}$  and  
 $f = -15\text{cm}$

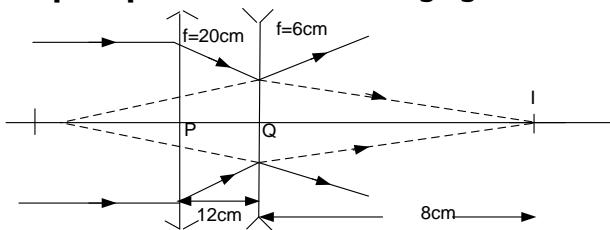
$$\diamond \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$



6. Light from a distant object is incident on a converging lens of focal length 20cm placed 12cm in front of a diverging lens of focal length 6cm. Determine the position and nature of the final image.

**Solution**

Consider the action of a converging lens  
The image of a distant object is formed at the principal focus of the converging lens



$$\diamond \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{-15} - \frac{1}{-10}$$

$$v = 30\text{cm}$$

The image is real and is 30cm from Q.

$$m = m_1 x m_2$$

$$m = \frac{v_1}{u_1} x \frac{v_2}{u_2}$$

$$m = \frac{60}{12} x \frac{30}{10}$$

$$m = 15$$

Consider the action of a diverging lens  
The image formed by a converging lens acts as a virtual object for a diverging lens

$$\Rightarrow u = -(20 - 12) = -8\text{cm}, f = -6\text{cm}$$

$$\diamond \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

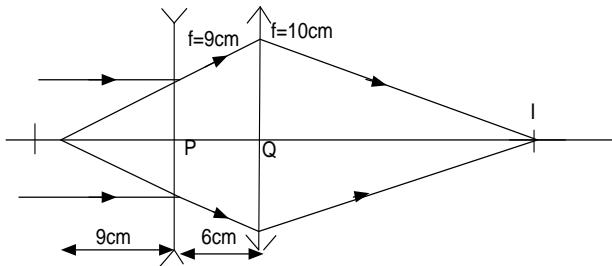
$$\diamond \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{-6} - \frac{1}{-8}$$

$$v = -24\text{cm}$$

$\Rightarrow$  The image is virtual and is 24cm behind the diverging lens.

7. Light from a distant object is incident on a diverging lens of focal length 9cm placed 6cm in front of a converging lens of focal length 10cm. Determine the position and nature of the final image.

### Solution

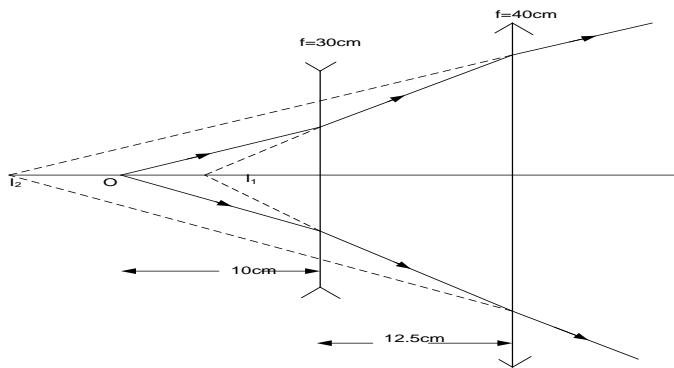


### Consider the action of a diverging lens

The image of a distant object is formed at the principal focus of the diverging lens

8. A thin diverging lens of focal length 30cm and a thin converging lens of focal length 40cm are placed coaxially 12.5cm apart. If an object is placed 10cm from a diverging lens on the side remote from a converging lens. Find the position, nature and magnification of the final image.

**Solution**



### Consider the action of a diverging lens

$$u = 10\text{cm, and } f = -30\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond & \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \diamond & \frac{1}{-30} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{v} \\ \diamond & v = 7.5\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

### Consider the action of a converging lens

The image formed by a diverging lens acts as a real object for a converging lens

9. A luminous object and the screen are placed on a n optical bench and a converging lens is placed between them to show a sharp image of the object on the screen. The linear magnification of the image is found to be 2.5. The lens is now moved 30cm near the screen and a sharp image is again formed on the screen. Calculate the focal length of the lens

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{v}{u} \\ 2.5 &= \frac{30+x}{x} \\ x &= 20\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

Consider the action of a converging lens  
The image formed by a diverging lens acts as a real object for a converging lens

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond & \Rightarrow u = (9 + 6)\text{cm} = 15\text{cm and} \\ f &= 10\text{cm} \\ \diamond & \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \diamond & \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{v} \\ & v = 30\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  The image is real and is 30cm from the converging lens.

8. A thin diverging lens of focal length 30cm and a thin converging lens of focal length 40cm are placed coaxially 12.5cm apart. If an object is placed 10cm from a diverging lens on the side remote from a converging lens. Find the position, nature and magnification of the final image.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u &= (7.5 + 12.5)\text{cm} = 20\text{cm and} \\ f &= 40\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond & \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \diamond & \frac{1}{40} = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{v} \\ \diamond & v = -40\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  The image is virtual and is 40cm from a converging lens.

$$m = m_1 \times m_2$$

$$m = \frac{v_1}{u_1} \times \frac{v_2}{u_2}$$

$$m = \frac{7.5}{10} \times \frac{40}{20}$$

$$m = 1.5$$

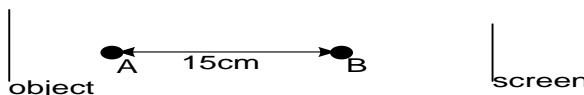
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{50} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 14.3\text{cm}$$

**Or**

$$f = \frac{l^2 - d^2}{4l}$$

10.



In the diagram above the image of the object is formed on the screen when a convex lens is placed either at A or B. If A and B are 15cm apart. Find the;

- (i) Focal length of the lens
- (ii) Magnification of the image when the lens is at B

**Solution**

$$f = \frac{l^2 - d^2}{4l}$$

$$f = \frac{45^2 - 15^2}{4 \times 45}$$

$$f = 15\text{cm}$$

The magnification  $m_2$  produced by the lens in position B

$$m_2 = \frac{l - d}{l + d}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{45 - 15}{45 + 15}$$

$$m_2 = 0.5$$

#### EXERCISE:11

1. (i) Define the terms center of curvature, radii of curvature, principal focus and focal length of a converging lens.  
(ii) What are Sign conventions?
- 2 (a) An object is placed a distance  $u$  from a convex lens. The lens forms an image of the object at a distance  $v$ . Draw a ray diagram to show the path of light when the image formed is:  
(i) real  
(ii) virtual  
(b) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of an image by a diverging lens.  
(c) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of a real image of a virtual point object by a diverging lens
3. Give two instances in each case where concave lenses and convex lenses are useful.
4. Derive an expression for the focal length  $f$ , of a convex lens in terms of the object distance  $u$  and the image distance  $v$ .
5. Define the term power of a lens.
6. (i) Define the term linear magnification.  
(ii) Show that the linear magnification produced by a convex lens is equal to the ratio of the image distance to the object distance.  
(iii) A convex lens of focal length 15cm forms an erect image that is three times the size of the object. Determine the object and its corresponding image position.  
(iv) A convex lens of focal length 10cm forms an image five times the height of its object. Find the possible object and corresponding image positions.  
[Ans: (iii)  $u = 10\text{cm}$ ,  $v = -30\text{cm}$  (iv)  $u = 12\text{cm}$ ,  $v = 60\text{cm}$  OR  $u = 8\text{cm}$ ,  $v = -40\text{cm}$  ]
7. A convex lens forms on a screen a real image which is twice the size of the object. The object and screen are then moved until the image is five times the size of the object. If the shift of the screen is 20cm, determine the  
(i) focal length of the lens  
(ii) shift of the object  
[Answers: (i)  $f = 10\text{cm}$  (ii)  $3\text{cm}$  ]
8. A thin converging lens P of focal length 20cm and a thin diverging lens Q of focal length 30cm are placed coaxially 0cm apart. If an object 3cm tall is placed 70cm from Q on the side remote from Q.  
(i) Find the position final image.

(ii) The height of the final image. An(60cm, 4.5cm)

9. A thin converging lens A of focal length 6cm and a thin diverging lens B of focal length 15cm are placed coaxially 14cm apart. If an object is placed 8cm from A on the side remote from B,

(i) Find the position, nature and magnification of the final image.

(ii) Sketch a ray diagram to show the formation of the final image.

[ Answers: (i) 30cm from lens B, real image and magnification = 9 ]

10. An object is placed 24cm in front of a convex lens P of focal length 6cm. When a concave lens Q of focal length 12cm is placed beyond lens P, the screen has to be 10cm away from lens P so as to locate the real image formed.

(i) Find the distance between the two lenses P and Q.

(ii) Sketch a ray diagram to show the formation of the final image.

[ Answer: (i) 4cm ]

11. A lens  $L_1$  casts a real image of a distant object on a screen placed at a distance 15cm away. When another lens  $L_2$  is placed 5cm beyond lens  $L_1$ , the screen has to be shifted by 10cm further away to locate the real image formed. Find the focal length and the type of lens  $L_2$ .

[ Answer: (i)  $f = -20$  cm and therefore the lens is concave ]

12. A thin convex lens is placed between an object and a screen that are kept fixed 64cm distant apart. When the position of the lens is adjusted, a clear focused image is obtained on the screen for two lens positions that are 16cm distant apart.

(i) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of the images in the two lens positions.

(ii) Find the focal length of the lens

(iii) Find the magnification produced in each lens position.

[ Answers: (ii)  $f = 15$  cm (iii)  $m_1 = 1.67$ ,  $m_2 = 0.6$  ]

13. (i) State two conditions necessary for a biconvex lens to form a real image of an object.

(ii) Show that the minimum distance between an object and a screen for a real image to be formed on it is  $4f$ , where  $f$  is focal length of a convex lens. Hence show also that the object and its image are then equidistant from the lens.

14. (i) Explain with the aid of a convex lens the term conjugate foci.

(ii) What is meant by reversibility of light as applied to formation of a real image by a convex lens?

15. A converging lens of focal length  $f$  is placed between an object and a screen. The position of the screen is adjusted until a clear magnified image is obtained on the screen. Keeping the screen fixed in this position at a distance  $L$  from the object, the lens is displaced through a distance  $d$  to obtain a clear diminished image on the screen.

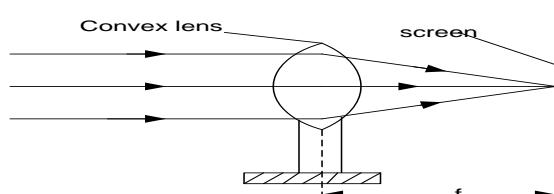
(i) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of the images in the two cases.

(ii) Show that  $L^2 - d^2 = 4fL$

(iii) Find the product of the magnifications produced in the two cases.

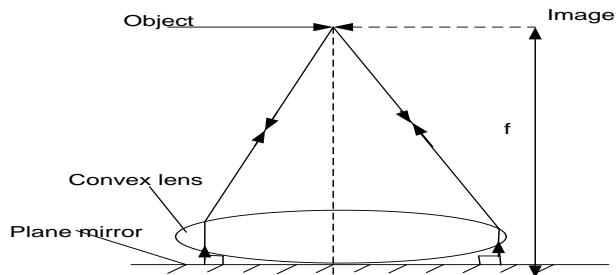
### Determining focal length of the converging lens (convex lens)

#### Method (1) using a distant object



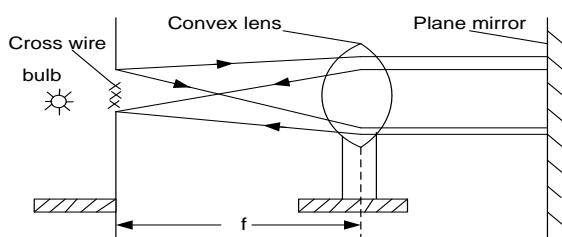
- A distant object such as a window or a tree is focused on to the screen using a convex lens whose focal length is to be determined.
- The distance of the screen from the lens is then the focal length  $f$  of the lens, which can thus be measured

#### Method (2) using a plane mirror and the non-parallax method.

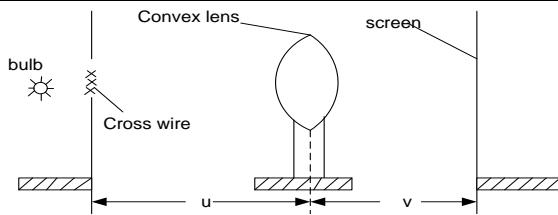


- ❖ A plane mirror M is placed on a table and a biconvex lens is placed on the mirror.

#### Method (3) using a plane mirror and an illuminated object



#### Method (4) using the thin lens formula and an illuminated object.



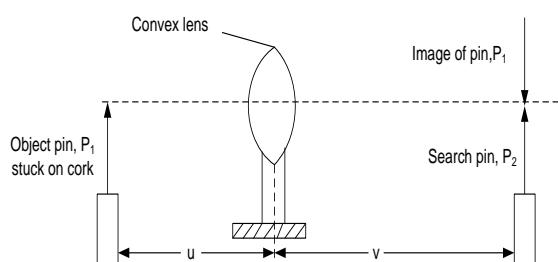
- ❖ An illuminated object O is placed at a distance  $u$  in front of a mounted convex lens.

- ❖ A pin is clamped horizontally on a retort stand with the apex along the principal axis of the lens.
- ❖ Move the pin up or down to locate the position where the pin coincides with its image using the method of no parallax.
- ❖ The distance from the pin O to the lens is measured and this is the focal length,  $f$ , of the lens.

- ❖ A lens mounted in a holder is placed between a screen with cross wires and a plane mirror as shown above.
- ❖ The lens is moved in between, until a sharp image of the cross-wire is formed on the screen besides the object.
- ❖ The distance  $f$  of the lens from the screen is then the focal length of the lens, which can thus be measured.

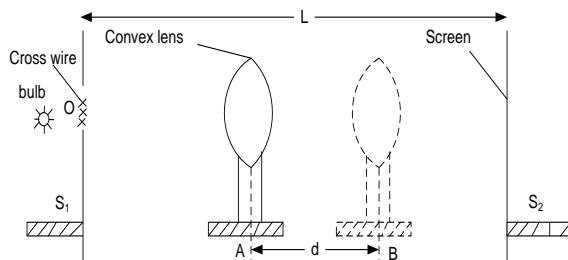
- ❖ The position of the screen is adjusted until a sharp image of O is formed on the screen at a distance  $v$  from the lens.
- ❖ The procedure is repeated for several values of  $u$  and the results are tabulated including values of  $uv$  and  $u + v$ .
- ❖ A graph of  $uv$  against  $u + v$  is plotted and the slope  $s$  of such a graph is equal to the focal length  $f$  of the lens.

#### Method (5) using the thin lens formula and the method of no-parallax.



- ❖ An object pin  $P_1$  is placed at a distance  $u$  in front of a mounted convex lens so that its tip lies along the axis of the mirror.
- ❖ A search pin  $P_2$  placed behind the lens is adjusted until it coincides with the image of pin  $P_1$  by no-parallax method.
- ❖ The distance  $v$  of pin  $P_2$  from the lens is measured.
- ❖ The procedure is repeated for several values of  $u$  and the results are tabulated including values of  $uv$ , and  $u + v$ .

- ❖ A graph of  $uv$  against  $u + v$  is plotted and the slope  $s$  of such a graph is equal to the Method (6) using displacement method



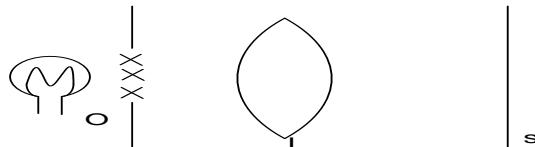
- ❖ An illuminated object O is placed behind the hole in the screen  $S_1$
- ❖ The convex lens is placed behind  $S_2$  in a such position A so that a sharp magnified image is formed on the screen  $S_2$ .

**focal length f of the lens.**

- ❖ Keeping the screen and the object fixed, the lens is then moved to position B such that sharp diminished image is formed on the screen  $S_2$ .
- ❖ The distance  $d$  between A and B is measured and recorded.
- ❖ The distance  $L$  between  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is measured and recorded.
- ❖ The experiment is repeated for other values of  $L$  and  $d$ .
- ❖ The results are tabulated including values of  $L$ ,  $d$ ,  $L$ ,  $d$  and  $(L^2 - d^2)$
- ❖ A graph of  $(L^2 - d^2)$  against  $L$  is plotted.
- ❖ The slope  $S$  is calculated
- ❖ Focal length is got from  $f = 4S$

**NOTE:** The above procedures can be used to determine focal length of an inaccessible lens, such as that fixed inside an eye-piece or telescope tube.

#### **Method (7): Lens formula method**

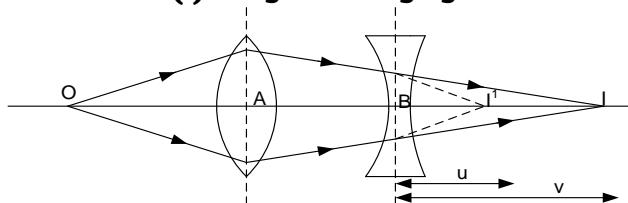


- ❖ The apparatus is arranged as above
- ❖ The wire gauze is illuminated with a bulb and the position of the lens L is adjusted until the sharp image of the wire gauze is formed on the object screen O
- ❖ The distance OL is measured and recorded as  $u$

- ❖ The distance LS is measured and recorded as  $v$
- ❖ The procedure is repeated for various values of  $u$  and  $v$  and tabulated including values of  $\frac{1}{u}$  and  $\frac{1}{v}$
- ❖ A graph of  $\frac{1}{u}$  and  $\frac{1}{v}$  is plotted
- ❖ The intercepts A and B are read from the graph and focal length,  $f$  is obtained from the equation  $f = \frac{2}{A+B}$

### **MEASUREMENT OF FOCAL LENGTH OF A DIVERGING LENS**

#### **Method (1) using a converging lens**



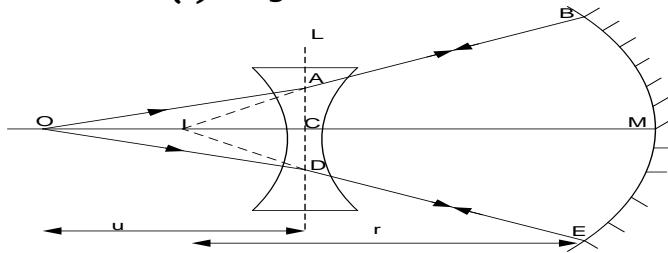
- ❖ An object O is placed in front of a converging lens of known focal length so as to obtain a real image on the screen at  $I'$
- ❖ Measure the distance  $AI'$

- ❖ A diverging lens whose focal length is required is placed between the screen and the converging lens.
- ❖ The screen is moved to obtain a new real image  $I$  on to it
- ❖ Measure the distance  $AB$  and  $BI$
- ❖ The object distance  $u$ , from this lens is got from  $u = -(AI' - AB)$ .
- ❖ The focal length is calculated from  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$  where  $v = BI$

**NOTE:**

**When a diverging lens is placed in between A and B the image I' formed by a converging lens acts as a virtual object for the diverging lens hence giving the final real image I.**  
**A virtual object A collection of points which may be regarded as a source of light rays for a portion of an optical system but which does not actually have this function.**

### **Method (2) using a concave mirror method**



- ❖ An illuminate object O is placed infront of a diverging lens, L arranged coaxially with a concave mirror, M of known focal length, f.

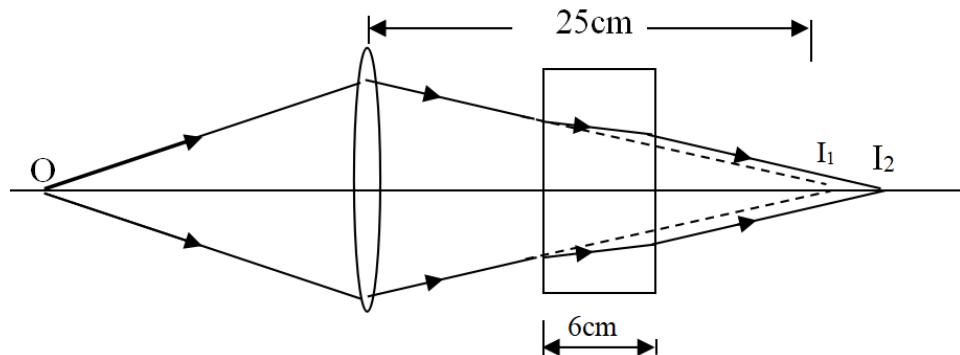
- ❖ The position of concave mirror is adjusted until it coincides with its image.
- ❖ Measure and record distances OC and CM
- ❖ focal length, f, can be calculated from

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

Where  $u = OC$  and  $v = -(r - CM)$  but  
 $r = 2f$

A lens is set up and produces an image of luminous point source on a screen **25 cm** away. Then a parallel glass slab of thickness **6 cm** and refractive index **1.6** is placed between the lens and the screen. If the aperture of the lens is small;

- Sketch a ray diagram to show how the image is formed on the screen in the latter arrangement.
- Find by how much the screen must be shifted from its original position so as to cast a clear image.



- The screen will be shifted away from the glass slab from  $I_1$  to  $I_2$ .

Let the displacement  $I_1I_2$  be d

Then, using  $n = \frac{\text{real depth}}{\text{apparent depth}}$

$$1.6 = \frac{6}{6-d} = 9.6 - 1.6d = 6$$

$$\therefore d = 2.25 \text{ cm}$$

### **NOTE:**

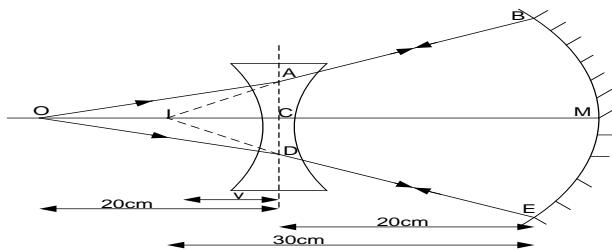
**As the object and its image are coincident at O, the rays must be incident normally on the mirror and therefore retrace their own path through the centre of curvature of the mirror at I and this is the position of the virtual image.**

### **Examples**

1. An object is placed 20cm in front of a diverging lens that is coaxially with a concave mirror of focal length 15cm. When concave mirror is 20cm from the lens, the final image coincides with the object

- (i) draw a ray diagram to show how image is formed  
(ii) determine the focal length of the diverging lens

**Solution**



$v = -10\text{cm}$  'virtual image'.

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{-10}$$

$$f = -20\text{cm}$$

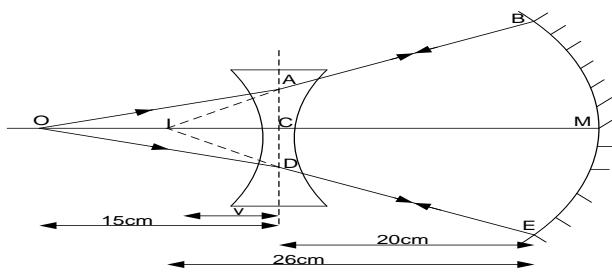
**Consider the action of a diverging lens**

$$u = 20\text{cm} \text{ and } v = -(30 - 20)\text{cm}$$

2. An object is placed 15cm in front of a diverging lens placed coaxially with a concave mirror of focal length 13cm. When the concave mirror is 20cm from the lens the final image coincides with the object.

- (i) draw a ray diagram to show how final image is formed  
(ii) determine the focal length of the diverging lens

**Solution**



**Consider the action of a diverging lens**

$$u = 15\text{cm} \text{ and } v = -(26 - 20)\text{cm}$$

$v = -6\text{cm}$  'virtual image'.

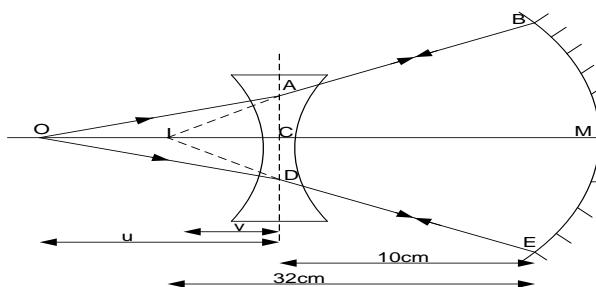
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{-6}$$

$$f = -10\text{cm}$$

3. A concave lens of focal length 20cm is placed 10cm in front of concave mirror of focal length 16cm. calculate the distance from the lens at which an object will coincide with its image

**Solution**



**Consider the action of a diverging lens**

$$f = -20\text{cm} \text{ and } v = -(32 - 20)\text{cm}$$

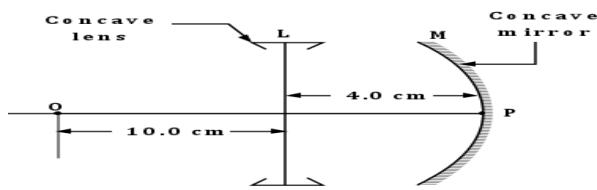
$v = -22\text{cm}$  'virtual image'

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

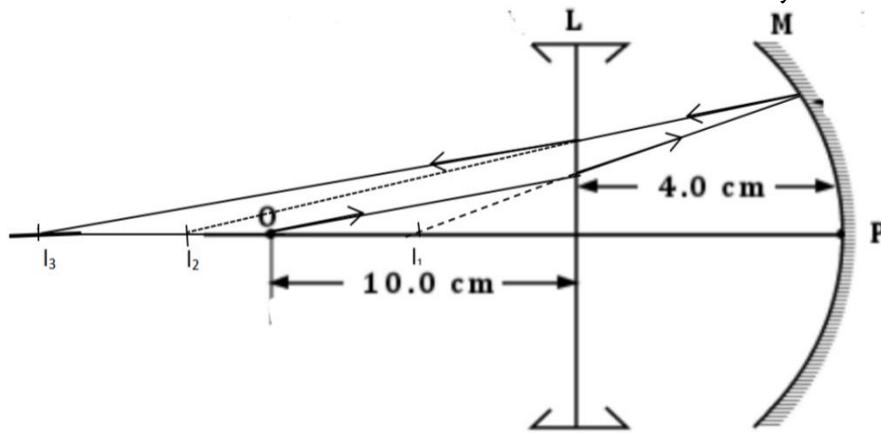
$$\frac{1}{-20} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{-22}$$

$$v = -220\text{cm}$$

4. A concave mirror of focal length **6.0 cm** is arranged co-axially with a concave lens of focal length **15.0 cm** so that the distance between them is **4.0 cm**. A point object is placed **10.0 cm** in front of the concave lens and remote from the mirror as shown.



- (i) Determine the position of the final image formed after two successive refractions in the concave lens and one reflection by the concave mirror.



Considering first refraction in the concave lens and applying the lens formula;

$$\frac{1}{-15} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{v_1} \Rightarrow v_1 = -6 \text{ cm}$$

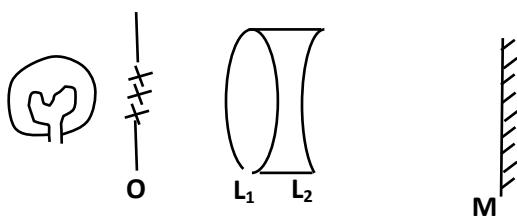
Considering reflection by the concave mirror,  $I_1$  acts as the object to form an image  $I_2$ .

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{v_2} \Rightarrow v_2 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Considering second refraction in the concave lens,

$$\frac{1}{-15} = \frac{1}{-11} + \frac{1}{v_3} \Rightarrow v_3 = 41.25 \text{ cm}$$

### Method (3) Using a plane mirror, converging lens and an illuminated object



- ❖ The apparatus is arranged as above
- ❖ The wire gauze is illuminated with a bulb and the position of the lens  $L_1$  is adjusted

until a sharp image of the wire gauze is formed on the object screen O

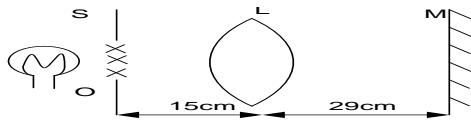
- ❖ The distance  $OL_1$  is measured and recorded as  $f_1$
- ❖ The test lens  $L_2$  is now cemented on  $L_1$  and again placed between O and M. The position of the combined lens is adjusted until a sharp image of the wire gauze is formed at O

- ❖ The distance  $OL_2$  is measured and recorded as f

- ❖ Focal length of the test lens is then calculated from  $\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{f_1}$

## Examples

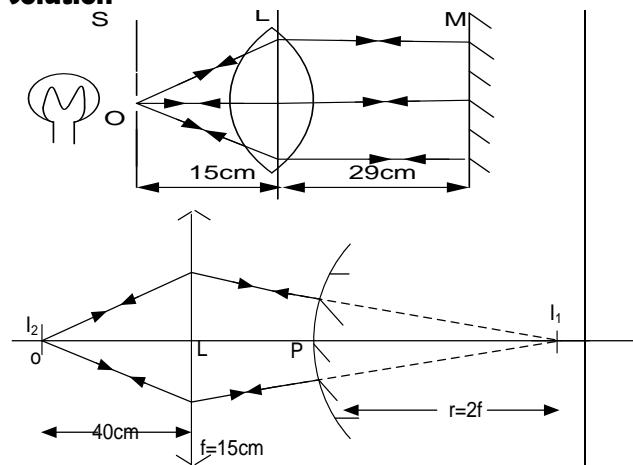
**A convex lens L, a plane mirror M and a screen S are arranged as shown below so that a sharp image of an illuminated object O is formed on the screen S.**



**When the plane mirror is replaced by a convex mirror, the lens has to be moved 25cm towards the mirror so as to obtain a sharp focused image on the screen.**

- (i) Illustrate the two situations by sketch ray diagrams.**  
**(ii) Calculate the focal length of the convex mirror.**

## Solution



### **Consider the action of a convex lens**

$$u = 40\text{cm, and } f = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{15} &= \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{v} \\ v &= 24\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{The radius of curvature } r = (24 - 4) \text{ cm}$$

$$r = 20\text{cm}$$

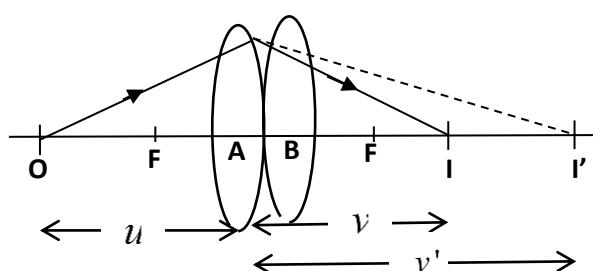
**Using the relation  $r = 2f$**

$$\Rightarrow 2f = 20\text{cm}$$

$\therefore f = -10\text{cm}$   
**Thus  $f = -10\text{cm}$  "The centre of curvature of a convex mirror is virtual"**

### Combined focal length of two thin lenses in contact

### **Consider two thin lenses in contact**



**With lens  $L_1$  of focal length  $f_1$**

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v^1} \dots \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

**The image  $I^1$  forms the virtual object for lens  $L_1$  of focal length  $f_2$**

**NOTE:**

- (i) This formula for  $f$  applies for any two lenses in contact such as two diverging lenses or a converging and diverging lens.

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = -\frac{1}{v^1} + \frac{1}{v} \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

**equation (1) + (2)**

$$\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v^1} + \left( -\frac{1}{v^1} + \frac{1}{v} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{v}$$

**But**  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$  where f is the focal length of the combined lens

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$





$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.6 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30} \right)$$

$$f = 25\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.6 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-30} + \frac{1}{-30} \right)$$

$$f = -25\text{cm}$$

(ii)

- 3. Calculate the focal length of converging meniscus with radii 25cm and 20cm whose refractive index is 1.5**

**Solution**

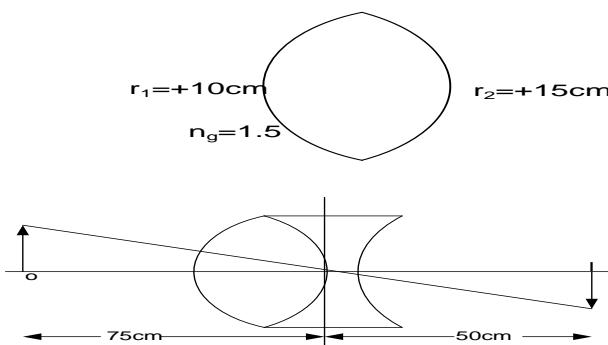
$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{-20} \right)$$

$$f = -200\text{cm}$$

- 4. A thin concave lens is placed in contact with a convex lens made of glass of refractive index 1.5 and its surfaces have radii of curvature 10cm and 15cm. If an object placed 75cm in front of the lens combination gives rise to an image on a screen at a distance 50cm from the combination, calculate the focal length of the concave lens.**

**Solution**



**For length combination**  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{75} + \frac{1}{50}$$

$$f = 30\text{cm}$$

**For the convex lens**

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = (n_1 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \right)$$

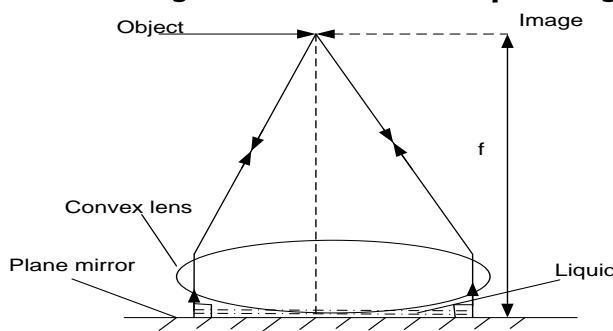
$$f_1 = 12\text{cm}$$

**But**  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$

$$\frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$f_2 = -20\text{cm}$$

#### Determining refractive index of a liquid using a convex lens and a plane mirror



- ❖ The focal length of the lens of known radius of curvature is first determined by placing it directly on a plane mirror.
- ❖ Clamp a pin horizontally on a retort stand with its apex along the principal axis of the lens.

- ❖ Move the pin up or down to locate the position where the pin coincides with its image using the method of no parallax.
- ❖ Measure the distance of  $f_1$  of the pin from the lens.
- ❖ The small quantity of the specimen liquid is placed between the lens and the plane mirror and then the pin is again moved until it coincides with its image.
- ❖ The distance  $f_2$  of the pin from the lens is measured and recorded. If  $f_l$  is the focal length of the liquid then  $\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_l}$  and  $\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$
- ❖ The refractive index of the liquid is got from  $n_l = 1 - \frac{r}{f_l}$

where  $r$  is the radius of curvature of the

convex lens

**NOTE:**

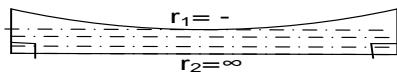
It can be seen from the experiment that the liquid lens is **Plano concave type** with its lower surface corresponding to the plane surface and the upper surface to the convex lens. Therefore  $r_1 = -ve$  is the radius of curvature of the upper surface and  $r_2 = \infty$  is the radius of curvature of the lower surface.

**Example**

1. A converging lens is placed on top of a liquid of refractive index 1.4 and a glass slide. Using pin O, position is found where O coincides with it images. If both surfaces of the lens have radii of curvature of 15cm and refractive index of the lens 1.5. Determine the position of coincidence

**Solution**

**For liquid lens**

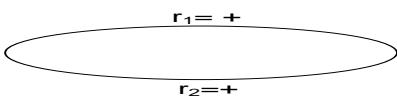


$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (1.4 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-15} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = -\frac{0.4}{15}$$

**Glass lens**



$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{15} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_g} = \frac{1}{15}$$

**For the combination**  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g}$

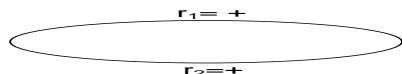
$$\frac{1}{f} = -\frac{0.4}{15} + \frac{1}{15}$$

$$f = 25\text{cm}$$

2. A thin equi convex lens of refractive index 1.5 whose surfaces have radius of curvature 24cm is placed on a horizontal plane mirror. When the space between the mirror and lens is filled with a liquid, a pin held 40cm vertically above the mirror is found to coincide with its own image. What is the refractive index of the liquid

**Solution**

**Glass lens**



$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} \right)$$

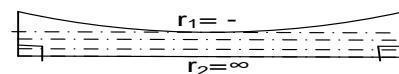
$$\frac{1}{f_g} = \frac{1}{24}$$

**For the combination**  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g}$

$$\frac{1}{40} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = -\frac{1}{60}$$

**For liquid lens**



$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{60} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-24} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$n_l = 1.4$$

3. The curved face of a **Plano convex lens** of refractive index 1.5 is placed in contact with a plane mirror. A pin placed at a distance 20cm coincides with its image. A film of a liquid is now

**introduced between the lens and the plane mirror. Then the coincidence of the pin and its image is found to be at a distance 100cm. Calculate the refractive index of the liquid.**

**Solution:**

$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$r_2 = 10\text{cm}$$

**Consider the liquid-lens combination.**

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = -\frac{1}{25}$$

**Consider the liquid lens.**

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{25} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-10} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$n_l = 1.4$$

4. A small quantity of a liquid of refractive index 1.4 is poured on a horizontal plane mirror and a biconvex lens of focal length 30cm and refractive index 1.5 is then placed on top of the liquid. The pin is moved along the axis of the lens until no parallax between it and its image find the distance between the pin and the lens.

**Solution**

$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

For biconvex  $r_1 = r_2 = r$

$$\frac{1}{30} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$r = 30\text{cm}$$

**Consider the liquid lens.**

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (1.4 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-30} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$f_l = 75\text{cm}$$

**Consider the liquid-lens combination.**

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-75} + \frac{1}{30}$$

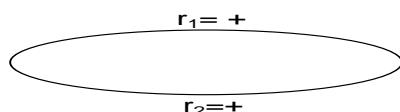
$$f = 50\text{cm}$$

The distance between the pin and the lens is 50cm.

5. An equi-convex lens of refractive index 1.5 is placed on a horizontal plane mirror. A pin coincides with its own image when it is 0.6m above the lens. When the space between the mirror and lens is filled with a liquid, a pin has to be raised by 0.20m for coincidence to occur again. What is the refractive index of the liquid

**Solution**

**Glass lens**



$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{60} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

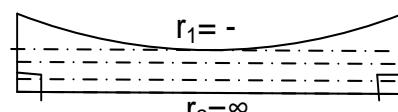
$$r = 60\text{cm}$$

For the combination  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g}$

$$\frac{1}{80} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = -\frac{1}{240}$$

**For liquid lens**



$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

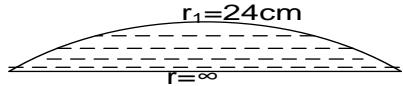
$$-\frac{1}{240} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-60} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$n_l = 1.25$$

**6. A biconcave lens of radius of curvature 24cm is placed on a liquid film on a plane mirror. A pin clamped horizontally above the lens coincides with image at a distance of 40cm above the lens. If the refractive index of the liquid is 1.4, what is the refractive index of the material of the lens.**

**Solution**

**For liquid lens**



$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (1.4 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

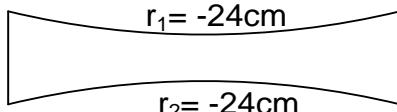
$$\frac{1}{f_l} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\text{For the combination } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g}$$

$$-\frac{1}{40} = \frac{1}{f_g} + \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_g} = -\frac{1}{24}$$

**Glass lens**



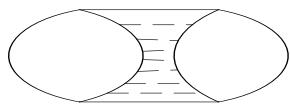
$$\frac{1}{f_g} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{24} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-24} + \frac{1}{-24} \right)$$

$$n_g = 1.5$$

**(c) Two equiconvex lenses of focal length 20cm and made of glass of refractive index 1.6 are placed in contact and the space between them is filled with a liquid of refractive index 1.4. Find the focal length of the lens combination.**

**Solution:**



$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\text{For biconvex } r_1 = r_2 = r$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = (1.6 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$r = 24\text{cm}$$

**Consider the equi concave lens.**

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (n_l - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

An equi-convex lens of both focal length and radii of curvature equal to 15.0 cm is placed on a liquid, on a plane mirror as shown in the **figure 2** below. An object held above the lens coincides with its image at a distance **22.3 cm** above the mirror. Find the refractive index of the liquid.

$$\frac{1}{f_l} = (1.4 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-24} + \frac{1}{-24} \right)$$

$$f_l = -30\text{cm}$$

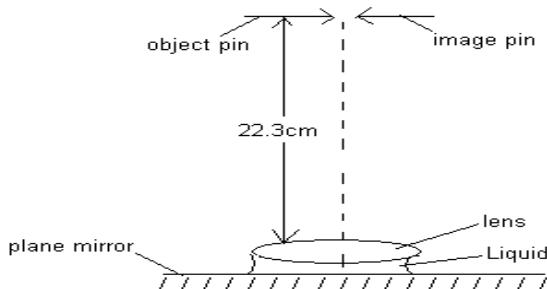
**Consider the liquid-lens combination.**

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_l} + \frac{1}{f_g} + \frac{1}{f_g}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-30} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20}$$

$$f = 15\text{cm}$$

**focal length of the lens combination  
15cm.**



Applying the lens maker's equation to find the refractive index of the glass convex lens;

$$\frac{1}{15} = (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{15} \right) \Rightarrow n = 1.5$$

Let F be the combined focal length of the glass and liquid lens in contact = 22.3 cm

If  $f_2$  is the focal length of the Plano-concave liquid lens, then

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{22.3} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{-73}{3345} \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

Therefore, applying the lens maker's equation on the Plano-concave liquid lens, we get

$$\frac{-73}{3345} = (n_L - 1) \left( \frac{1}{-15} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$\therefore n_L = 1 + \frac{73 \times 15}{3345} = 1.327$$

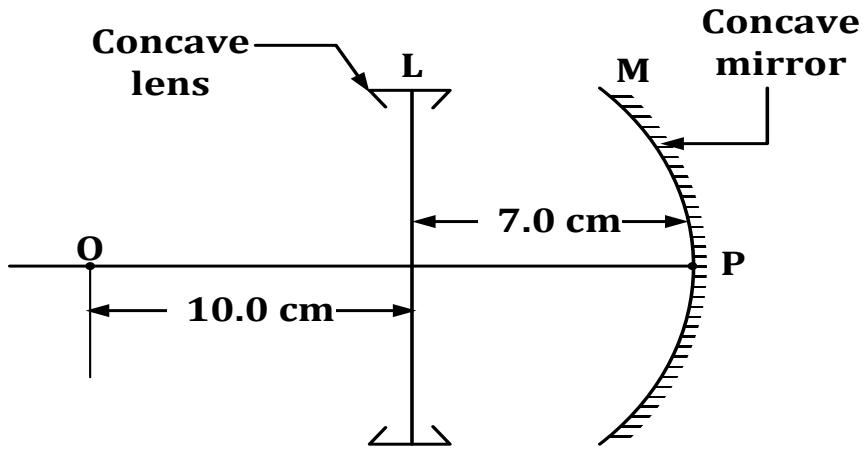
The refractive index of the liquid is therefore,  $n = 1.327$

**1. (a) What is meant by the following terms as applied to curved mirrors?**

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) aperture.<br>(ii) secondary axes | <b>(1 mark)</b><br><b>(1 mark)</b> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

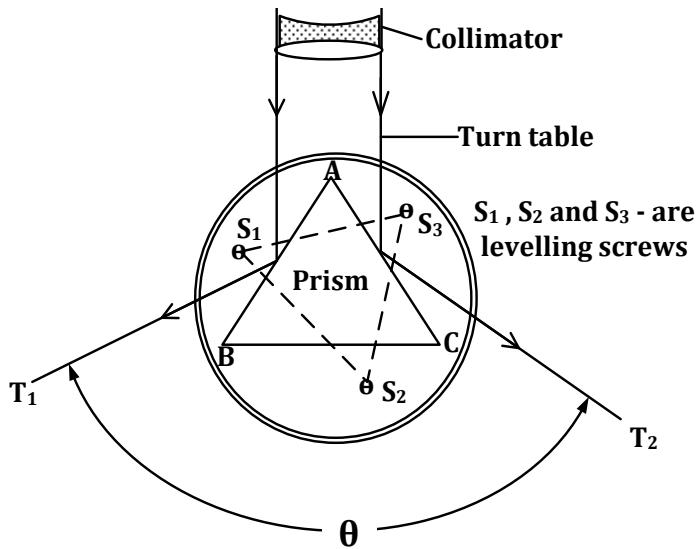
- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>(b) (i) Describe the preliminary adjustments of an optical spectrometer.</b><br><b>(ii) Describe an experiment to determine the angle of minimum deviation a triangular glass prism using an adjusted spectrometer.</b> | <b>(5 marks)</b><br><b>(4 marks)</b> |
|--|--------------------------------------|

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>(c) A concave mirror has a radius of curvature of 20.0 cm is arranged co-axially with a concave lens of focal length 40.0 cm so that the distance between them is 7.0 cm. A point object is placed 10.0 cm in front of the concave lens and remote from the mirror as shown in figure 1.</b> |  |
|---|--|



**Fig. 1**

- (i) Determine the position of the final image formed after two refractions by the concave lens and one reflection by the concave mirror. (5 marks)
- (ii) Sketch a ray diagram for the action in (i) above.(2 marks)
- (d) Explain the role of a diaphragm in a photographic camera.
1. (a) (i) **Aperture** – is the effective diameter (reflecting surface) of the curved mirror. [01]
  - (ii) **Secondary axes** – are lines (real or imaginary) drawn parallel to the principal axis of a curved mirror. [01]
- (b) (i) Preliminary adjustments of a spectrometer in their order include:  
**Telescope adjustment.**  
**Collimator adjustment and**  
**Levelling the turn table.**
- The eyepiece of the telescope is first moved in and out of the telescope tube until the cross – wires are clearly and sharply in focus.
  - The telescope is turned away from the collimator and focused onto a distant object at infinity e.g. tree outside the building or window.
  - The adjusted eyepiece is then moved in and out of the telescope tube until a sharp image of the distant object is formed at the centre of the cross wires inside the telescope.
  - **Hence the telescope is now adjusted.**
  - The adjusted telescope is now aligned with the fixed collimator.
  - The slit of the collimator is narrowed down so as to produce a fine beam of light.
  - The source light illuminating the slit is switched on and the collimator slit is moved in and out of the collimator tube until the image of the slit is received at the centre of the cross wires when viewed at the eye piece.
  - **Hence the collimator is now adjusted.**
  - A triangular prism under investigation is now placed on the turn table with its refracting angle or edge facing away from the collimator as shown on the diagram below.



- The prism is arranged on the turn table such that the line joining  $S_1$  to  $S_2$  is approximately normal to line AB.
- Using the set up shown above the telescope is turned until light from the collimator reflected by face AB is received at the cross wires.
- Screw  $S_3$  is then adjusted until the image is centered at the cross wires.
- The telescope is now turned in the opposite direction until light from the collimator reflected from side AC of the prism is received at the cross wires.
- Screw  $S_1$  is then adjusted until the image is centered at the cross wires.
- Once two of the screws are levelled, then the *turn table is now levelled*.

(c) Radius of the mirror = 20 cm  $\Rightarrow f = 10.0 \text{ cm}$

(i) First action of the concave lens,

$$\text{using } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{-40} \Rightarrow v_1 = -8.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Second action of the mirror, } u_2 = |-8.0| + 7.0 = 15.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{using } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow v_2 = 30.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{First action of the concave lens, } u_3 = -(30.0 - 7.0) \text{ cm} = -23.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{using } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{-23.0} + \frac{1}{v_3} = \frac{1}{-40} = \frac{1}{23.0} + \frac{1}{-40} \Rightarrow v_3 = 54.1 \text{ cm}$$

Hence the final image I is real and formed 54.1 cm in front of the lens.

[05]

(ii)

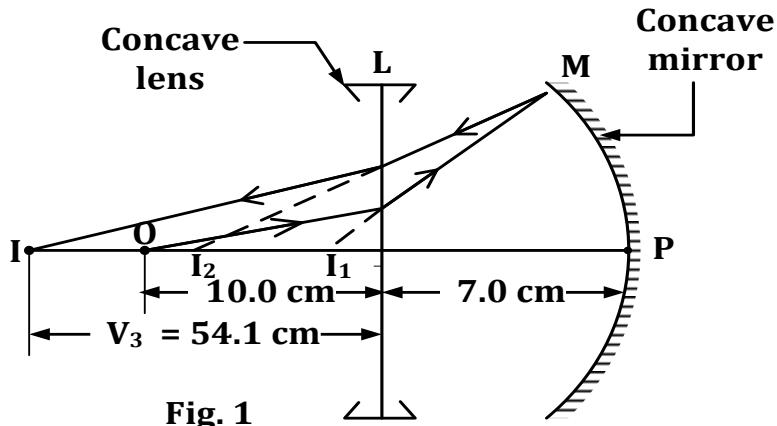


Fig. 1

- (d)
- The diaphragm – regulates the amount of light entering the camera and hence affects the quality and brightness of the image formed on the film.
  - The diaphragm also helps to prevent the occurrence of spherical aberration by blocking off the marginal rays from entering the camera and forming a circular blur of images in front of the film

### DEFECTS IN IMAGES (ABERRATIONS)

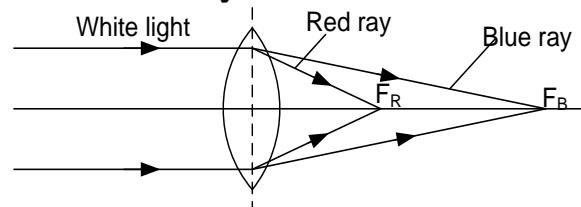
This is the distortion of images formed by either spherical mirrors or spherical lenses.

When mirrors and lenses under consideration are of large aperture, images formed by them can differ in shape and color from the object. Such defects are known as aberration or defects in images. There are two types of aberrations namely:

- Chromatic aberration.
- Spherical aberration.

### CHROMATIC ABERRATION

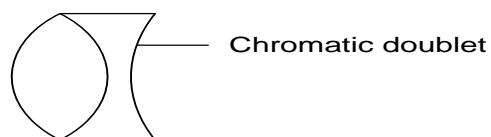
This occurs only in lenses and causes the image of white light to be blurred with colored edges.



- When white light is incident on a lens, the different colour components are refracted by different amounts.
- Images corresponding to the different colours are formed in different positions along the principal axis of the lens.
- The image viewed has colored edges and blurred.

### Minimizing chromatic aberration

Chromatic aberration can be reduced by using an achromatic doublet. This consists of a convex lens combined with a concave lens made from different glass materials. The convex lens deviates the rays while the concave lens nullifies the diversion.



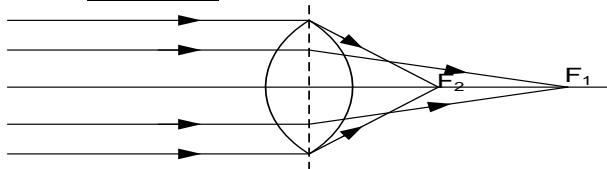
**NOTE:** The distance  $F_r - F_v$  (i.e.  $F_r - F_v$ ) is the longitudinal chromatic aberration for the lens.

## Properties of lenses used in chromatic doublet

- Lenses should be of different glasses eg crown and flint glasses
- Ratio of their focal length should be equal to the ratio of their dispersive power
- If lenses are of same glass then should not be in contact with each other
- The separation between them should be equal to mean of their focal lengths

## SPHERICAL ABERRATION

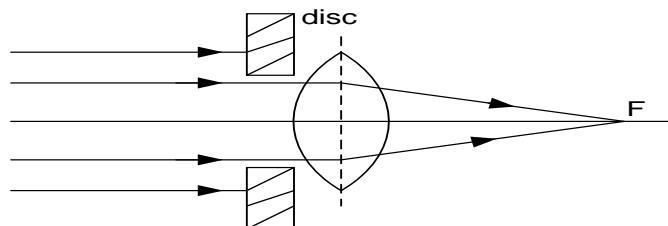
This is distortion of the image by either a lens or a mirror of wide aperture.



When a wide beam of white light is incident on either a lens or a mirror of wide

aperture, central rays are brought to converge far away from the lens at the different points. The rays which are far from the principal axis are brought to converge near the lens. The image formed is a circular blurred due to a series of images of the same object

In lenses, Spherical aberration can be minimized using an opaque disc with a central hole to cut off marginal rays.



The disadvantage with this method is light intensity is cut down and so the brightness of the image is reduced.

### NOTE:

A circular stop is an opaque disc having a hole in the middle for allowing in only central rays incident on the lens

In mirrors, spherical aberration can be minimized by using a parabolic mirror.

This because a parabolic mirror converges a wide parallel beam of light incident onto its surface to a single focus as shown.

## COMPARISON OF NARROW AND WIDE APERTURE LENSES

Lenses of narrow aperture are widely used in optical instruments so as to avoid spherical aberration. This is because when a wide beam of light falls on a lens of narrow aperture, all central or paraxial rays are brought to a single focus to form a sharp image. However a lens with a wide aperture allows in both central and marginal rays, which are thus brought to different focus to form a blurred image.

### EXAMPLE:

1. The curved surface of a plane convex lens has a radius of curvature of 20cm and is made of crown glass for which the refractive index of red and blue light respectively is 1.5 and 1.52 calculate the longitudinal chromatic aberration for the lens.

**Solution**

$$\text{For red light } \frac{1}{f_r} = (n_r - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f_r} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$f_r = 40\text{cm}$$

**For blue light**  $\frac{1}{f_b} = (n_b - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$

$$\frac{1}{f_b} = (1.52 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

$$f_b = 38.5\text{cm}$$

- 2.** A convex lens of radius of curvature 24cm is made of glass of refractive index for red and violet light of 1.6 and 1.8 respectively. A small object illuminated with white light is placed on the axis of the lens at a distance 45cm from the lens. Find the separation of the images formed in the red and violet constituents of light.

**Solution**

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n_g - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

**For biconvex**  $r_1 = r_2 = 24$

**For red light**  $\frac{1}{f_r} = (1.8 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} \right)$

$$f_r = 30\text{cm}$$

**For violet light**  $\frac{1}{f_v} = (1.8 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} \right)$

$$f_v = 20\text{cm}$$

**Also**

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

**For red light**

Thus longitudinal aberration=  $(F_r - F_v)$

$$= (40 - 38.5)\text{cm}$$

$$= 1.5\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{45} + \frac{1}{V_r}$$

$$V_r = 90\text{cm}$$

**For violet light**

$$\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{45} + \frac{1}{V_v}$$

$$V_v = 36\text{cm}$$

**Image separation**=  $V_r - V_v$

$$= 90 - 36$$

$$= 54\text{cm}$$

### EXERCISE:12

- Describe how the focal length of a convex lens can be determined using a plane mirror and the non-parallax method.
- You are provided with the following pieces of apparatus: A screen with cross wires, a lamp, a convex lens, a plane mirror, and a meter ruler. Describe an experiment to determine the focal length of a convex lens using the above apparatus.
- Describe an experiment, including a graphical analysis of the results to determine the focal length of a convex lens using a no parallax method.
- Describe an experiment to determine the focal length of a thick convex lens having inaccessible surfaces.
- A convex lens is contained in a cylindrical tube such that its exact position in the tube is not accessible. Describe how you would determine the focal length of the lens without removing it from the tube
- Describe how the focal length of a diverging lens can be determined using a convex lens.
- Describe how the focal length of a concave lens can be obtained using a concave mirror.
- Derive an expression for the focal length of a combination of two thin converging lenses in contact, in terms of their focal lengths.
- (a) Show that the focal length  $f$  of a thin convex lens in air is given by  

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$
, Where  $n$  is the refractive index of the material of the lens,  
 $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are the radii of curvature of the surfaces of the lens.
- (b) The radii of curvature of the faces of a thin convex meniscus lens of glass of refractive index 1.75 are 8cm and 12cm. Calculate the focal length of the lens when completely surrounded by a liquid of refractive index 1.25. [ Answer:  $f = 60\text{cm}$  ]

- 10. (a) Describe, giving the relevant equations, how the refractive index of a liquid can be determined using a convex lens of known radius of curvature.**
- (b) A biconvex lens of radius of curvature 24cm is placed on a liquid film on a plane mirror. A pin clamped horizontally above the lens coincides with its image at a distance of 40cm above the lens. If the refractive index of the liquid is 1.4, calculate the refractive index of the material of the lens. [ Answer:  $n = 1.5$  ]**
- 11. (a) Differentiate between chromatic and spherical aberrations.**  
**(b) Explain how the defects in 10(a) above can be minimized in practice.**
- (c) Explain why lenses of narrow aperture are preferred to lenses of wide aperture in optical instruments.**
- (d) Draw a ray diagram showing the reflection of a wide beam of light by a concave mirror of wide aperture**
- (d) A thin biconvex lens is placed on a plane mirror. A pin is clamped above the lens so that its apex lies on the principal axial of the lens. The position of the pin is adjusted until the pin coincides with its image at a distance of 15cm from the mirror. When a thin layer of water of refractive index 1.33 is placed between the mirror, the pin coincides with its image at a point 22.5cm from the mirror. When water is replaced by paraffin, the pin coincides with the image at a distance of 27.5cm from the mirror. Calculate the refractive index of paraffin. An(1.45)**
- (e) A bi-convex lens of radius of curvature 24cm is placed on a liquid film on a plane mirror. A pin clamped horizontally above the lens coincides with its image at a distance of 40cm above the lens. If the refractive index of the liquid is 1.4. What is the refractive index of the material of the lens? An(1.5)**
- (f) An equi-convex lens is placed on a horizontal plane mirror and a pin held vertically above the lens is found to coincide with its image when positioned 20.0cm above the lens. When a few drops of liquid is placed between the lens and the mirror, the pin has to be raised by 10.0cm to obtain coincidence with the image. If the refractive index of converging lens. What is the refractive index of the liquid? An(1.33)**
- (g) An illuminated object is placed on the 0cm mark of an optical bench. A converging lens of focal length 15cm is placed at the 22.5cm mark. A diverging lens of focal length 30cm and a plane mirror are placed at the 37.5cm and 77.5cm marks respectively. Find the position of the final image. (at 0cm mark). Illustrate your answer with a ray diagram**
- (h) A converging lens of focal length 1.5cm is placed 29.0cm in front of another converging lens of 6.25cm. An object of height 0.1cm is placed 1.6cm away from the first lens on the side remote from the second lens at right angles to the principal axis of the final image by the system. Determine the position and size and final image of the object.**
- (i) An equi-convex lens A is made of glass of refractive index 1.5 and has a power of  $5.0 \text{ radm}^{-1}$ . It is combined in contact with a lens B to produce a combination whose power is  $1.0 \text{ radm}^{-1}$ . The surfaces in contact fits exactly. The refractive index of the glass in lens B is 1.6. What are the radii of the four surfaces? Draw a diagram to illustrate your answer.**
- (j) A lens forms the image of a distant object on a screen 30cm away. Where a second lens of focal length 30cm should be placed so that the screen has to be moved 8cm towards the first lens for the new image to be in focus.**
- (k) A convex lens of focal length 20cm, forms an image on a screen placed 40cm beyond the lens. A concave lens of focal length 40cm is then placed between a convex lens and a screen a distance of 20cm from the convex lens.**
- (i) Where must the screen be placed in order to receive the new image?**
- (ii) What is the magnification produced by the lens system?**

## OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

These are instruments which work on the principle of reflection and refraction of light rays. They include telescopes, microscopes, prism binoculars, camera and projection lantern.

### Near point:

This is the nearest point at which the eye is able to view the object in greatest detail.

### Far point:

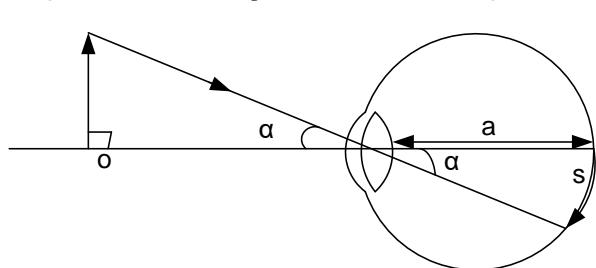
This is the furthest point at which the eye is able to view the object with the greatest detail.

**Least distance of distinct vision,  $D \approx 25\text{cm}$ .**

It's the shortest distance of the eye from the object or image at which the eye can see the object or image clearly.

### Visual angle

Angle subtended by an object or image at the eye.



$$S = \alpha a$$

Where  $a$  is the distance between the eye lens and the retina.

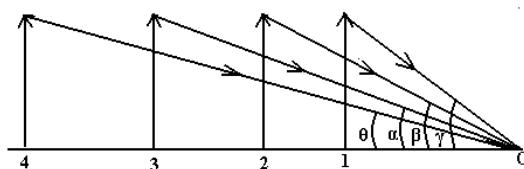
∴ Size of the image formed at the retina is directly proportional to the visual angle.

$\alpha$  — visual angle

arc length  $S$  = size of the image.

**Explain why the further vertical pole in line with others of equal height looks shorter.**

The image size depends on the visual angle. The furthest pole subtends a small visual angle and hence image size is smaller



The poles that are nearer to the observer subtend bigger angles at the observer's eye than the furthest pole. Since the apparent height of the object is proportional to the angle it subtends at the eye, the furthest pole appears shortest.

### Angular magnification (magnifying power).

It is the ratio of the angle subtended by the final image at the aided eye (when instrument is being used) to the angle subtended by the object at an unaided eye (naked eye)

$$\text{i.e. angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha}$$

Where  $\alpha^1$  is angle subtended at the eye by the image when instrument is used and

$\alpha$  is the angle subtended at an unaided eye by the object.

## NOTE:

**Unaided eye is when the object is viewed without using an instrument.**

## Microscopes

**These are used to view near objects**

$$\text{Angular magnification of microscopes } m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha}$$

$\alpha$  is the angle subtended at the un aided eye by the object at the near point.

$\alpha^1$  is the angle subtended at the aided eye by the image.

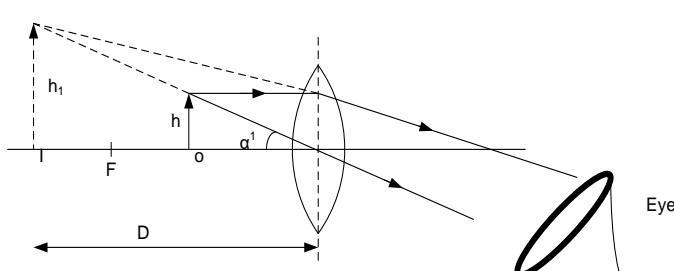
In normal adjustment or use, the microscope forms the image at the near point.

## Simple microscope / magnifying glass

This consists of a single convex lens with the distance between the object and the lens less than the focal length of the lens.

## Simple microscope with image at near point (normal adjustment )

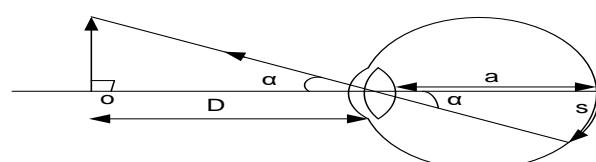
A simple microscope in normal adjustment consists of a converging lens set in such a way that it forms a virtual magnified erect image of an object placed between the principal focus and the optical centre of the lens at the least distance of distinct vision as shown.



$$\text{For small angles in radians: } \alpha^1 \approx \tan \alpha^1 = \frac{h_1}{D}$$

If  $\alpha$  is the angle subtended at the eye by the object at the near point

Before using a microscope, the object is first viewed at the near point of the eye by unaided eye as shown:



$$\alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{h}{D}$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h_1}{D}\right)}{\frac{h}{D}} = \frac{h_1}{h}$$

hence

$$m = \frac{h_1}{h}$$

$$\text{but } m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$$

Therefore angular magnification,

$$m = \frac{D}{f} - 1 \quad \text{where } v = D$$

Hence angular magnification equals linear magnification.

## EXAMPLE:

Calculate the angular magnification produced by a magnifying glass of focal length 5cm adjusted such that an image is formed at a distance of 25cm in front of it.

Solution:

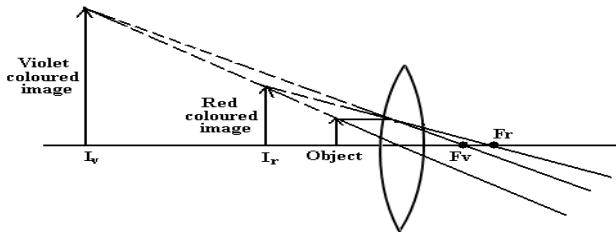
$$m = \frac{D}{f} - 1 \quad \text{but } D = -25\text{cm}$$

$$m = \frac{-25}{5} - 1$$

$$m = -6$$

Thus the required angular magnification is  
6

**Explain why chromatic aberration is not experienced in magnifying glass**

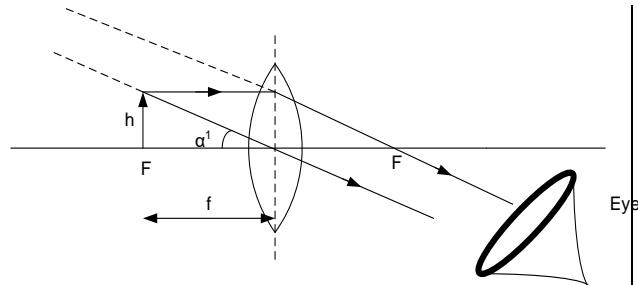


When an object O is viewed through a converging lens used as a magnifying glass,

various coloured virtual images corresponding to say red and violet rays are formed at slightly different positions  $I_r$  and  $I_v$  respectively as shown. These images subtend the same angle at the eye and therefore appear superimposed. Thus the virtual image seen in a simple microscope is almost free from chromatic aberration.

**Simple microscope with final image at infinity (not in normal adjustment)**

This simple microscope consists of a converging lens which forms an erect virtual magnified image at infinity of an object placed at the principal focus of the lens as shown.



$$\text{Angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{For small angles in radians: } \alpha^1 \approx \tan \alpha^1 = \frac{h}{f}$$

$$\text{For un aided eye, } \alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{h}{D}$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h}{f}\right)}{\frac{h}{D}} = \frac{D}{f}$$

$$\text{Hence angular magnification, } m = \frac{D}{f}$$

**Note:** (i) Angular magnification is higher when a simple microscope forms the image at infinity

(ii) For higher magnification, use lenses of short focal length.

### Example

- A thin converging lens of focal length 10.0cm is used as a magnifying glass. In one instance it is required that the final image to be formed at infinity and the other to be formed at 30.0cm from the lens. Find;
  - Angular magnification when the image is at infinity
  - Position of the object when the image is at 30cm from the lens and its angular magnification

### Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad m &= \frac{D}{f} \\ m &= \frac{-25}{10} = -2.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{10} &= \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{30} \\ v &= 15\text{cm} \\ m &= \frac{D}{f} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{-25}{10} - 1 = -3.5$$

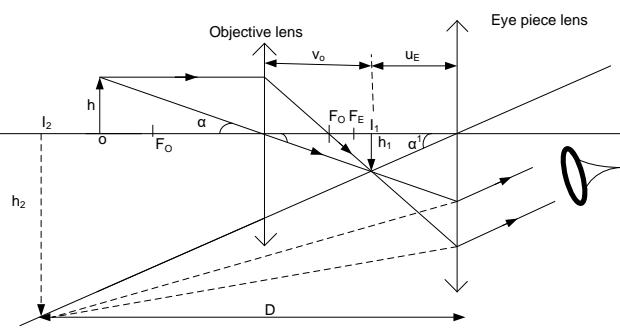
## Compound microscope

This is used to give a greater magnifying power than the simple microscope. It consists of two converging lenses, namely the objective of short focal length and the eye piece of long focal length.

### Compound microscope in normal adjustment.

In normal adjustment, the final image is formed at a near point.

The objective lens forms a real inverted image of the object placed at a distance slightly greater than focal length of the objective lens. This intermediate image is formed inside the focal plane of the eye piece and acts as a real object for the eye piece which thus forms a virtual magnified image at a near point.



$$\text{Angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{For small angles in radians: } \alpha' \approx \tan \alpha' = \frac{h_2}{D}$$

$$\text{For unaided eye, } \alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{h}{D}$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h_2}{D}\right)}{\frac{h}{D}} = \frac{h_2}{h}$$

Multiplying  $h_1$  and dividing by  $h_1$

$$m = \frac{h_2}{h} \times \frac{h_1}{h_1}$$

$$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} \times \frac{h_1}{h}$$

$$m = m_o \times m_E$$

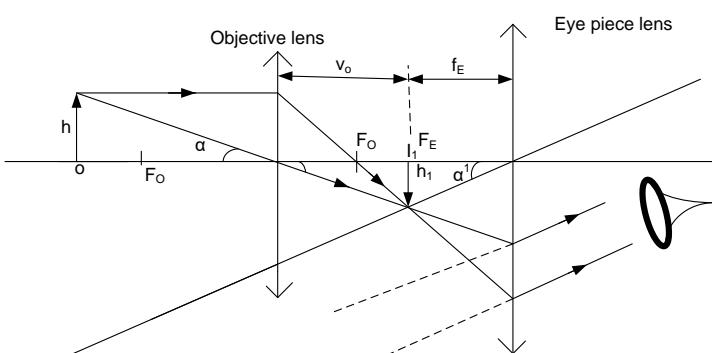
where

$m_o$  is the linear magnification produced by objective  
 $m_E$  is the linear magnification produced by eyepiece

$$m = \left( \frac{v_o}{f_o} - 1 \right) \times \left( \frac{D}{f_E} - 1 \right)$$

### Compound microscope not in normal adjustment

The object is placed in front of an objective lens at a distance slightly greater than its focal length and forms a real inverted image at the principle focus  $F_E$  of the eye piece which thus forms a final virtual magnified image at infinity as shown below.



The separation of the object and the eye piece is such that the object forms an image of the object at the principle focus  $F_E$  of the eye piece, hence the eye piece focuses the final image at infinity.

$\alpha'$  is the angle subtended by the final image at the eye piece.

$$\text{Angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{For small angles in radians: } \alpha' \approx \tan \alpha' = \frac{h_1}{f_E}$$

**For a naked eye:**  $\alpha \approx \tan\alpha = \frac{h}{D}$

$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h_1}{f_E}\right)}{\frac{h}{D}} = \frac{D}{f_E} \times \frac{h_1}{h}$$

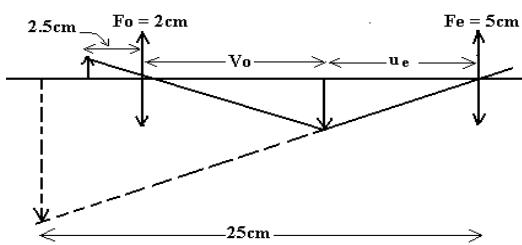
$$\text{but } \frac{h_1}{h} = m_o = \left(\frac{v_o}{f_o} - 1\right)$$

$$m = \left(\frac{v_o}{f_o} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{D}{f_E}\right)$$

### EXAMPLES:

- The objective of a compound microscope has a focal length of 2cm while the eyepiece has a focal length of 5cm. An object is placed at a distance of 2.5cm in front of the objective. The distance of the eyepiece from the objective is adjusted so that the final image is 25cm in front of the eyepiece. Find the distance between the lenses and the magnifying power of the microscope.

**Solution:**



**Consider the action of the eyepiece**

$$V_E = -25 \text{ cm and } f_E = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{u_E} + \frac{1}{-25}$$

$$u_E = 4.167 \text{ cm}$$

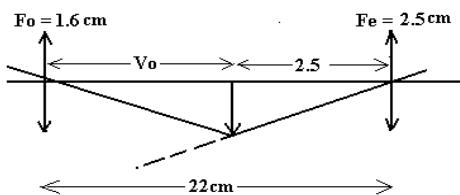
**Consider the action of the objective**

$$u_o = 2.5 \text{ cm and } f_o = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

- A compound microscope has an eyepiece of focal length 2.5cm and an objective of focal length 1.6cm. If the distance between the objective and the eye piece is 22cm, calculate the magnifying power produced when the object is at infinity.

**Solution**



**For the image to be at infinity, the object must be at the focal point of the eyepiece**

Thus the image distance in the

$$\text{objective} = (22 - 2.5) \text{ cm} = 19.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{v_o}$$

$$v_o = 10 \text{ cm}$$

**∴ The required lens Separation**

$$= v_o + u_E = (10 + 4 \cdot 2) \text{ cm} = 14.2 \text{ cm}$$

**The required magnifying power**

$$m = m_o \times m_E$$

$$m = \frac{10}{2.5} \times \frac{25}{4.167}$$

$$m = 24$$

**Alternatively**

$$m = \left(\frac{v_o}{f_o} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{D}{f_E} - 1\right) \text{ where } D = -25 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = \left(\frac{10}{2} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{-25}{5} - 1\right)$$

$\Rightarrow M = -24$  Thus the required magnifying power  $M = 24$

$$m = \left(\frac{v_o}{f_o} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{D}{f_E}\right) \text{ where } D = -25 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = \left(\frac{19.5}{1.6} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{-25}{2.5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow M = -111.875$$

Thus the required magnifying power

$$M = 111.875$$

### **Advantages of using microscope with image at infinity**

**The eye is unaccommodated or the eye is relaxed.**

### **Disadvantage of using microscope with image at infinity**

**Magnification is reduced.**

## **TELESCOPES**

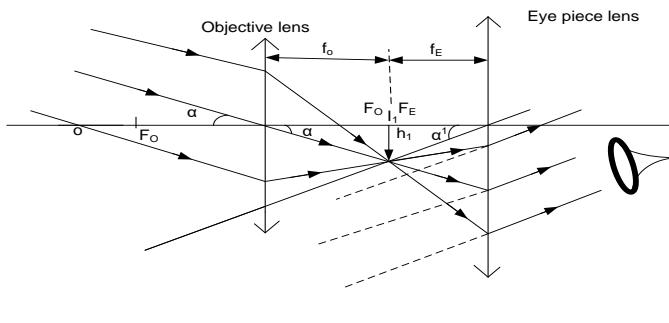
**Telescopes are used to view distant objects. The angular magnification of a telescope is the ratio of the angle subtended by the final image at the aided eye to the angle subtended by the object at the un aided eye. In normal adjustment, the final image is at infinity.**

### **REFRACTING ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE IN NORMAL ADJUSTMENT**

**A telescope is in normal adjustment when the final image of a distant object is formed at infinity.**

**An astronomical telescope consists of two converging lenses; one is an objective of long focal length and the other an eyepiece of short focal length. This enables a high angular magnification to be obtained.**

**In normal adjustment, the objective forms a real inverted image of a distant object at its focal point  $F_o$  situated exactly at the principal focus  $F_e$  of the eyepiece. This intermediate image acts as a real object for the eyepiece to give rise to a final virtual image at infinity as shown.**



**In normal adjustment, the image of the distant object formed by the objective lens lies in the focal plane of both the objective and the eye piece.**

$$\text{Angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{For small angles in radians: } \alpha^1 \approx \tan \alpha^1 = \frac{h_1}{f_E}$$

$$\alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{h_1}{f_o}$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h_1}{f_E}\right)}{\left(\frac{h_1}{f_o}\right)} = \frac{f_o}{f_E}$$

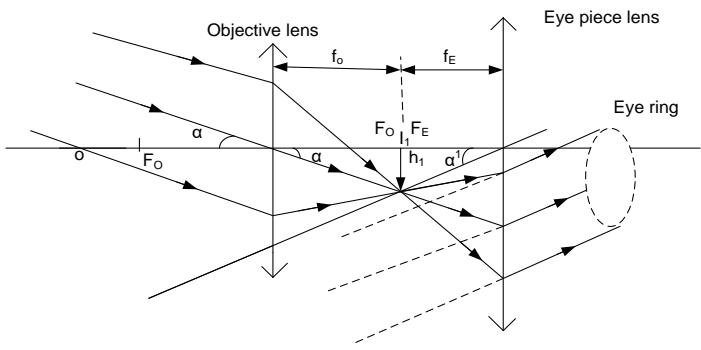
$$\boxed{m = \frac{f_o}{f_E}}$$

**For a high magnifying power, the objective should have a long focal length and the eyepiece a short focal length.**

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Hence separation between the lenses} \\ &= f_o + f_E \end{aligned}$$

## Eye ring/ Exit pupil

**Eye ring is the best position for the eye to receive all the light entering the telescope and the image viewed is brightest. The eye ring is the circular image of the objective formed by the eye piece.**

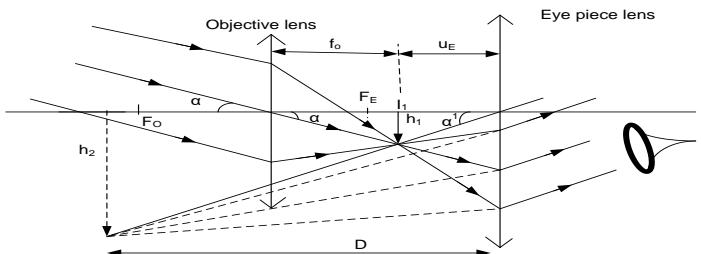


**Note:** when determining the eye ring, the separation is taken as the object distance and focal length of the eye piece is used in calculations. V is the position of the eye ring and can be obtained.

$$u = f_o + f_E, f = f_E$$

$$\text{From } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

### Astronomical telescope with image formed at near point (not in normal adjustment)



The intermediate image should be formed in front of the focal point of the eye piece.

$$\text{Angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha}$$

### DISADVANTAGES OF AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE

It forms an inverted final image.

**NOTE:**

The structure of an astronomical telescope can be modified to overcome the above disadvantage by use of a terrestrial telescope which forms an erect image.

### EXAMPLES:

$$\frac{1}{f_E} = \frac{1}{f_o + f_E} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\text{position of eyering } v = \frac{f_E}{f_o} (f_E + f_o)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{diameter of the eye ring}}{\text{diameter of the objective}} &= \frac{v}{u} = \frac{\frac{f_E}{f_o} (f_E + f_o)}{(f_o + f_E)}, \\ &= \frac{f_E}{f_o} \end{aligned}$$

**hence angular magnification,**

$$m = \frac{\text{diameter of the objective}}{\text{diameter of the eye ring}} = \frac{f_o}{f_E}$$

**The above expression for the magnifying power is only true for a telescope in normal adjustment with lens separation  $f_o + f_E$ .**

**For small angles in radians:**  $\alpha^1 \approx \tan \alpha^1 = \frac{h_2}{D}$

$$\alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{h_1}{f_o}$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h_2}{D}\right)}{\left(\frac{h_1}{f_o}\right)} = \frac{f_o}{D} \times \frac{h_2}{h_1}$$

$$\text{but } \frac{h_2}{h_1} = m_e = \left(\frac{D}{f_E} - 1\right)$$

$$\boxed{m = \left(\frac{D}{f_E} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{f_o}{D}\right)}$$

$$\text{The lens separation} = f_o + u_E$$

- 1. An astronomical telescope has an objective and an eyepiece of focal length 75.0cm and 2.5cm respectively. Find the separation of the two lenses if the final image is formed at 25cm from the eyepiece, calculate the:**

**Solution**

**Consider the action of the eyepiece**

$$v = -25\text{cm} \text{ and } f_E = 2.5\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{2.5} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{-25}$$

$$u_E = 2.27\text{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{The lens separation} = f_o + u_E \\ = (75 + 2 \cdot 27) \text{cm} = 77 \cdot 27\text{cm}$$

- 2. An astronomical telescope has an objective and an eyepiece of focal length 100cm and 5cm respectively.**

- (a) **Find the angular magnification of the telescope if arranged in normal adjustment.**
- (b) **If the lenses are arranged in such a way that the final image is formed at 25cm from the eyepiece, calculate the:**
  - (i) **Angular magnification of the telescope in this setting.**
  - (ii) **Separation of the objective and eyepiece.**

**Solution:**

**(a) In normal adjustment, magnifying power**

$$m = \frac{f_o}{f_E} = \frac{100}{5} = 20$$

**(b) (i) With the final image at near point,**

$$m = \left(\frac{D}{f_E} - 1\right) x \left(\frac{f_o}{D}\right)$$

$$m = \left(\frac{-25}{5} - 1\right) x \left(\frac{100}{25}\right)$$

$$m = -24$$

**(ii) Consider the action of the eyepiece**

- 3. The objective of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment has a diameter of 12cm and focal length of 80cm.**

- (a) **If the eyepiece has a focal length of 5cm, find the:**

- (i) **Magnifying power of the telescope in this setting.**
- (ii) **Position of the eye-ring**
- (iii) **Diameter of the eye-ring**

**(b) State the advantage of placing the eye at the eye ring.**

**Solution**

**(a) (i) In normal adjustment, magnifying power**

$$m = \frac{f_o}{f_E} = \frac{80}{5} = 16$$

**(ii) Consider the action of the eyepiece**

$$u = f_o + f_E = (80 + 5) = 85\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{85} + \frac{1}{-25}$$

$$v = 5.313\text{cm}$$

**∴ The eye-ring is 5.313cm from the eyepiece**

**(ii) In normal adjustment,  
Terrestrial telescope**

**$v = -25\text{cm} \text{ and } f_E = 5\text{cm}$**

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{-25}$$

$$u = 3.57\text{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{The lens separation} = f_o + u \\ = (100 + 3.57) \text{cm} = 103.57\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{\text{diameter of the objective}}{\text{diameter of the eye ring}} = \frac{f_o}{f_E}$$

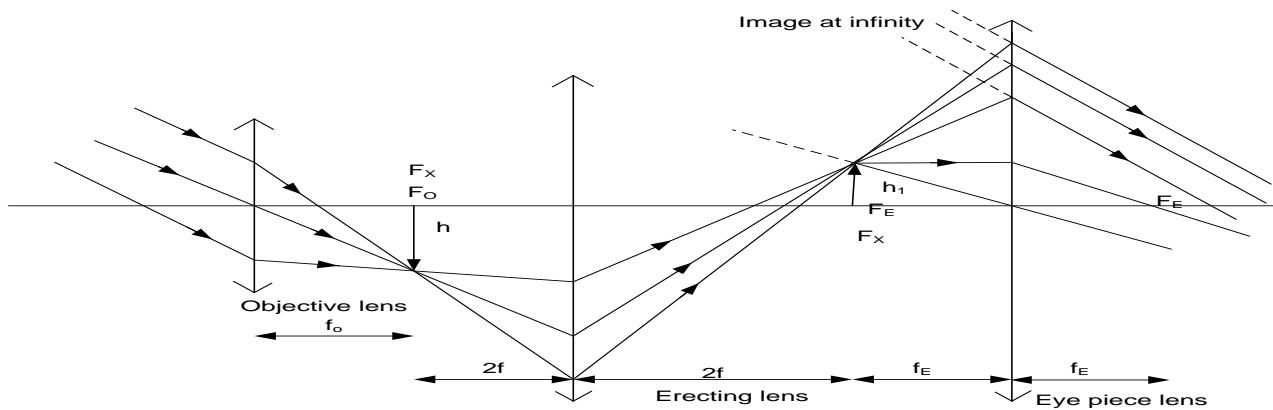
$$\frac{18}{80} = \frac{5}{5}$$

$$\text{diameter of the eye ring} = 1.125\text{cm}$$

**(iii) The eye placed at the eye ring has a wide field of view since most of the light entering the objective passes through the eye ring and the image formed is brightest.**

**It is a refracting telescope with an intermediate erecting lens of focal length  $f$ , which is placed between the objective lens and the eyepiece. The erecting lens should be a distance  $2f$  after the**

**principal focus of the objective lens and a distance  $2f$  before the principal focus of the eyepiece. The objective lens forms a real inverted image of a distant object at its focal point  $F_o$ . This act as a real object for the erecting lens which forms a real erect image of the same size as the inverted image formed by the objective.**



### ADVANTAGE OF A TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPE

**It forms an erect final image.**

### DISADVANTAGES OF A TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPE

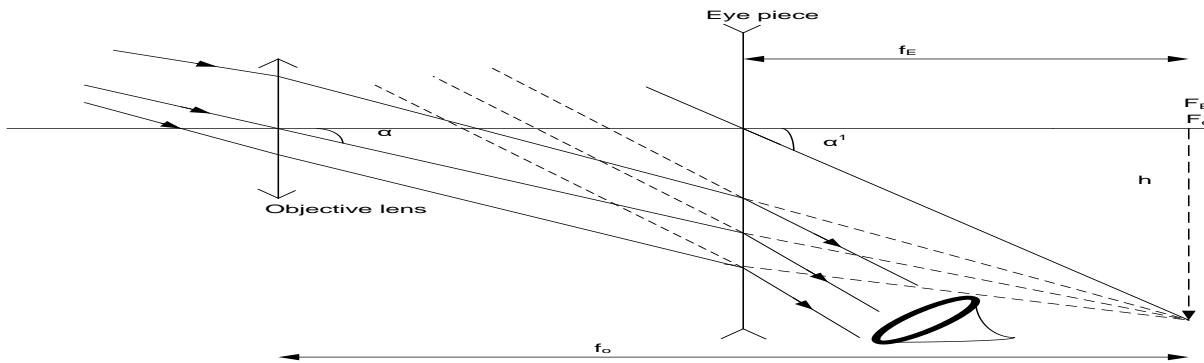
- (i) **It is bulky since its length is increased by  $4f$  compared with an astronomical telescope.**
- (ii) **It reduces the intensity of light emerging through the eyepiece. This is due to light losses at several lens surfaces**

### GALILEAN TELESCOPE:

**This telescope provides an erect image of a distant object with the aid of an objective which is a converging lens of long focal length and an eyepiece which is a diverging lens of short focal length.**

### GALILEAN TELESCOPE IN NORMAL ADJUSTMENT

**A converging lens is arranged coaxially with a diverging lens such that their focal points are at the same point. The converging lens forms a real image of a distant object at its focal point  $F_o$  situated exactly at the principal focus  $F_E$  of the diverging lens. This image formed acts as a virtual object for the diverging lens which thus forms a final virtual image at infinity as shown.**



$$\text{Angular magnification, } m = \frac{\alpha'}{\alpha}$$

$$\text{For small angles in radians: } \alpha' \approx \tan \alpha' = \frac{h}{f_E}$$

$$\alpha \approx \tan\alpha = \frac{h}{f_o}$$

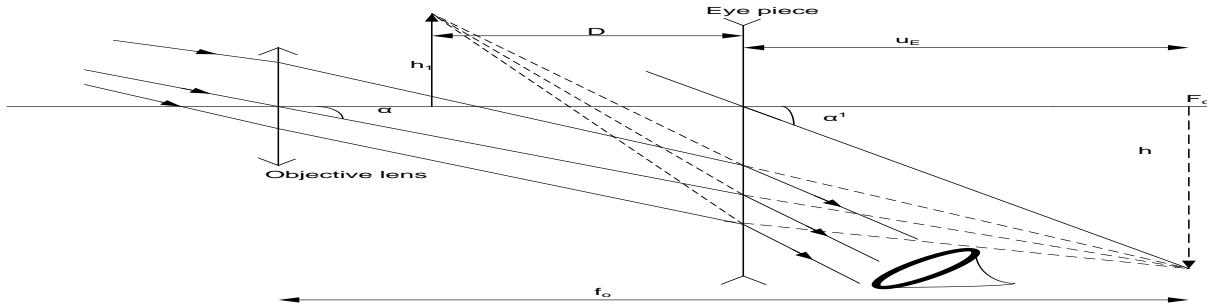
$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h}{f_E}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{f_o}\right)} = \frac{f_o}{f_E}$$

$$m = \frac{f_o}{f_E}$$

Separation of the lens =  $f_o - f_E$

### GALILEAN TELESCOPE WITH FINAL IMAGE AT NEAR POINT

**A converging lens arranged coaxially with a diverging lens forms a real image of a distant object at its focal point  $F_o$ , situated a distance  $u$  beyond the diverging lens. This image formed acts as a virtual object for the diverging lens which thus forms a final erect virtual image between the converging lens and the diverging lens at an image distance  $D$  as shown.**



**Let  $h$  be the height of the image formed at  $F_o$ .**

**Angular magnification,  $m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha}$**

**For small angles in radians:  $\alpha^1 \approx \tan\alpha^1 = \frac{h}{U_E}$**

$$\alpha \approx \tan\alpha = \frac{h}{f_o}$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha^1}{\alpha} = \frac{\left(\frac{h}{U_E}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{f_o}\right)} = \frac{f_o}{U_E}$$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{f_o}{U_E}}$$

**Consider the action of the eyepiece**

**Then use  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$**

$$V = D \text{ and } f = f_E$$

$$\frac{1}{f_E} = \frac{1}{U_E} + \frac{1}{D}$$

$$U_E = \frac{f_E D}{D - f_E}$$

$$m = \frac{f_o}{U_E}$$

$$m = \frac{f_o}{\left(\frac{f_E D}{D - f_E}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{f_o}{f_E} \left(1 - \frac{f_E}{D}\right)}$$

**NOTE:**

**(i) There is need to consider the signs of  $f_e$  and  $D$  while using the above expression and are taken to be negatives.**

**Advantages of Galilean Telescope:**

- (i) It forms erect image with only two lenses
- (ii) The distance between the lenses is  $f_o - f_e$  so it is short and portable

### ***Disadvantages of Galilean Telescope:***

- (i) it has a virtual eye ring not accessible to the observer.
  - (ii) it has a narrow field of view.

## **EXAMPLE**

- 1. A Galilean telescope has a convex lens of focal length 50cm and a diverging lens of focal length 5cm.**

- (a) Find the angular magnification of the telescope if arranged in normal adjustment.**

**(b) If the lenses are arranged in such a way that the final image is formed at 25cm from the eyepiece, calculate the:**

  - (i) angular magnification of the telescope in this setting.**
  - (ii) separation of the objective and eyepiece**

## Solution

**(a) (i) In normal adjustment,**

$$\text{magnifying power} = \frac{f_o}{f_E} = \frac{50}{5} = 10$$

**(b) (i) With the final image at near point,**

$$\text{magnifying power} m = \frac{f_o}{f_E} \left(1 - \frac{f_E}{D}\right)$$

$$m = \frac{50}{-5} \left(1 - \frac{-5}{-25}\right) = -8$$

**Thus the required angular magnification is**

8

**(iii) The lens separation** =  $f_O - u$



### **Consider the action of the eyepiece**

$$v = -25\text{cm and } f_E = -5\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{-5} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{-25}$$

$$u = -8.33cm$$

**The required lens separation =  $f_o - u$**

$$= (50 - 8 \cdot 33) \text{ cm} = 41 \cdot 67 \text{ cm}$$

**SOLUTION:**

2. (a) (i) ***Refractive power of a lens – is the reciprocal of the focal length of the lens when expressed in metres.***

- (ii) A person whose near point is greater than 25 cm forms the image of a nearby object placed at 25cm from the eye, behind the retina as shown in figure 2 (i) below.

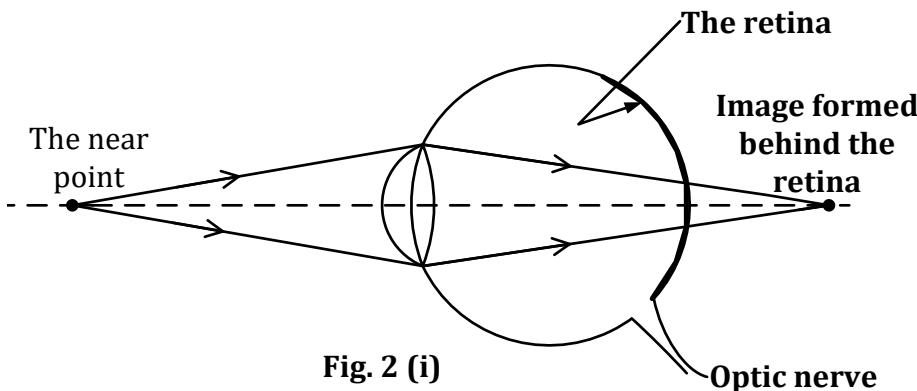


Fig. 2 (i)

This defect is corrected using a convex correcting lens whose refractive power is appropriately calculated so that the lens produces a virtual image which in turn acts as a virtual object to the eye lens whose final image is formed at the retina as shown in figure 2 (ii) below.

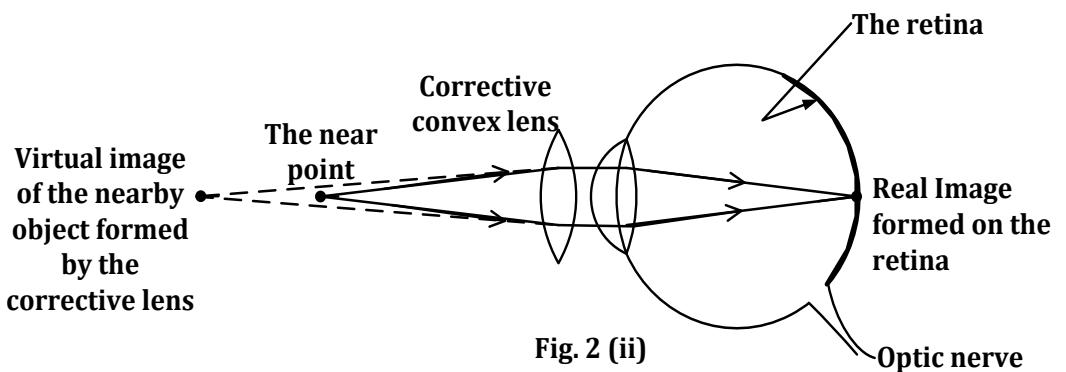


Fig. 2 (ii)

- (b) (i) The near point of the person is 2.0 m, without the corrective lenses, when he looks at objects closer to the eye than 2.0 m, the image is formed behind the eye's retina as shown in figure 2(iii)

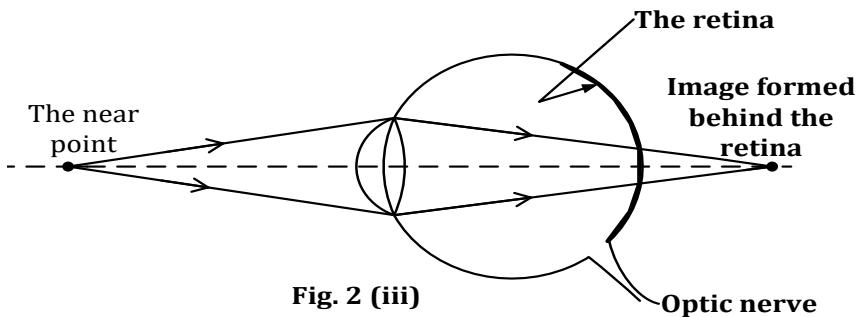


Fig. 2 (iii)

- (ii) A near point of 20.0 cm from the eye is corrected by the lens to a far point of 2.0 m in order to be seen clearly, so that the image at that point is virtual as shown in figure 2 (iv)

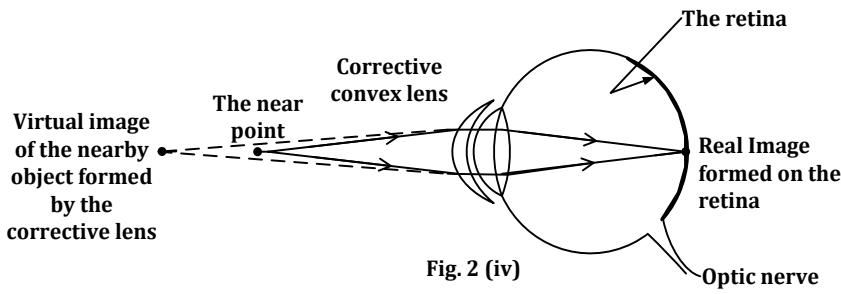


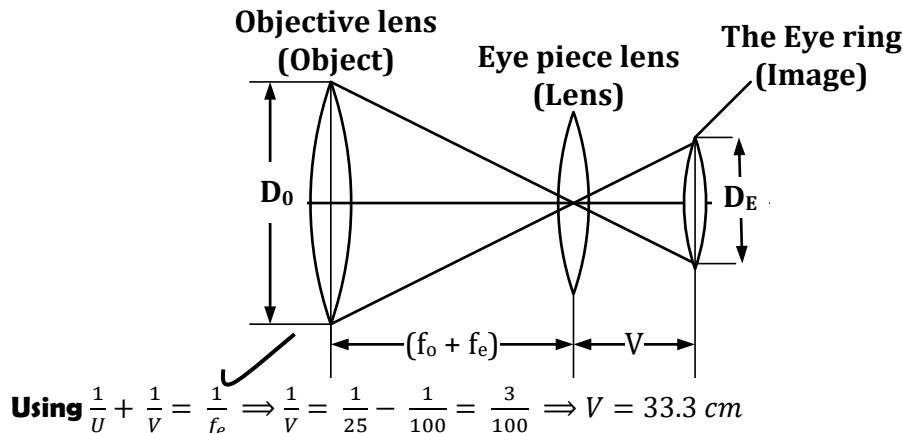
Fig. 2 (iv)

### Using the lens formula

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{-200} = \frac{9}{200} \Rightarrow f = +22.2 \text{ cm}$$

- (i) **A Galilean telescope is compact and more portable than an Astronomical telescope owing to the length of the telescope of ( $f_o - f_e$ ) as opposed to ( $f_o + f_e$ ) for an Astronomical telescope when both are in normal adjustment or use.**  
**A Galilean telescope also forms final upright images making it suitable for observing objects on land and on water unlike Astronomical telescopes that form final inverted images.**  
**A Galilean telescope however has a virtual eye ring making measurements involving it less accurate since the observer's eye cannot be placed at exactly the eye ring position but just near the eye piece lens. It also has a narrow field of view due to the virtual eye ring unlike Astronomical telescopes that have a real eye ring and thus having a wider field of view.**

- (ii) **Lens separation, ( $f_o + f_e$ ) = 100 cm, Diameter of objective lens  $D_o = 10.0 \text{ cm}$**   
**Focal length of objective lens,  $f_o = 75.0 \text{ cm}$**   
**Thus focal length of the eye piece lens  $f_e = (100.0 - 75.0) = 25.0 \text{ cm}$**



$$\text{Using } \frac{1}{U} + \frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{f_e} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{3}{100} \Rightarrow V = 33.3 \text{ cm}$$

Thus the eye - ring is located 33.3 cm behind the eye piece lens.

$$\text{Using similar triangles } \frac{D_E}{V} = \frac{D_o}{(f_o + f_e)} \Rightarrow D_E = 10 \times \left(\frac{33.3}{100}\right) =$$

## REFLECTING ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE

The objective of a reflecting telescope is a concave mirror with long focal length.

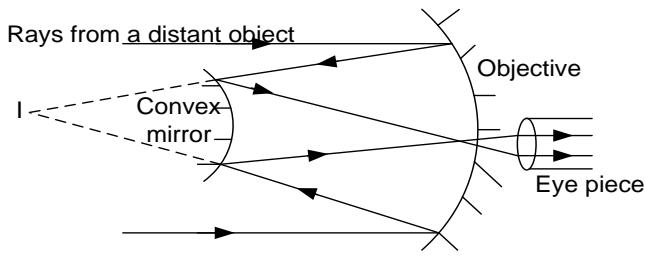
There are three types of reflector telescopes namely:

(i) Cassegrain Reflector Telescope

(ii) Newtonian Reflector Telescope

### (iii) Coude Reflector Telescope

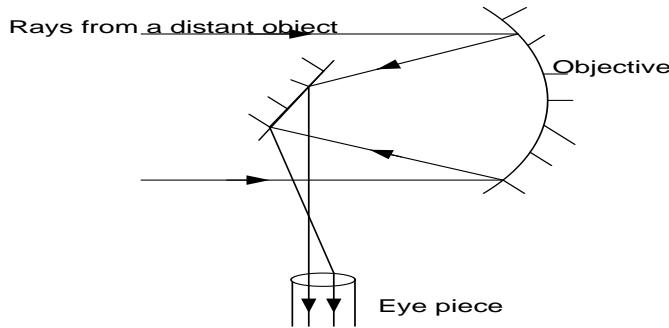
#### *Cassegrain reflecting telescope*



- ❖ The objective consists of a concave mirror with a long focal length

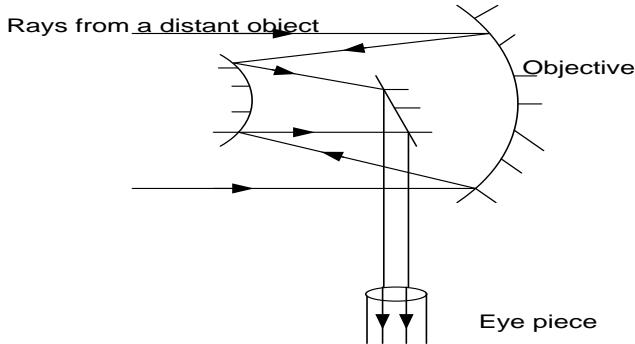
#### *Newtonian reflecting telescope*

It consists of a concave mirror of long focal length as the objective instead of a convex lens, a plane mirror and a convex eye piece.



- ❖ Parallel rays of light from a distant object are first reflected at objective and then at

#### *Coude reflecting telescope*



- ❖ The objective consists of a concave mirror of long focal length.

- ❖ Parallel rays of light from a distant object are first reflected at concave mirror and then at a small convex mirror to form a real image *I* at a hole situated at the pole of the concave mirror
- ❖ The eyepiece is set such that *I* coincide with its principal focus thus forming a magnified virtual image at infinity

a small slanting plane mirror to form a real image at *I*.

- ❖ The plane mirror helps to bring intermediate image to a more convenient focus
- ❖ The plane mirror is small so that it can not affect the effective focal length of the objective
- ❖ The eye piece is adjusted until the magnified virtual image is formed at infinity

- ❖ Light from a distant object is reflected first at a concave mirror and then at a small convex mirror which then reflects it on to a slanting plane mirror to form a real image at *I*.
- ❖ The eyepiece is set such that *I* coincide with its principal focus thus forming a virtual magnified image at infinity as shown.

#### *Advantages of reflecting telescope over refracting telescope*

- There is no chromatic aberration since no refraction occurs at the objective which is a mirror.

- (ii) Spherical aberration can be reduced easily by using a parabolic mirror as the objective.
- (iii) It is much cheaper and easier to make a mirror than a lens since one surface requires to be ground.
- (iv) Images are brighter because it is easy to make mirrors of large aperture which collects a lot of light compared to making a lens with large aperture
- (v) Resolving power is also greater ( i.e. seeing different images as separate)

***Disadvantage of reflecting telescope over refracting telescope***

- (i) they tarnish easily and absorb light resulting in dull images.

**Differences between telescopes and microscopes**

Telescopes	Microscopes
(1) views distant objects	views near objects
(2) objective lens has larger focal length	objective lens has smaller focal length
(3) smaller resolving power	larger resolving power
(4) Either reflecting or refracting	only refracting

**EXERCISE:13**

1. (i) Define the term visual angle as applied to optical systems.  
 (ii) Explain why the farthest vertical pole in line with others of equal height looks shorter.
2. (i) Define the term angular magnification of an optical instrument.  
 (ii) State the reason why the focal length of the objective of a telescope is always much longer than that of the eyepiece.  
 (iii) What is meant by the term normal adjustment as applied to a telescope?  
 (iv). Draw a ray diagram to show the action of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment, and derive an expression for its magnifying power in terms of the focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_E$  of the objective and eyepiece respectively.  
 (v) Calculate the separation of the eyepiece and objective of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment whose magnifying power is 20 and its eyepiece has a focal length of 5cm.

[Answer: 105cm]

3. (i) What is meant by the term exit pupil as applied to a telescope?  
 (ii) What is the significance of the eye-ring of an astronomical telescope?  
 (iii) With the aid of a ray diagram, show that for an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment having its objective lens and an eyepiece of focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_E$  respectively,  $\frac{\text{diameter of the objective}}{\text{diameter of the eye ring}} = \frac{f_o}{f_E}$ .  
 (iv) Calculate the distance of the eye-ring from the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment whose objective and eyepiece have focal lengths of 80cm and 10cm respectively.  
 [Answer: 11.25cm]
- (v). Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of the final image by an astronomical telescope at near point, and derive an expression for its magnifying power.  
 (vi) State the disadvantage of using an astronomical telescope when viewing distant objects on earth. Describe how an astronomical telescope can be modified to overcome this disadvantage.

- 4. (i) The objective and eyepiece of an astronomical telescope have focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_E$  respectively. Derive an expression for the magnifying power of this telescope if the final image is a distance D in front of the eyepiece.**
- (ii) The objective and eyepiece of an astronomical telescope have focal lengths of 80cm and 5cm respectively. Calculate the magnifying power of this telescope and separation of its two lenses if arranged in normal adjustment. [Answer: 16, 85cm]**
- (iii) The objective and eyepiece of an astronomical telescope have focal lengths of 75cm and 2.5cm respectively. Calculate the magnifying power of this telescope and separation of its two lenses if the final image is a distance 25cm in front of the eyepiece.[Answer: 33, 77.273cm]**
- (iv) An astronomical telescope has an objective and an eyepiece of focal lengths 80cm and 5cm respectively. If the lenses are arranged in such a way that the final image of a distant object which subtends an angle of  $0.6^\circ$  at the objective is formed at a distance of 25cm in front of the eyepiece, calculate the:**
- (a) angular magnification and the separation of the lenses in this setting  
(b) size of the final image seen.**
- [Answer: (a) 19.2, 84.17cm (b) 5.03cm ]
- (v) Draw a ray diagram to show the action of a terrestrial telescope in normal adjustment. List one advantage and one disadvantage of this type of telescope.**
- 5. (i) Draw a ray diagram to show the action of a Galilean telescope in normal adjustment, and derive an expression for its magnifying power in terms of the focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_E$  of the objective and eyepiece respectively.**
- (ii) Calculate the separation of the eyepiece and objective of a Galilean telescope in normal adjustment whose magnifying power is 20 and its eyepiece has a focal length of 5cm.**
- [Answer: 95cm]
- (iii) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of the final image by a Galilean telescope at near point, and derive an expression for its magnifying power.**
- (iv) The objective and eyepiece of a Galilean telescope have focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_E$  respectively. Derive an expression for the magnifying power of this telescope if the final image is a distance D in front of the eyepiece.**
- (v) With the aid of a ray diagram, describe the action of a telescope made up of a converging and a diverging lens when used in normal adjustment. List one advantage and one disadvantage of this type of telescope.**
- 6. (i) A convex lens of focal length 60cm is arranged co-axially with a diverging lens of focal length 5cm, to view a distant star.**
- (a) If the final image is at infinity, draw a ray diagram to show the formation of the Image of the star.**
- (b) Calculate the angular magnification obtained if the image of the star is formed at a distance of 25cm in front of the eyepiece.**
- (c) List one advantage and one disadvantage of this type of arrangement over an astronomical telescope.**
- (ii) With the aid of a ray diagram, describe the structure and action of a reflecting telescope in normal adjustment.**
- (iii) State two advantages of a reflecting telescope over a refracting telescope.**
- [Answer: (i) (b) 9.6]
- ❖ **7. A small convex mirror is placed 100cm from the pole and on the axis of a large concave mirror of radius of curvature 320cm. The position of the convex mirror is such that a real image of a distant object is formed in the plane of a hole drilled through the concave mirror at its pole.**
- (a) (i) Draw a ray diagram to show how a convex mirror forms an image of a non-axial point of a distant object  
(ii) Suggest a practical application for the arrangement of mirrors in a (i) above.  
(iii) Calculate the radius of curvature of the convex mirror**

(b) If the distant object subtends an angle of  $3 \times 10^{-3}$  radians at the pole of the concave mirror, calculate the

❖ (i) size of the real image that would have been formed at the focus of the concave mirror.

(ii) size of the image formed by the convex mirror

8. The objective of a compound microscope has a focal length of 1.0cm while the eyepiece has a focal length of 5.0cm. An object is placed at a distance of 1.1cm in front of the objective. The distance of the eyepiece from the objective is adjusted so that the final image is 30cm in front of the eyepiece. Find the distance between the lenses and the magnifying power of the microscope. An( 15.3cm, 69.8)

9. A distant object subtending  $6 \times 10^{-3}$  radian is viewed with a reflecting telescope whose objective is a concave mirror of focal length 15m. The reflected light is intercepted by a convex mirror placed 12cm from the pole of the objective where there is a hole. The image is viewed with a convex lens of focal length 5cm used as a magnifying glass producing a final image at infinity.

(a) Draw a ray diagram for this arrangement

(b) Calculate the:

(i) Diameter of the real image that would be formed at the focus of the concave mirror.

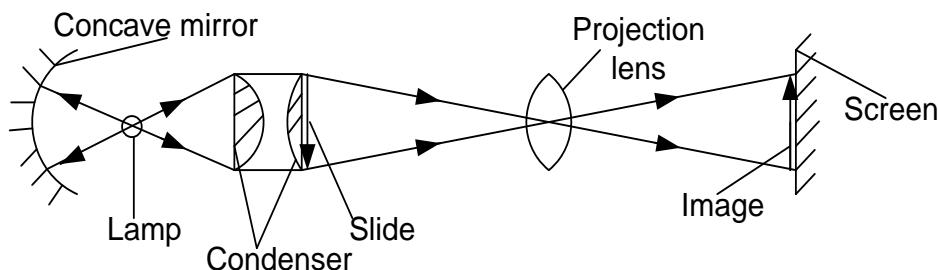
(ii) diameter of the image formed at the pole of the concave mirror.

(iii) angular magnification for the arrangement.

[ Answers: (a) (iii) 150cm (b) (i) 0.48cm (ii) 0.8cm ]

### Projector Lantern

A projector is designed to throw on a screen a magnified image of a film or slide.



A strong source of light is placed at the centre of curvature of the concave reflector. Light from the source is reflected back onto the condenser which concentrates it onto the slide. The projection lens forms a magnified real image of the slide on the screen.

#### Functions of the parts of the projector

- (i) the concave reflector concentrates light from the source on to the condenser.
- (ii) The condenser uniformly illuminates the object with light from the source. Or it concentrates light toward the object (slide)
- (iii) The slide bears the object to be projected to the screen
- (iv) Projection lens focuses and magnifies an upright image on the screen
- (v) Screen is where the image is formed.

#### NOTE:

(i) A projector is used for showing a magnified image of the film or slides on the screen.

(ii) The film is the region where the slide is to be placed.

(iii) The magnification of the slide is given by  $m = \frac{v}{u}$  or  $m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$ , where  $v$  and  $u$  are the respective screen and slide distances from the projection lens of focal length  $f$ .

(iv) The above expression clearly shows that a high magnification can be produced by using a projection lens of short focal length  $f$  compared to distance  $v$ .

(v) For an enlarged image,  $(\text{linear scale factor})^2 = \frac{\text{image Area}}{\text{Object Area}}$

But Linear scale factor =  $\sqrt{\text{magnification}}$ .

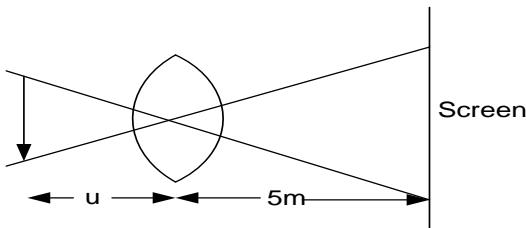
$$\Rightarrow \text{linear magnification } m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{image Area}}{\text{Object Area}}\right)}$$

#### EXAMPLE:

1. A projector produces an image of area  $1.2m \times 1.8m$  onto a screen placed  $5m$  from the projector lens. If the area of the object slide is  $2.4cm \times 3.6cm$ , Calculate the:

- (i) focal length of the projection lens.  
(ii) distance of the slide from the lens.

Solution:



(i) **Image area** =  $1.2m \times 1.8m = 2.16m^2$

**Object area** =  $2.4cm \times 3.6cm$   
 $= 8.64cm^2 = 8.64 \times 10^{-4}m^2$

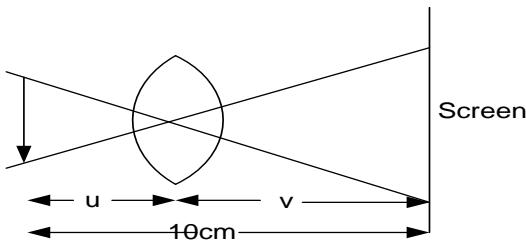
**Image distance**  $v = 5m$

$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{image Area}}{\text{Object Area}}\right)}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2.16}{8.64 \times 10^{-4}}\right)} = 50$$

2. A projector is required to project slides which are  $7.5\text{cm}$  square onto a screen which is  $4.2\text{m}$  square. If the distance between the slide and the screen is  $10\text{m}$ , what focal length of the projection lens would you consider more suitable.

Solution



**Object area** =  $75\text{ cm square}$

Object area =  $7.5 \times 7.5\text{cm}^2$   
 $= 7.5 \times 7.5 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}^2$

**Image area** =  $4.2\text{ m square}$   
 $= 4.2 \times 4.2\text{m}^2$

$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{image Area}}{\text{Object Area}}\right)}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4.2 \times 4.2}{7.5 \times 7.5 \times 10^{-4}}\right)} = 56$$

#### The lens camera

$$m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$$

$$50 = \frac{5}{f} - 1$$

$$f = 0.098\text{m}$$

**∴ The required focal length**  $f = 0.098\text{m}$   
**OR**  $f = 9.8\text{cm}$

(ii) Using the relation  $m = \frac{v}{u}$  gives

$$50 = \frac{5}{u}$$

$$u = 0.1\text{m}$$

**The distance of the slide from the lens**  $u = 0.1\text{m}$  OR  $u = 10\text{cm}$

$$m = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$56 = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\therefore v = 56u \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\text{But } u + v = 10 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

**Substituting equation (i) in (ii) gives**

$$u = 0.1754\text{m} \text{ and } v = 9.8246\text{m}$$

$$\text{But } m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$$

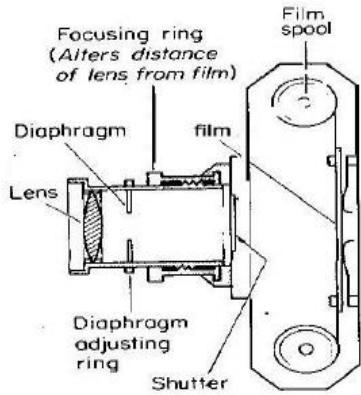
$$56 = \frac{9.824}{f} - 1$$

$$f = 0.1724\text{m}$$

**∴ The required focal length**  $f = 0.1724\text{m}$

**OR**  $f = 17.24\text{cm}$

**A camera consists of a lens system, a light sensitive film at the back and a focusing arrangement D. The latter is used to adjust the distance of the lens for proper focusing.**



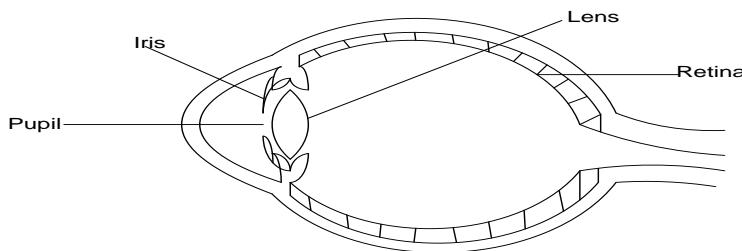
**The camera lens system refracts light from an object onto the film. The film is coated with a light sensitive substance and is where the image is formed. The shutter cuts off light where necessary. It controls the exposure time. The stopper or diaphragm regulates amount of light incident on the film. Diaphragm adjusts the size of the aperture which is an opening thru. Which light passes to reach the retina. Focusing ring focuses the image on the retina**

#### **NOTE:**

- (i) Chromatic aberration in a photographic camera is minimized by use of an achromatic combination of two lenses one convex and the other concave to form an achromatic doublet.**
- (ii) Spherical aberration in a photographic camera is minimized by use of use of diaphragm which cuts off marginal rays and only allows central rays to pass through.**

#### **The human eye**

**The eye is a light sensitive organ for vision in animals**



**Functions of parts of an eye**

- (i) Converging lens:**
  - Focuses the image of an object on to the retina
- (ii) Iris**
  - Controls the amount of light entering the eye by controlling the size of the pupil
- (iii) Pupil**
  - Circular opening through which light enters the eye
- (iv) Retina**
  - Light sensitive part where image is formed

#### **Similarities between the eye and the camera**

- Both have a converging lens
- Both have light sensitive parts for image formation
- Both have openings that admits light
- Both have the ability to control the amount of light entering them

## **Differences between the eye and the camera**

Eye	Camera
(i) Has natural lens with a variable focal length	(i) Has artificial lens with a fixed focal length
(ii) The image distance is fixed	The image distance is variable

### **Accommodation**

**Accommodation is the ability of the eye to focus an image of an object by altering the focal length of the lens.**

### **Near point and far point**

- The near point is the closest point at which the eye can focus clearly
- The far point is the furthest point at which the eye can focus clearly

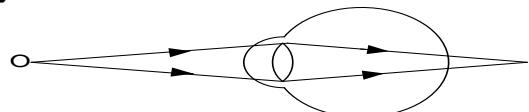
**Note: for a normal eye the near point is 25cm and the far point is at infinity .**

### **The eye defects and their corrections**

**Eye defects are caused by inability of accommodation.**

#### **(i) Long sightedness (hypermetropia)**

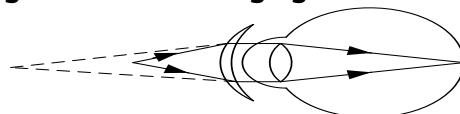
- A long sighted person sees only far objects clearly because their images are formed on the retina.
- A person with long sight defect can't see near objects clearly and this occurs when the image is formed beyond the retina.



- The lens of the eye becomes a bit thinner and the focal length increases and this causes all the images of nearer objects to fall behind the retina.

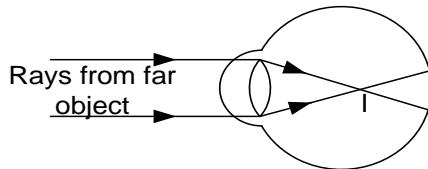
#### **Correction of long sightedness**

**It is corrected by using a suitable converging lens called a converging meniscus**



#### **(ii) Short sightedness (myopia)**

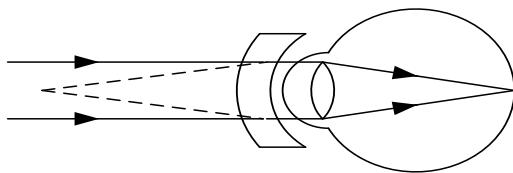
- A short sighted person sees only near objects clearly because their images are formed on the retina.
- A person with short sight defect can't see far objects clearly and this occurs when the image is formed in front of the retina.



- The lens of the eye becomes a bit thicker and the focal length decreases and this causes all the images of far objects to fall in front of the retina.

#### **Correction of short sightedness**

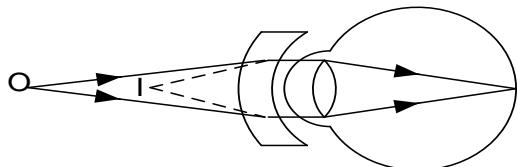
**It is corrected by using a suitable diverging lens called a diverging meniscus**



### Example

1. A person with a normal near point distance of 25cm wears spectacles with a diverging lens of focal length 200cm in order to correct the far point distance to infinity. Calculate the near point distance when viewing using the spectacles

**Solution**



The object at O appears to be at I the near point for the eye.

$$v = -25\text{cm} \text{ and } f = -200\text{cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{-200} - \frac{1}{-25}$$

$$u = 28.6\text{cm}$$

### EXERCISE:14

1. (i) Define the term angular magnification as applied to a microscope.  
 (ii) What is meant by the term normal adjustment as applied to a microscope?  
 (iii) Describe with the aid of a ray diagram, the action of a magnifying glass in normal adjustment. Hence derive an expression for its magnifying power in terms of the focal length  $f$  of the magnifying lens.  
 (iv) Describe with the aid of a ray diagram, the action of a magnifying glass in forming the final image at infinity. Hence show that in this case magnifying power  $M = \frac{D}{f}$ , where  $f$  is the focal length of the magnifying lens and  $D$  is the distance of most distinct vision.  
 (v) Explain why chromatic aberration is not observed in a simple microscope.
2. (i) State the reason why the focal lengths of the objective and eyepiece of a compound microscope are both small.  
 (ii). Describe with the aid of a ray diagram, the action of a compound microscope in normal - adjustment. Hence derive an expression for its magnifying power in terms of the focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_e$  of the objective and eyepiece respectively.  
 (iii). Describe with the aid of a ray diagram, the action of a compound microscope in forming the final image at infinity. Hence derive an expression for its angular magnification in terms of the focal lengths  $f_o$  and  $f_e$  of the objective and eyepiece respectively  
 (iv) State three differences between compound microscopes and telescopes.
3. (i) The objective of a compound microscope has a focal length of 5cm while the eyepiece has a focal length of 4cm. If the distance between them is 20cm the final image of an object placed in front of the objective is formed 25cm in front of the eyepiece. Calculate the position of the object and the magnifying power of the microscope.  
 (ii) The objective of a compound microscope has a focal length of 4.2cm. An object placed 6cm in front of the objective gives rise to a final image at a distance of 24cm in front of the eyepiece and in the plane of the object when viewed with the eye close to the eyepiece. Calculate the:  
 (a) separation of the lenses.  
 (b) focal length of the eyepiece.  
 (c) angular magnification of the microscope.

[ Answers: (a) 18cm (b) 4.8cm (c) 14.6 ]

- (iii) An object of size 2.0mm is placed 3.0cm in front of the objective of a compound microscope. The objective of a compound microscope has a focal length of 2.5cm while the eyepiece has a focal length of 5.0cm. The microscope forms a virtual image of the object at the near point of the eye. Find the:

(a) size of the final image

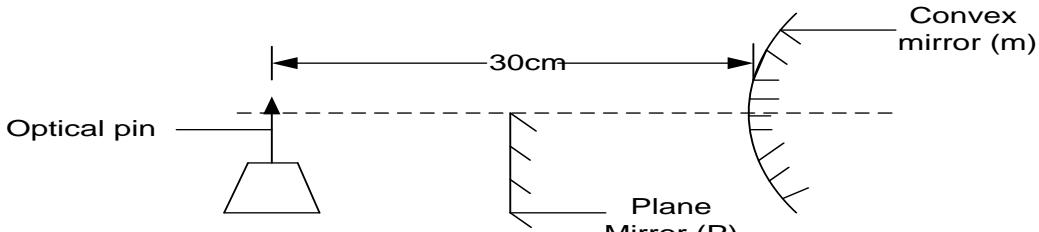
(b) position of the eye-ring [ Answers: (a) 60mm (b) 6.85cm ]

4. The objective of a compound microscope has a focal length of 2.0 cm while the eye piece has a focal length of 5.0 cm. An object is placed at a distance of 2.5 cm in front of the objective. The distance of the eyepiece from the objective is adjusted so that the final image is 25 cm in front of the eyepiece. Find the distance between the objective and eyepiece.
5. A projector is required to project slides which are 5.0cm square onto a screen which is 5.0m square. If the focal length of the projection lens is 0.1m. What should be the distance between the slide and the screen. An(10.201m)

#### Uneb 2016

1. (a) (i) Describe how the focal length of a convex mirror can be measured using a convex lens of a known focal length. (04marks)

(ii) The plane mirror, P in figure below is adjusted to a position 20cm from the optical pin, the image of the pin in P coincides with its image in M



Calculate the focal length of the convex mirror.

(04marks)

- (b) A pin is clamped horizontally above a concave mirror with its tip along the principal axis. When the pin is adjusted, it coincides with its image at a distance R from the mirror. When a small amount of liquid of refractive index, n, is put in the mirror, the pin again coincides with its image at a distance  $R^1$  from the mirror. Show that the refractive index, n is given by  

$$n = \frac{R}{R^1}$$
 (04marks)

- (c) (i) Explain the term eye-ring as applied to a telescope.

(02marks)

- (ii) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of a final image in a Galilean telescope in normal adjustment.

(04marks)

- (iii) Explain two advantages and one disadvantage of the telescope in (c) (ii)  
(04marks)

2. (a) (i) When does light pass through a prism symmetrically  
(01mark)

- (ii) Find the angle of incidence,  $i$ , on an equilateral prism of refractive index 1.5 placed in air, when light passes through it symmetrically An( $48.6^\circ$ )  
(03marks)

- (iii) Describe what happens to the deviation of light passing through the prism in (a) (ii) when the angle of incidence is increased from a value less than  $i$  to a value greater than  $i$ . (02marks)

- (b) Describe how the refracting angle of a prism can be determined using optical pins.  
(05marks)

- (c) (i) Draw a sketch ray diagram showing formation of the image of a finite size real object by a concave lens.  
(02marks)
- (ii) A concave lens of focal length 15.0cm is arranged coaxially with a concave mirror of focal length 10.0cm, a distance of 4.0cm apart. An object is placed 20.0cm in front of the lens, on the side remote from the mirror. Find the distance of the final image from the lens. An (-22.6cm) (04marks)
- (d) With the aid of a sketch ray diagram explain spherical aberration in concave lenses, and state how it is minimized.  
(04marks)

**Uneb 2015**

1. (a) Explain what is meant by conjugate points . (02marks)
- (b) A converging lens forms an image of height  $h_1$  on a screen, of an object O of height h. When the lens is displaced towards the screen, an image of height  $h_2$  is formed.
  - Sketch a ray diagram to show the formation of the images on the screen.  
(02marks)
  - Show that  $h = h_1 h_2$  (04marks)
- (c) Describe an experiment to determine the focal length of a diverging lens using a concave mirror of known focal length .  
(05marks)
- (d) The objective of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment has a diameter of 150mm and focal length of 3.0 m. the eye- piece has a focal length of 25.0mm. Calculate the:
  - Position of the eye- ring. (03marks)
  - Diameter of the eye-ring. (02marks)
- (e) Give one advantage of placing the eye at the eye ring. (01mark)

2. (a) Show that for a ray of light passing through layers of transparent media separated by parallel boundaries,  $n \sin i = a$

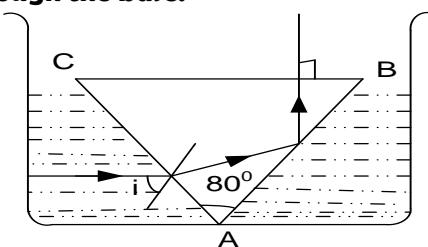
Where a is a constant and n is the refractive index of the medium containing  $i$ .

(04marks)

- (b) (i) What is meant by critical angle .  
(01marks)

(ii) Describe an experiment to determine the critical angle for a water- air boundary.(05marks)

- (c) Figure below shows an isosceles prism ABC of refractive index 1.51, dipped in a liquid with its refracting edge downwards. A ray of light incident on the prism at angle  $i = 34.6^\circ$  emerges perpendicularly through the base.



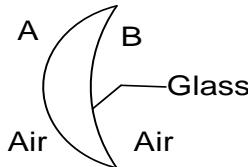
Calculate the refractive index of the liquid (04marks)

- (d) Explain how an optical cable transmits light.  
(03marks)
- (e) An optical pin held above a concave mirror containing water of refractive index 1.33, coincides with its image at a distance of 12.0cm above the mirror. When the water is replaced by a little quantity of a certain liquid, the point of coincidence of the object and

**the image become 13.3cm. Calculate the refractive index of the liquid.  
(02marks)**

**Uneb 2013**

1. (a) Distinguish between a real image and a virtual image . (02marks)
  - (b) Derive an expression relating the focal length,  $f$ , of a convex mirror to the object distance  $u$  and image  $v$ . (05marks)
  - (c) A concave mirror forms an image half the size of the object. The object is then moved towards the mirror until the image size is three quarters that of the object. If the image is moved by a distance of 0.6cm, calculate the
    - (i) Focal length of the mirror. (03marks)
    - (ii) new position of the object.(03marks)
  - (d) (i) What is critical angle? (01mark)
  - (ii) Explain how a mirage is formed (04marks)
  - (e) State four applications of total internal reflection. (02marks)
- 
2. (a) State the laws of refraction (02marks)
  - (b) (i) The deviation,  $d$ , by a small angle prism of refracting angle  $A$  and refractive index,  $n$ , is given by  $d = (n - 1)A$  .  
Use this expression to show that the focal length,  $f$ , of a thin converging lens of refractive index,  $n$ , is given by  $\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$   
Where  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are radii of curvature of the lens surface(05marks)
  - (ii) Figure below a glass convex lens in air with surface A and B having radii of curvature 10cm and 15 cm respectively

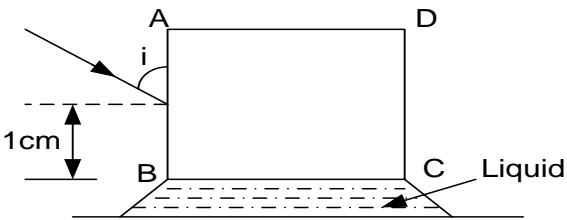


If the refractive index of the glass material used is 1.50, calculate the power of the lens. (03marks)

- (c) (i) With the aid of a ray diagram, describe the structure and action of a Galilean telescope in normal adjustment (05marks)
- (ii) Derive an expression for the angular magnification of the telescope in (c) (i). (03marks)
- (d) Explain the disadvantage of a Galilean telescope over the refracting type. (02marks)

**Uneb 2012**

1. (a) (i) State the laws of refraction of light (02marks)
- (ii) State the condition for total internal reflection to occur(02marks)
- (b) (i) Describe an experiment to determine refractive index of a liquid using an air cell. (06marks)
- (ii) Explain the difficulty encountered in the experiment described in (b) (i) if white light is used. (02marks)
- (C) A cube of glass of sides 3cm and refractive index 1.5 is placed on a thin film of liquid as shown below.



**A ray of light in a vertical plane strikes side AB of the glass cube at an angle  $i = 41^\circ$ .**

**After refraction at X, the ray is reflected at the critical angle for the glass- liquid surface.**

- (i) Calculate the critical angle for the glass-liquid interface.

(03marks)

- (ii) Find the position from B where the ray strikes the glass-liquid interface.

(02marks)

- (d) Explain why the rays from the sun can still be seen shortly after sun set.

(03marks)

2. (a) With the aid of a ray diagram, explain the following as applied to lenses.

(i) Conjugate points.

(02marks)

(ii) Spherical aberration.

(02marks)

- (b) An object, O, placed in-front of a converging lens forms a real image, I on the screen. The distance between the object and its real image is, d, while that of the image from the lens is x. Derive the expression for the least distance between the object and its real image.

(05marks)

- (c) Give the properties of the lenses in an achromatic combination.

(03marks)

- (d) A compound microscope consists of two converging lenses of focal length 1.0 cm and 5.0cm respectively. An object is placed at a distance of 1.1cm in front of the objective. The microscope is adjusted so that the final image is 30cm from the eyepiece. Calculate the;

(i) Separation of the lenses.

(03marks)

(ii) Magnifying power of the lenses.

(02marks)

- (e) State two differences between a compound microscope and an astronomical telescope.

(01mark)

Uneb 2011

1. (a) Define the following terms applied to a concave lens.

(i) Principal focus.

(01marks)

(ii) Radii of curvature.

(01marks)

- (b) A pin object is placed a distance U in front of a diverging lens of focal length, f, to form an image at a distance V from the lens. Derive an expression relating, u, v and f.

(04marks)

- (c) Describe an experiment to determine the focal length of a concave lens using a plane mirror, a converging lens and an illuminated object.

(04marks)

- (d) What is meant by a

(i) Visual angle?.

(01mark)

(ii) Near point?.

(01mark)

- (e) A person with a normal near point distance of 25cm wears spectacles with a diverging lens of focal length 200cm in order to correct the far point distance to infinity. Calculate the near point distance when viewing using the spectacle.

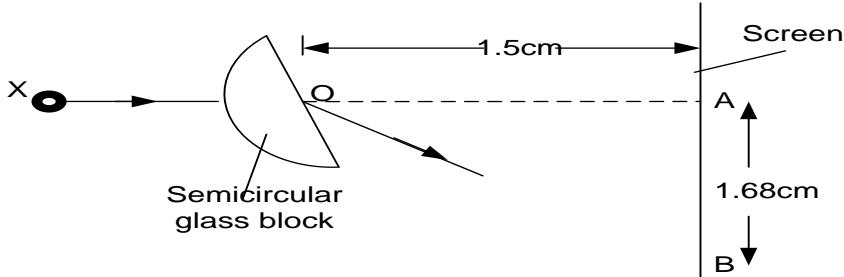
(03marks)

- (f) (i) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of an image of a distant object in a terrestrial telescope in normal adjustment. (03marks)

- (ii) State two disadvantages of the terrestrial telescope

(02marks)

2. (a) What is meant by the term.  
 (i) Refraction?.  
 (ii) Absolute refractive index?.  
 (01marks)
- (b) Describe an experiment to determine the refractive index of a liquid using a travelling microscope.  
 (04marks)
- (c) The figure below shows monochromatic light  $x$  incident towards a vertical screen



When the semi circular glass block is placed across the path of light with its flat face parallel to screen, bright spot is formed at A. when the glass block is rotated about horizontal axis through O, the bright spot moves downwards from A towards B then just disappears at B a distance 1.68cm from A.

- (i) Find the refractive index of the material of glass block. (04marks)  
 (ii) Explain whether AB will be longer if the block of glass of higher refractive index was used .  
 (02marks)
- (d) (i) A ray of monochromatic light is incident at a small angle of incidence on a small angle prism in air. Obtain the expression  $d = (n - 1)A$  for the deviation, d, of light by the prism where A is the refracting angle of the prism and n the refractive index.  
 (04marks)
- (ii) Calculate the minimum deviation produced by a  $60^\circ$  glass prism if the refractive index of the glass is 1.50.  
 (03marks)
- (iii) State two applications of total internal reflection.(01mark)

Uneb 2010

1. (a) (i) Define principal focus of a concave lens. (01marks)  
 (ii) Draw a ray diagram to show formation of an image of a finite object by a concave lens.  
 (02marks)  
 (iii) Describe the image formed in (a) (ii).  
 (01marks)
- (b) A concave mirror of radius of curvature 20cm s arranged coaxially with a concave lens of focal length 15cm, placed 10cm from the mirror. An object, 3cm tall is placed in front of the concave lens and its image is formed on a screen 440cm away from the lens.  
 (i) Find the position of the object.  
 (07marks)  
 (ii) What is the height of the image formed  
 (03marks)  
 (iii) Explain what would happen if the lens was replaced with a similar one but of a much smaller focal length.  
 (03marks)
- (c) Explain how spherical aberration is minimized in a photographic camera. (03marks)
2. (a) Define refractive index. (01mark)  
 (b) (i) Describe with the aid of a diagram, how the refractive index of a liquid can be determined using an air cell?.

(05marks)

- (ii) Derive the expression used to obtain the refractive index of the liquid in (b) (i) (03marks)
- (c) A prism of refractive angle  $60^\circ$  has refractive index 1.515 and 1.529 for red and violet light respectively. When white light is incident on one face of the prism, red light undergoes minimum deviation. Calculate;
- (i) Incidence for white light (04marks)
- (ii) Emergence for violet light (03marks)

- (d) Describe the adjustments that have to be made before a spectrometer can be used. (04marks)

**Uneb 2009**

1. (a) (i) Show that the effective focal length,  $f$  of two thin

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} \text{ where } f_1 \text{ and } f_2 \text{ are focal length of individual lenses.}$$

(04marks)

- (ii) A compound lens consists of two lenses in contact having power of 12.5D and -2.5D.

Find the position and nature of the image of an object placed 15.0cm from the compound lens.

(03marks)

- (b) (i) Define refractive index. (01mark)

- (ii) An equi-convex lens is placed on a horizontal plane mirror and a pin held vertically above the lens is found to coincide with its image when positioned 20.0cm above the lens. When a few drops of liquid is placed between the lens and the mirror, the pin had to be raised 10.0cm to obtain coincidence with the image. If the refractive index of the convex lens is 1.5, find the refractive index of the liquid.

(05marks)

- (C) (i) What is meant by magnifying power of an optical instrument. (01mark)

- (ii) Derive an expression for the magnifying power of a compound microscope in normal adjustment (05marks)

- (iii) Why should the objective and eye piece of a compound microscope have short focal length. (01mark)

2. (a) What is meant by the following terms as applied to Optics

- (i) Refraction? (01mark)

- (ii) Critical angle? (01mark)

- (b) Show that the refractive index,  $n$  of a medium is given by

$$n = \frac{\text{real depth}}{\text{apparent depth}}$$

(04marks)

- (c) A scratch is made at the bottom of a thick glass container which is filled with water. The scratch appears displaced by 0.5 cm when viewed from above the water. If the refractive indices of water and glass are 1.33 and 1.50 respectively, find the apparent displacement when water is removed and the scratch is again observed from above. (05marks)

- (d) A ray of light incident at angle,  $i$ , on a prism of angle,  $A$ , passes through it symmetrically;

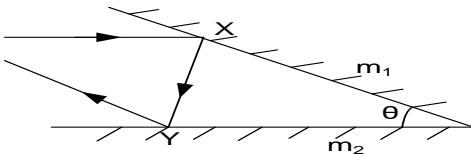
- (i) Write the expression for the deviation,  $d$ , of the ray in terms of  $i$  and  $A$  (01marks)

- (ii) Find the value of  $d$ , if the angle of the prism is  $60^\circ$  and the refractive index of the glass is 1.48 (03marks)

- (e) Describe how you would determine experimentally the angle of minimum deviation produced by a prism. (05marks)

**Uneb 2008**

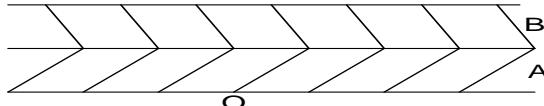
1. (a) (i) Distinguish between a real image and a virtual image . (02marks)
- (ii) Describe how the position of an image in a plane mirror can be located. (03marks)
- (b) The diagram below shows a ray of light undergoing two successive reflections at points X and Y in two mirrors  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  inclined at an angle  $\theta$



Show that the ray is deviated through an angle  $2\theta$  (05marks)

- (c) (i) What is radius of curvature of a convex mirror. (01marks)  
(ii) Describe the experiment to determine the focal length of a convex mirror using a plane mirror. (05marks)
- (d) A small convex mirror is placed 0.60m from the pole and on the axis of a large concave mirror of radius of curvature 2.0m. The position of the convex mirror is such that a real image of a distant object is formed in the plane of a hole drilled through the concave mirror at its pole. Calculate the radius of curvature of the convex mirror. (04marks)
- (e) State four advantages of reflecting telescope over the refracting type. (02marks)
2. (a) (i) Define the term linear magnification and angular magnification as applied to a lens. (02marks)  
(ii) Derive an expression for the magnifying power of a magnifying glass when the final image is formed at the near point. (04marks)
- (b) An object is placed at a distance  $f + x$  from a converging lens of focal length,  $f$ . The lens produces an image at a distance,  $f + y$  from the lens. Show that  $f^2 = xy$ . (03marks)
- (c) (i) Describe with the aid of a labeled diagram, the structure and operation of a simple projection lantern (04marks)  
(ii) The slide of a projection lantern has dimensions 36mm by 24mm. What focal length of the projection lens is required to project an image 1.44m by 0.98m on a screen placed 4.0m from the lens. (04marks)
- (d) Distinguish between achromatic and spherical aberration. (03marks)
- Uneb 2007**
1. (a) (i) State the laws of reflection . (02marks)  
(ii) Show that the image formed in a plane mirror is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front. (04marks)
- (b) (i) Draw a ray diagram to show how a concave mirror forms a real image of a real object placed perpendicular to its principal axis. (01mark)  
(ii) Describe an experiment, including a graphical analysis of the results to determine the focal length of a concave mirror using the No-parallax method. (06marks)
- (c) A concave mirror M of focal length 20.0cm is placed 90cm in front of a convex mirror, N of focal length 12.5cm. An object is placed on the common axis of M and N at a point 25.0cm in front of M.  
(i) Determine the distance from N of the image formed by reflection, first in M and then in N (05marks)  
(ii) Find the magnification of the image formed in (c) (i) above. (02marks)
2. (a) (i) What is meant by reversibility of light as applied to formation of a real image by a convex lens. (02marks)  
(ii) Draw a ray diagram to show the action of an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment. (03marks)  
(ii) Derive an expression for the magnifying power of the telescope in (b) (i) above in terms of the focal length  $f_o$  and  $f_e$  of objective and eye piece respectively (03marks)

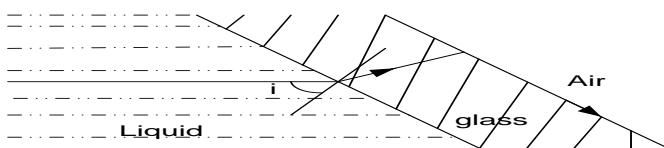
- (iii) The objective and eye piece of an astronomical telescope have focal length of 75.0cm and 2.5cm respectively. Find the separation of the two lenses if the final image is 25cm from the eyepiece. (04marks)
- (c) (i) What is the significance of the eye-ring of an astronomical telescope. (02marks)
- (ii) State two advantage of a reflecting telescope over a refracting telescope. (02marks)
- (d) Explain why achromatic aberration is not observed in a simple microscope. (04marks)
- Uneb 2006**
1. (a) (i) What is meant by refraction of light. (01marks)
- (ii) State the laws of reflection (02marks)
- (b) Describe how the refractive index of a liquid can be determined using a concave mirror. (05marks)
- (c)



Two parallel sided blocks A and B of thickness 4.0cm and 5.0cm respectively are arranged such that A lies on an object O as shown above. Calculate the apparent displacement of O when observed from directly above, if the refractive indices of A and B are 1.52 and 1.66 respectively.

(05marks)

- (d) (i) State two applications of total internal reflection. (02marks)
- (ii)



In figure above, a parallel sided glass slide is in contact with a liquid on one side and air on the other side. A ray of light incident on the glass slide from the liquid emerges in air along the glass-air interface. Derive an expression for the absolute refractive index,  $n_l$  of a liquid in terms of absolute refractive index,  $n$  of glass and angle of incidence  $i$  (02marks)

2. (a) (i) Define angular magnification of a compound microscope. (01marks)
- (ii) Draw a labeled ray diagram to show two converging lenses can be used to make a compound microscope in normal adjustment. (03marks)
- (b) An object of size 2.0mm is placed 3.0cm in front of the objective of a compound microscope. The focal length of the objective is 2.5cm while that of the eye-piece is 5.0cm. The microscope forms a virtual image of the object at the near point of the eye. Find the;
- (i) size of the final image (05marks)
- (ii) position of the eye-piece (04marks)
- (c) (i) With the aid of a labeled diagram, describe the essential parts of a photographic camera. (05marks)
- (ii) Explain how achromatic and spherical aberration is minimized in the photographic camera. (02marks)

# **SECTION B: WAVES AND WAVE MOTION**

**A wave is any periodic disturbance from an equilibrium position that travels with time from one region to another.**

**Wave motion is a means of transfer of energy from one point to another without the transfer of matter between the points**

**Waves are classified into two namely;**



## Mechanical waves

**These are waves that are produced by the disturbances of a material medium and are transmitted by the particles of the medium oscillating to and fro**

**Mechanical waves require a material medium for their transmission. They can be felt and seen.**

## **Examples of mechanical waves**

- **Sound waves**
  - **Water waves**
  - **Waves on compressed springs**
  - **Waves on stretched string**

# MECHANICAL OSCILLATION

**There are three types of oscillation i.e.**

- a) Free oscillation      b) Damped oscillation      c) Forced oscillation**

### a) Free oscillations

**These are oscillations in which the energy of the system remains constant and is not lost to the surrounding. The amplitude of oscillation remains constant with time.**

### b) Damped oscillations

**These are oscillations in which energy of oscillating system loses energy to the surrounding as a result of dissipative forces acting on it. Amplitude of oscillation decreases with time.**

### **C) FORCED OSCILLATIONS**

These are oscillations where the system is subjected to a periodic force which sets the system into oscillation. When the periodic force has the same frequency as the natural frequency of the oscillating system then resonance occurs.

# **CLASSES OF WAVES**

## **Electromagnetic waves**

**These are waves produced by disturbances of varying electric and magnetic fields.**

**They do not require a material medium for their transmission and travel in a vacuum.**

## **Examples of electromagnetic waves**

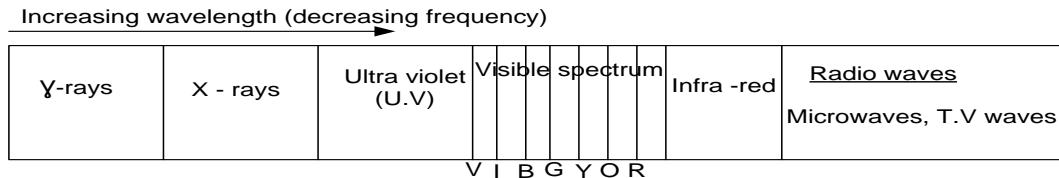
- **Light waves**
  - $\gamma$  - rays
  - **Radio waves**
  - All other electromagnetic band waves

**Note:**

**All electromagnetic waves travel at a speed of light ie  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s**

## Properties of electromagnetic waves

- (i) Electromagnetic waves travel in a vacuum and therefore do not require a material medium for their transmission.
  - (ii) Electromagnetic waves travel at a speed of light ie  $3 \times 10^3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
  - (iii) They are made of varying electric and magnetic vibration.
  - (iv) They vibrate with a high frequency.
  - (v) They have no charge.



### Differences between mechanical and electromagnetic waves

Mechanical waves	Electromagnetic waves
❖ Need a material medium for their transmission	❖ Can propagate in vacuum
❖ Propagate at relatively low speeds	❖ Propagate at high speeds
❖ Wavelength	❖ Have shorter wavelength
	❖

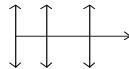
#### Types of waves

There are two types of wave motion namely

- ❖ Transverse waves
- ❖ Longitudinal waves

#### Transverse waves

These are waves in which vibrations of the particles in the medium is perpendicular to the direction of wave travel.



Transverse waves are characterized by crests and troughs

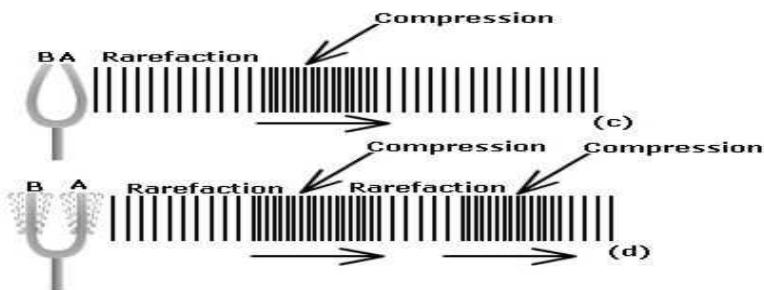
- ❖ Crest is the higher part of the wave above the line of zero disturbance
- ❖ Trough is the lower part of the wave below the line of zero disturbance

#### Examples

- Water waves
- Waves due plucked strings
- Light waves
- All electromagnetic waves (eg γ - rays, X - rays)

#### Longitudinal waves

These are waves in which the displacement of the particles is parallel to the direction of travel of the wave.



Longitudinal waves are characterized by compressions and rarefactions

- ❖ Compressions are regions of high particle density in wave
- ❖ Rarefactions are regions of low particle density in wave

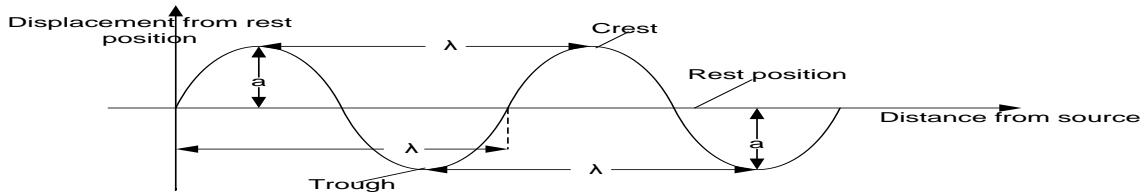
#### Examples

- Sound waves
- Waves on a compressed spring

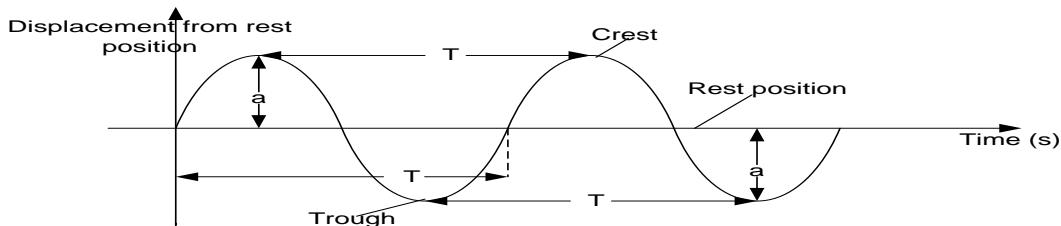
#### Differences between transverse and longitudinal waves

Transverse waves	Longitudinal waves
Particles vibrate at right angles to the direction of travel of the wave	Particles vibrate along the direction of travel of the wave
Transverse waves are represented by crests and troughs	longitudinal waves are represented by compression and rarefaction regions

Representation of a wave



A displacement time graph can also be drawn



### Terms used

#### (1) Amplitude (a)

This is the maximum displacement of a particle of a wave from its equilibrium position.

#### (2) Wave length ( $\lambda$ )

This is the distance between two successive wave particles in phase.

Wave length of a transverse wave is the distance between two successive crests or successive troughs in phase.

#### (3) Oscillation or cycle

This is a complete to and fro movement of a wave particle in a medium

#### (4) Period (T)

This is the time taken for one particle to undergo one complete oscillation.

Or the time taken for a wave to travel a distance of one wavelength

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

Period T is measured in seconds

#### (5) Frequency (f)

The number of complete oscillations a wave particle makes in one second

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

The S.I unit of frequency is Hertz (Hz)

#### (6) Phase

Particles are in phase when they are exactly at the same point in their paths and are moving in the same direction

#### (7) Wave front

Is any section through an advancing wave in which all the particles are in the phase.

#### (8) A ray. This is the direction of an advancing wave

#### (9) Speed (V) of the wave

**This is the linear distance travelled by a wave per unit time**

$$V = \frac{\text{linear distance}}{\text{time taken}}$$

**Since one complete cycle is produced in time T and the length of one complete cycle is  $\lambda$**

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

### EXAMPLES

1. Sanyu Fm broadcasts at a frequency of 88.2MHz. Calculate the wavelength of the radio waves.

**Solution**

**Note: All electromagnetic waves eg radio waves travel at a speed of light  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$**

$$f = 88.2 \text{ MHz} = 88.2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz},$$

$$v = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = f \lambda$$

$$3 \times 10^8 = 88.2 \times 10^6 \lambda$$

$$V = \frac{1}{T} \times \lambda$$

$$\text{But } f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$V = f \lambda$$

2. A vibrator produces waves which travel a distance of 12m in 4s. If the frequency of the vibrator is 2Hz, what is the wavelength of the wave?

**Solution**

$$f = 2 \text{ Hz}, t = 4 \text{ s}, \text{distance} = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{12}{4}$$

$$v = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = f \lambda$$

$$3 = 2 \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lambda = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

3. A vibrator has a period of 0.02s and produces circular waves of water in a tank. If the distance between any two consecutive crests is 3cm, what is the speed of the wave?

**Solution**

$$T = 0.02 \text{ s},$$

$$\text{But } f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{0.02}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\lambda = 3 \text{ cm}, \lambda = 0.03 \text{ m}$$

$$v = f \lambda$$

$$v = 50 \times 0.03$$

$$v = 1.5 \text{ m/s}$$

4. Water waves are produced at a frequency of 50Hz and the distance between 10 successive troughs is 18cm. Calculate the velocity of the waves.

**Solution**

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$9 \lambda = 18 \text{ cm}, \lambda = \frac{18}{9} \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ cm}, \lambda = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$v = f \lambda$$

$$v = 50 \times 0.02$$

$$v = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

### Properties of waves

All waves can be;

1. Reflected
2. Refracted

3. Diffracted
4. Interfered

**Note: sound waves cannot be polarized while light waves can be polarized.**

## PROGRESSIVE WAVES

**It is a wave in which the disturbance moves from the source to the surrounding places and energy is transferred from one point to another along the wave form**

### Examples

- ❖ Water waves
- ❖ All electromagnetic waves

**Note:** All transverse and longitudinal waves are progressive and the amplitude of a progressive wave is constant only particles that are integral multiple of the wave length are in phase.

### Energy transmitted by a wave

In a progressive wave energy propagates through the medium in the direction in which the wave travels. So every particle in the medium possesses energy due to vibrations. This energy is passed on to the neighboring particles so for any system vibrating in form of simple harmonic motion, the energy of the vibrating particle changes from kinetic to potential energy and back but the total mechanical energy on the wave remains constant.

$$k.e = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \text{ But } v = \omega A$$

$$k.e = \frac{1}{2}m(\omega A)^2$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$k.e = \frac{1}{2}m(2\pi f A)^2$$

$$K.E = 2\pi^2 f^2 A^2 m$$

Where f- frequency

A- Amplitude

M- mass of vibrating particle

$$\text{Also energy per unit volume} = \frac{E}{V}$$

$$\frac{E}{V} = \frac{2\pi^2 f^2 A^2 m}{\left(\frac{m}{\rho}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Energy per unit volume} = 2\pi^2 f^2 A^2 \rho}$$

### Intensity of wave

This is the rate of flow of energy through an area of  $1\text{ m}^2$  perpendicular to the path of travel of wave

Hence  $I = 2\pi^2 \rho f^2 A^2$ . This means that  $I \propto A^2$

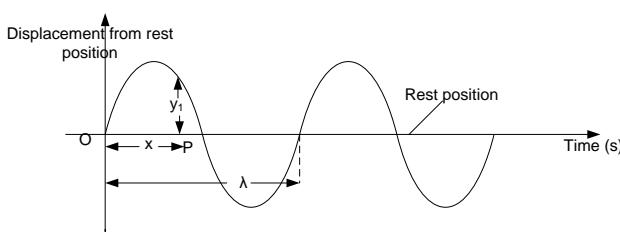
**QUESTION:** explain why the amplitude of the wave goes on decreasing as the distance from the source increases.

**Solution:** as the wave progresses, some energy is absorbed by the transmitting medium. In circular waves, as the wave spreads out the energy spreads over a wide area. Intensity decreases with an increase in distance d. since  $I \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$  BUT  $I \propto A^2$ . This implies that  $I \propto A^2 \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$  where A is the amplitude.

### Equation of a progressive wave

Consider a wave form below

Vibrating in simple harmonic from left to right



if the oscillation of the particle at O is simple harmonic with frequency f and angular velocity  $\omega$  then its displacement y with time is given by

$$y = a \sin \omega t \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Suppose the wave generated travels towards the right, the particle at P a distance x from O will lag behind by a phase angle  $\varphi$

$$\boxed{y_1 = a \sin(\omega t - \varphi)} \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

From the figure above, the phase angle of  $2\pi = \lambda$  and phase angle  $\varphi = x$

$$2\pi = \lambda \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\varphi = x \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\frac{\varphi}{2\pi} = \frac{x}{\lambda}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}}$$

Equation 2 will become

$$y_1 = a \sin \left( \omega t - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\text{But } \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$y_1 = a \sin \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$y_1 = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

Generally for a wave travelling to the right the equation of a progressive wave is

$$y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

Note:

If the wave is travelling to the left it arrives at P before O. This makes the vibration at P to lead the vibrations at O and its equation is given by  $y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$

Examples

1. A displacement of travelling wave in the direction x- direction is given by  $y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{0.5} - \frac{x}{0.2} \right) m$

**Find the speed of the wave**

**Solution**

$$y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{0.5} - \frac{x}{0.2} \right)$$

$$\text{Compare with } y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$T = 0.5s$$

$$\lambda = 0.2m$$

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$v = \frac{1}{0.5} \times 0.2$$

$$v = 0.4m/s$$

2. A sound wave propagating in the x- direction is given by  $y = 0.4 \sin \left[ 10 \left( 200t - \frac{x}{100} \right) \right] m$

**Find the speed of the wave**

**Solution**

$$y = 0.4 \sin \left[ 10 \left( 200t - \frac{x}{100} \right) \right] \text{ Compare with}$$

$$y = a \sin 2\pi \left( ft - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$2\pi ft = 10 \times 200t$$

$$f = 318.5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{10x}{100} = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 62.8m$$

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$v = 318.5 \times 62.8$$

$$v = 2.0 \times 10^4 m/s$$

3. The displacement y in meters of a plain progressive wave is given by  $y = a \sin 2\pi \left( 100t - \frac{20x}{17} \right)$ . Find the wavelength of the wave and the speed of the wave

**Solution**

$$y = a \sin 2\pi \left( 100t - \frac{20x}{17} \right).$$

$$\text{Compare with } y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = 100$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{10}{17}$$

$$\lambda = 1.7m$$

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$v = 100 \times 1.7$$

$$v = 170 m/s$$

**Exercise**

1. The displacement of a particle in a progressive wave is

$y = 2 \sin [2\pi(0.25x - 100t)]$ , where x and y are in cm and t is in seconds. Calculate the :

(i) wave length,

(ii) velocity of propagation of the wave Ans( $\lambda = 4.0 \text{ cm}, V = 4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )

2. The displacement y given of a wave travelling in the x- direction at time t is:

$$y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{0.1} - \frac{x}{2.0} \right) \text{ meter}$$

**Find**

(i) the velocity of the wave

(ii) the period of the wave

Ans ( $T = 0.1 \text{ s}, V = 20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )

3. A plane progressive wave is given by

$$y = a \sin (100\pi t - \frac{10}{9}\pi x) \text{ where x and y are millimetres and t is in seconds}$$

**Calculate the :**

(i) wave length,

- (ii) velocity of propagation  
 (iii) period T of the wave
4. The displacement in metres of a plane progressive wave is given by the equation
- $$y = 0.5 \sin \left[ \pi \left( 200t - \frac{20x}{17} \right) \right]$$
- Find**
- (i) wavelength and (ii) speed, of the wave
5. A progressive wave is represented by the equation  $y = 0.1 \sin \left( 100\pi t - \frac{10\pi x}{9} \right)$  mm. find
- (i) Amplitude of the wave. Ans(0.1mm)  
 (ii) Frequency Ans(50Hz)  
 (iii) Wavelength Ans(1.8mm)  
 (iv) Speed of the wave Ans(0.09m/s)  
 (v) Speed of particles in the wave motion Ans(use  $v = \omega a$ )  
 (vi) Phase difference between a point 0.245m from O and point 1.10m from O.  
 Ans(use  $\varphi = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$ )
6. A progressive and a stationary wave each has a frequency of 240 Hz and a speed of 80 ms<sup>-1</sup>. Calculate
- (i) phase difference between two vibrating points in the progressive wave which are 6 cm apart  
 (ii) distance between nodes in the stationary wave
7. A wave of amplitude 0.2m, wavelength 2.0m and frequency 50Hz. If the initial displacement is zero at point x = 0
- (i) Write the expression for the displacement of the wave at any time t.  
 (ii) find the speed of the wave
8. Two waves of frequencies 256 Hz and 280 Hz respectively travel with a speed of 340 m s<sup>-1</sup> through a medium. Find the phase difference at a point 2.0m from where they were initially in phase

## STATIONARY WAVE / STANDING WAVE

This a wave formed as a result of superposition of two progressive waves of equal amplitude and frequency but travelling at same speed in opposite direction.

Therefore in a stationary wave, energy does not move along with the wave.

Stationary waves are characterized by node (N) and antinodes (A)

### Principle of super position of waves

It states that for two wave travelling in the same region, the total displacement at any point is equal to the vector sum of their displacement at that point when the two waves overlap

### Formation of a stationary wave

Stationary waves are formed when two waves of equal frequency and amplitude travelling at same speed in opposite direction are supposed resulting into formation of node and antinode

At antinodes, waves meet in phase and the amplitude is maximum. At nodes, the wave meet ant phase and amplitude is minimum.

### Condition for stationary waves to be formed

- Waves must be moving in opposite direction.
- Waves must have the same speed, same frequency and equal amplitude.

### **Equation of a stationary wave**

Consider a progressive wave travelling to the right. The displacement of any particle of the medium is given by

$$y_1 = a \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

When this wave is reflected, it travels to the left. The displacement of any particle of medium will be

$$y_1 = a \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

When the two waves superpose, the resultant displacement I given by  $y = y_1 + y_2$

$$y_2 = a \sin(\omega t - \varphi) + a \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$y = 2a \cos \varphi \sin \omega t$$

Where amplitude of vibration is  $2a \cos \varphi$

**Where**  $\varphi = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$

**$y = A \sin \omega t$  is the equation of the stationary wave.**

**Note:** amplitude of a stationary wave varies with x hence its not constant. All particles between two successive nodes are in phase,

**Nodes:** these are points on a stationary wave where the displacements are permanently zero.

**Antinode** are points of maximum displacement.

### **Examples**

**A plane progressive wave is given by**

$$y = a \sin(100 \pi t - \frac{10}{9} \pi x) \text{ where } x \text{ and } y \text{ are millimetres and } t \text{ is in seconds}$$

(i) write the equation of the progressive wave which would give rise to a stationary wave if superimposed on the one above (1 mark)

(ii) find the equation of the stationary wave and hence determine its amplitude of vibration (3 marks)

(iii) determine the frequency and velocity of the stationary wave (4 marks)  
**solution**

(i)  $y_2 = a \sin(100 \pi t + \frac{10}{9} \pi x)$

(ii)  $y = y_1 + y_2$

$$y = a \sin\left(100 \pi t - \frac{10}{9} \pi x\right) + a \sin(100 \pi t + \frac{10}{9} \pi x)$$

$$y = 2a \cos\left(\frac{10}{9} \pi x\right) \sin(100 \pi t)$$

**Amplitude of vibration is  $2a \cos\left(\frac{10}{9} \pi x\right)$**

(iii)  $2\pi f = 100$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$v = \lambda f = 90 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

Differences between stationary waves and progressive waves

Stationary waves	Progressive waves
Amplitude of the particles in the medium varies with position along the wave	All particles in the transmitting medium oscillate with the same amplitude.
Wave energy is not transferred but confined to a particular section of a wave	Wave energy is transferred from one point to another along the wave
Only particles in integral multiple of wavelength are in phase.	All particles between successive nodes are in phase.

## RESONANCE

This is a condition obtained when a body is set to vibrate at its own natural frequency due to impulses received from a nearby system vibrating at the same frequency.

e.g. a vibrating tuning fork above the pipe sets air inside the pipe into oscillations. If the height of the air column is varied, at one point a loud sound is heard. Resonance is said to have occurred.

### Application of resonance:

- i. Determination of velocity of sound in air
- ii. Turning musical instruments

**Hazards:** it leads to collapse of structures, bridges due to earth quake.

## SOUND WAVES

**Sound** is any mechanical vibration whose frequency lies within the audible range.

Sound waves propagate in air by series of compressions and rarefactions.

**Explain why sound propagates as an adiabatic process**

*Sound waves propagate in air by series of compressions and rarefactions. In compressions the temperature of air rises unless heat is withdrawn. In rarefactions, there is a decrease in temperature. The compressions and rarefactions occur so fast that heat does not enter or leave the wave. Hence the process is adiabatic.*

### Characteristic of musical notes

- a) **Pitch**  
This is the characteristic of sound by which the ear assigns a place on a musical scale.  
Pitch depends on the frequency of vibration of the sound waves i.e. it increases as the frequency of sound increases.
- b) **Loudness:** it's a characteristic of sound that depends on amplitude of the note.  
This is the magnitude of the auditory sensation produced by sound.  
Or Amount of sound energy entering the ear per second.
- c) **Quality/timbre:** this enables us to distinguish between two notes of sound having the same loudness and pitch. It depends on the number of overtones or harmonics present. It's a characteristic that depends on the amplitude of the note.

### Factors that affect Loudness

- Sound intensity
- Amplitude of sound.

## ECHOES

An echo is a reflected sound.

The time that elapses between hearing the original sound and hearing the echo depends on;

- a) The distance away from the reflecting surface.
- b) The speed of sound in the medium.

**REVERBERATION:** it's the prolonged sound effect when the echo emerges with the original sound.

When sound is reflected from a hard surface close to the observer, the echo follows the incident sound so closely that the observer may not be able to distinguish between the two. Instead the observer gets an impression or hears a prolonged original sound. This effect is referred to as reverberation

**Implication of reverberation:**

1. It increases audibility of sound hence its necessary.
2. Too much reverberation leads to confusion of the resulting sound heard. The sound heard becomes indistinct and therefore it's a nuisance in this case if not controlled.

Reverberation can be minimized by lining the inside wall of the room with sound absorbing materials usually made of soft material.

**Briefly explain why reverberation is necessary while making speeches**

*Too short a reverberation time makes a room sound dead but if it is too long, confusion results. For speeches half a second is acceptable. Reverberation time is made the same irrespective of the size of the audience b lining the walls with a soft material so that there is reduced reflection of sound.*

**Explain why echoes are not heard in small rooms:**

*An echo to be differentiated from the initial sound, there must be a time lag for at least 0.1s between the original sound and the echo. In small rooms, the time lag is less than 0.1s and therefore echo cannot be heard.*

**Refraction of sound**

This is the change in the speed of sound waves as they move from one medium to another of different optical densities.

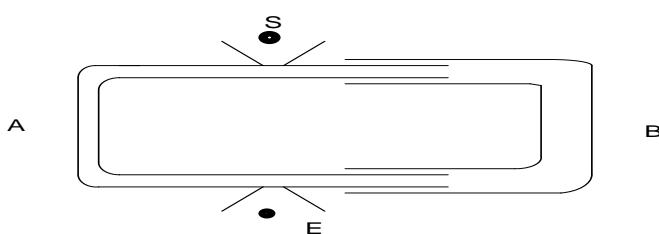
**Explain why sound is easily heard at night than during day time**

**At night, the air in the atmosphere nearer the earth's surface is denser than the one above the earth's surface. The sound produced in the lower air is totally internally reflected within the lower more dense air without wastage. On contrary, during the day the air nearer the earths is less dense, sound will only pass through the layer up (refracted upward) except for those waves travelling directly to the observer.**

**Interference of sound**

**Interference of waves is the superposition of waves from different two coherent sources resulting into alternate regions of maxima and minima intensity.**

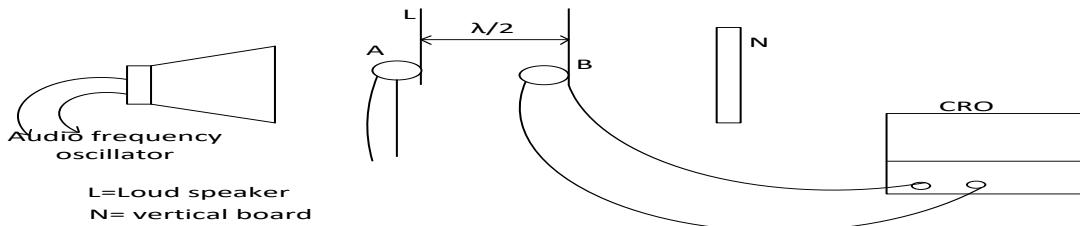
**Experiment to show interference of longitudinal waves:**



- ❖ Tube A is fixed while B is free to move.
- ❖ A note is sounded at S and detected at E.

- ❖ Tube B is then pulled out slowly. It is noted that the sound detected at E increases to a maximum and reduces to a minimum in intensity at equal intervals of length of the tube.
- ❖ The alternate maximum and minimum intensity of sound are interference patterns

### Measurement of velocity of sound in air by interference method



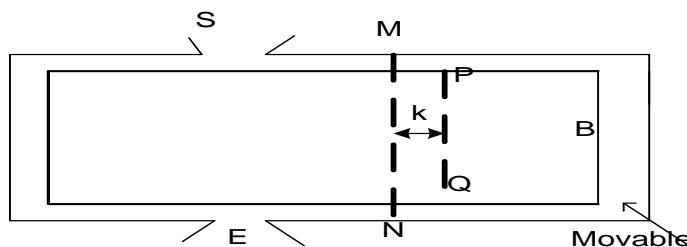
The microphone is positioned in front of board N and to the Y-plate of the CRO. The microphone is moved back from N towards L. The amplitude of the wave form seen on the screen increases to a maximum value at a position say B. this is the antinode of the stationary wave formed.

The microphone is further moved towards L until the amplitude increases to the maximum value say position A. The distance AB is measured. The microphone is further moved on towards L and several maxima located. The average distance d between successive maxima is calculated.

$$\text{Then } d = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \Rightarrow \lambda = 2d$$

Knowing the frequency of the note from the loud speaker, the speed V can be calculated from  $V = 2fd$ .

### MEASUREMENT OF VELOCITY OF SOUND BY QUINCKE'S TUBE METHOD.



A source of sound is placed at S and the observer at E. a wave travels around the tube in the direction SAE while another travels in the opposite direction SBE. Since all these waves are from the same source S, they are coherent.

Side B of the tube can be pulled out thus making SAE, SBE of different lengths. When SAE and SBE are equal in lengths, the observer at E hears a loud sound. As B is pulled out, the sound dies away and becomes minimum. The path difference  $SBE - SAE = \frac{1}{2}\tau$ . And the waves are out of phase.

If the tube is pulled further, the sound increases to a maximum. If  $k$  is the distance moved from position MN to the next position PQ then  $2k = \tau$ , then  $V = 2kf$  where  $v$  can be calculated.

### Differences between sound and light waves

Sound waves	Light waves
- They cant travel through a vacuum	- They can travel through a vacuum
- They travel at a low speed i.e 330m/s	- They travel at a high speed i.e $3 \times 10^8$ m/s
Cant be polarised	Can be polarised
- They cant eject electrons from a metal surface	- They can eject electrons from a metal surface by photo electric emission
- They are longitudinal waves	- They are transverse waves

## BEATS

A beat is a periodic rise and fall in the intensity of sound heard when two notes of nearly equal frequency but similar amplitude are sounded together.

### Formation of beats

When two waves of nearly equal frequency and similar amplitude are sounded together they superpose.

When they meet in phase constructive interference takes place and a loud sound is heard. When they meet out of phase destructive interference takes place and a soft sound is heard.

A periodic rise and fall in intensity of sound is heard which is called beats

### Beat frequency

Its defined as the number of intense sounds heard per second

### Derivation of Beat frequency

Let  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  be frequencies of two sound notes.

Suppose a note of frequency  $f_1$  makes one cycle more than other in time T.

The number of cycles of frequency  $f_1 = f_1T$

The number of cycles of frequency  $f_2 = f_2T$

$$f_1T - f_2T = 1$$

### Uses of beat frequency

- Used in measurement of frequency of a note
- Tuning an instrument to a given note

### Measurement of frequency of a note

- A note is sounded together with a tuning fork of known frequency,  $f_T$
- The number of beats,  $n$  in  $t$  seconds are counted and the beat frequency,  $f_b = \frac{n}{t}$  calculated
- One prong of the tuning fork is loaded with plasticine and then the experiment repeated. The new beat frequency  $f_b'$  is determined
- If  $f_b' > f_b$  then the frequency of the test note  $f_n$  is calculated from  $f_n = f_T + f_b$
- If  $f_b' < f_b$  then the frequency of the test note  $f_n$  is calculated from  $f_n = f_T - f_b$

$$(f_1 - f_2)T = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = (f_1 - f_2)$$

$$\text{But } \frac{1}{T} = f$$

$f = f_1 - f_2$  This is called beat frequency

### Examples

1. Two tuning forks of frequency 256Hz and 250Hz respectively are sounded together in air. Find the number of beats per second produced

**Solution**

$$f = f_1 - f_2$$

$$f = 256 - 250$$

$$f = 6 \text{ Hz}$$

2. Two sources, one with known frequency 224Hz and the other unknown are sounded together. The beat frequency recorded is 6Hz. When the unknown source is sounded again together with another known source of 250Hz the beat frequency is 20Hz find the unknown frequency of the 2<sup>nd</sup> source

**Solution**

In 1st case possible frequency for 2<sup>nd</sup> source is either  $224 - 6 = 218$  or  $224 + 6 = 230 \text{ Hz}$

In case 2 possible frequency for 2<sup>nd</sup> source is either  $250 - 20 = 230$  or  $250 + 20 = 270 \text{ Hz}$

The common answer in both cases is 230Hz which is the frequency of the 2<sup>nd</sup> source

3. Two whistles are sounded simultaneously. The wavelength sound emitted are 5.5m and 6.0m. find; ( speed of sound in air 330m/s)

(a) Beat frequency

(b) Beat period

**Solution**

$$f = f_1 - f_2$$

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda_1} - \frac{v}{\lambda_2}$$

$$f = \frac{330}{5.5} - \frac{330}{6}$$

$$f = 60 - 55$$

$$f = 5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Beat period} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{Beat period} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

4. Two sources of sound are vibrating simultaneously with frequency of 200Hz and 240Hz. If the speed of sound in air is 340m/s

(i) How many beats are heard

(ii) What is the distance between successive locations of maximum intensity

**Solution**

$$(i) f = f_1 - f_2$$

$$f = 240 - 200$$

$$f = 40 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(ii) \lambda = \frac{v}{f}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{340}{40}$$

$$\lambda = 8.5 \text{ m}$$

5. Two tuning forks x and y are sounded in air to produce beats of frequency 8Hz. Fork x has a known frequency of 512Hz. When y is loaded with a small piece of plasticine, beats of frequency 2Hz are heard when the two forks are sounded together. Find the frequency of y when it is unloaded.

**Solution**

$$f = f_x - f_y$$

$$8 = 512 - f_y$$

$$f_y = 504 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Or } f = f_y - f_x$$

$$8 = f_y - 512$$

$$f_y = 520 \text{ Hz}$$

When the fork is unloaded, the frequency of y is 520Hz, since beat frequency reduces

6. Two tuning forks A and B produce three beats per second when sounded together. If fork A has a frequency of 512Hz.

(a) What is the possible frequency of B

(b) Explain how you determine the actual frequency of tuning fork B

### Solution

$$(a) f = f_x - f_y \\ 3 = 512 - f_y \\ f_y = 509 \text{ Hz}$$

or

$$f = f_y - f_x \\ 3 = f_y - 512$$

$$f_y = 515 \text{ Hz}$$

Attach a piece of plasticine on B and determine the new beat frequency by sounding A and B together. If the beat frequency increases,

then the actual frequency of B is 509Hz, if the beat frequency decreases then the actual frequency of B is 515Hz

## DOPPLER EFFECT

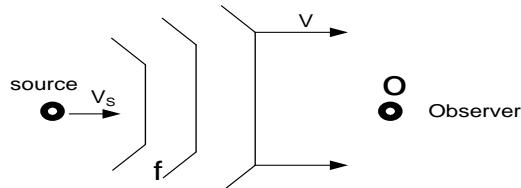
This is the apparent change in frequency and wave length of a wave when there is relative motion between the source of the waves and the observer

Doppler Effect takes place in both sound and light

### Doppler Effect in sound

**Case 1:** source of sound in motion but observer fixed

#### (a) Source moving towards a stationary observer



$v_s$  – velocity of the source

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

**Velocity of wave relative to source** =  $v - v_s$

$$\text{Apparent change in wavelength, } \lambda_a = \frac{v - v_s}{f}$$

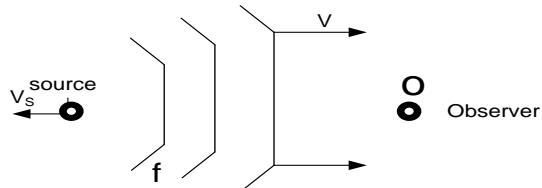
**Velocity of wave relative to observer** =  $v - 0 = v$

$$\text{Apparent change in frequency, } f_a = \frac{v}{\lambda_a}$$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v}{v - v_s} \right) f$$

Since  $v - v_s < v$  then the apparent frequency appears to increase when the source moves towards an observer

#### (b) Source moving away from a stationary observer



$v_s$  – velocity of the source

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

**Velocity of wave relative to source** =  $v + v_s$

$$\text{Apparent change in wavelength, } \lambda_a = \frac{v + v_s}{f}$$

**Velocity of wave relative to observer** =  $v - 0 = v$

$$\text{Apparent change in frequency, } f_a = \frac{v}{\lambda_a}$$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v}{v + v_s} \right) f$$

Since  $v + v_s > v$  then the apparent frequency appears to decrease when the source moves away from an observer.

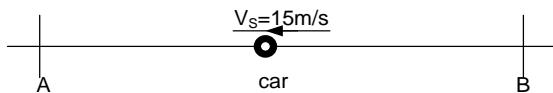
**Note:**

When the source is in motion, only wavelength and frequency change but the speed of the sound waves is not affected

### Examples

- A car sounds its horn as it travels at a steady speed of 15m/s along a straight road between two stationary observers A and B. Observer A hears a frequency of 538Hz while B hears a lower frequency. Calculate the frequency heard by B if the speed of sound in air is 340m/s

**Solution**



Since B receives sound of lower frequency, the car is moves away from B

$$\text{Towards A: } f_A = \left( \frac{v}{v - v_s} \right) f$$

$$538 = \left( \frac{340}{340 - 15} \right) f$$

2. A stationary observer notices that the pitch of the racing car changes in a ratio 4:3. The velocity of sound in air is 320m/s. Calculates the speed of the car.

**Solution**

Source moving towards:

$$f_1 = \left( \frac{v}{v - v_s} \right) f$$

$$f_1 = \left( \frac{320}{320 - v_s} \right) f \dots \dots \dots 1$$

Source moving away from:

$$f_2 = \left( \frac{v}{v + v_s} \right) f \quad 3 \left( \frac{320}{320 + v_s} \right) f = 4 \left( \frac{320}{320 - v_s} \right) f$$

$$f_2 = \left( \frac{320}{320 + v_s} \right) f \dots \dots \dots 2$$

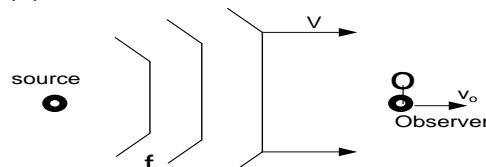
$$f_1 : f_2 = 4 : 3$$

$$3f_1 = 4f_2$$

3. A car sounds its horn as it travels at a steady speed of 20m/s along a straight road between two stationary observers X and Y. Observer X hears a frequency of 560Hz while Y hears a lower frequency. Calculate the frequency heard by Y if the speed of sound in air is 330m/s. An(495.9Hz)

**Case2: observer in motion while the source is stationary**

(a) observer moving away from a stationary source



$v_o$  – velocity of the observer

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

Velocity of wave relative to source =  $v - o = v$

Apparent change in wavelength,  $\lambda_a = \frac{v}{f}$

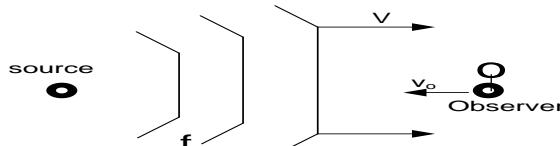
Velocity of wave relative to observer =  $v - v_o$

Apparent change in frequency,  $f_a = \frac{v - v_o}{\lambda_a}$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v - v_o}{v} \right) f$$

Since  $v - v_o < v$  then the apparent frequency appears to decrease when the observer moves away from the source

(b) An observer moving towards a stationary source



$v_o$  – velocity of the observer

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

Velocity of wave relative to source =  $v - o = v$

Apparent change in wavelength,  $\lambda_a = \frac{v}{f}$

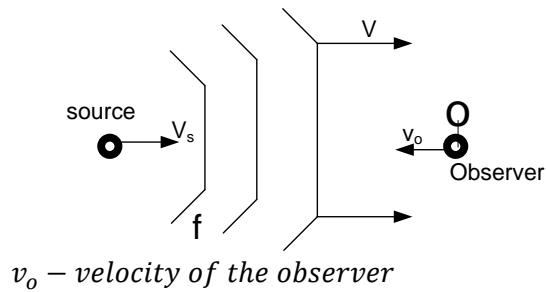
Velocity of wave relative to observer =  $v + v_o$

Apparent change in frequency,  $f_a = \frac{v + v_o}{\lambda_a}$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v + v_o}{v} \right) f$$

Since  $v + v_o > v$  then the apparent frequency appears to increase when the observer approaches the source





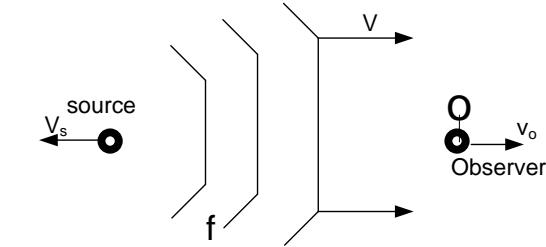
$v_o$  – velocity of the observer

$v_s$  – velocity of the source

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

**(d) Both moving away from each other**



$v_o$  – velocity of the observer

$v_s$  – velocity of the source

$v$  – velocity of sound

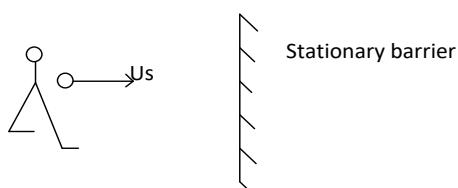
$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

**Generally**

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v \pm v_o}{v \pm v_s} \right) f$$

### CASE OF REFLECTED WAVES:

#### The moving source and the observer.



An observer receives two sets of waves

- Direct from the source moving away from him
- An echo due to the waves reflected from the barrier.

The reflected waves have the same wavelength as the incident waves and are like waves coming from the source moving towards the observer

The barrier acts as a mirror producing a virtual source

Example:

A hooter of frequency 360Hz is sounded on a train approaching a tunnel in a cliff face at 25ms<sup>-1</sup> normal to the cliff. Calculate the observed frequency of the echo from the cliff face as heard by the train driver.

**Velocity of wave relative to source** =  $v - v_s$

**Apparent change in wavelength**,  $\lambda_a = \frac{v - v_s}{f}$

**Velocity of wave relative to observer** =  $v + v_o$

**Apparent change in frequency**,  $f_a = \frac{v + v_o}{\lambda_a}$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v + v_o}{v - v_s} \right) f$$

**Velocity of wave relative to source** =  $v + v_s$

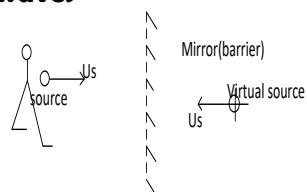
**Apparent change in wavelength**,  $\lambda_a = \frac{v + v_s}{f}$

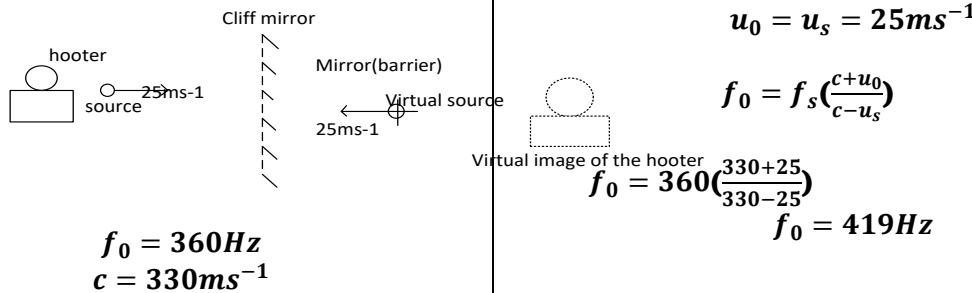
**Velocity of wave relative to observer** =  $v - v_o$

**Apparent change in frequency**,  $f_a = \frac{v - v_o}{\lambda_a}$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v - v_o}{v + v_s} \right) f$$

#### The equivalent situation of the reflected waves





### Examples

1. A car A travelling at 36km/h has a horn of frequency 120Hz. A second car B travelling at 54km/h approaching the first car. What is the apparent frequency of the horn to an observer in the second car given that speed of sound in air 320m/s

Solution

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v+v_o}{v+v_s} \right) f$$

Since the observer is being approached the apparent frequency increase, therefore the numerator should be maximum and denominator minimum

2. A cyclist and train approach each other with a speed of 10m/s and 20m/s respectively. A train sounded siren at 480Hz. Calculate the frequency of the note heard by the cyclist.

(Speed of sound in air is 340m/s)

(a) Before the train passes him

Solution

(a) Before train passes him

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v+v_o}{v+v_s} \right) f$$

Since the train approaches the observer, apparent frequency increases so numerator should be maximum and denominator minimum

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v+v_o}{v-v_s} \right) f$$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{340+10}{340-20} \right) \times 480$$

$$f_a = 525 \text{ Hz}$$

3. A train approaching a hill at 36km/h sounds a whistle of 580Hz. Wind is blowing at 72km/h in the direction of motion of the train. Calculate the frequency of the whistle as heard by an observer on the hill. (Speed of sound in air is 340m/s)

Solution

$$\text{Apparent frequency } f_a = \left( \frac{v^1+v_o}{v^1-v_s} \right) f$$

But resultant speed of sound  $v^1 = v + v_w$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{[v+v_w] + v_o}{[v+v_w] - v_s} \right) f$$

4. A bat can locate an obstacle by emitting a high frequency sound wave through detecting the reflected waves. A bat flying at a steady speed of 5m/s emits sound waves of frequency 7800Hz and is reflected back.

(a) Derive the equation of the frequency of sound waves reaching the bat after reflection

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v+v_o}{v-v_s} \right) f$$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{320+15}{320-10} \right) \times 120$$

$$f_a = 129.68 \text{ Hz}$$

(b) After the train has passed him

(b) After passing him

Since the train recedes away from the observer, apparent frequency decreases so numerator should be minimum and denominator maximum

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v-v_o}{v+v_s} \right) f$$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{340-10}{340+20} \right) \times 120$$

$$f_a = 440 \text{ Hz}$$

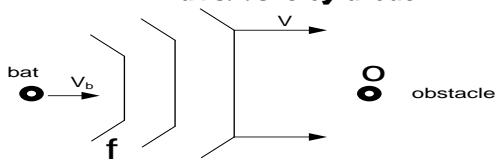
$$f_a = \left( \frac{340+20-0}{340+20-10} \right) \times 580$$

$$f_a = 596.57 \text{ Hz}$$

**(b) Calculate the frequency of the sound received by the bat given that speed of sound in air is 340m/s. An(80328.36Hz)**

**Solution**

**Waves sent by a bat**



$v_b$  – velocity of the bat

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f$  – frequency of the sound waves

**Velocity of wave relative to source** =  $v - v_b$

**Apparent change in wavelength**,  $\lambda_a = \frac{v - v_b}{f}$

**Velocity of wave relative to observer** =  $v - 0 = v$

**Apparent change in frequency**,  $f_a = \frac{v}{\lambda_a}$

$$f_a = \left( \frac{v}{v - v_b} \right) f$$

**Waves reflected by the obstacle**

**Applications of Doppler Effect**

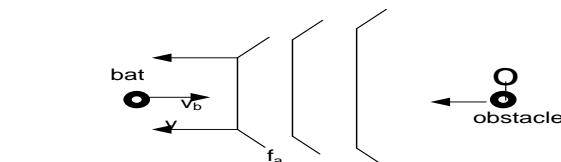
**(i) Used in radar speed traps**

**(ii) Measurement temperature of hot gases**

**(iii) Used in measurement of speed of the star**

**Speed traps**

- Microwaves of frequency  $f_o$  from a stationary radar set are directed towards a motor vehicle moving with speed  $u$
- Microwaves reflected from the moving car are detected at the radar



$v_b$  – velocity of the bat

$v$  – velocity of sound

$f_a$  – frequency of the reflected sound waves

**Velocity of wave relative to source** =  $v$

**Apparent change in wavelength**,  $\lambda_a^{-1} = \frac{v}{f_a}$

**Velocity of wave relative to observer** =  $v + v_b$

**Apparent change in frequency**,  $f_a^{-1} = \frac{v + v_b}{\lambda_a^{-1}}$

$$f_a^{-1} = \left( \frac{v + v_b}{v} \right) f_a$$

$$f_a^{-1} = \left( \frac{v + v_b}{v} \right) \left( \frac{v}{v - v_b} \right) f$$

$$f_a^{-1} = \left( \frac{v + v_b}{v - v_b} \right) f$$

- The reflected signal mixes with the transmitted signals to obtain beats
- The beat frequency  $\Delta f$  which is equal to the difference between the frequency of the received and transmitted signal is determined
- The speed of the vehicle is  $u = \frac{v \Delta f}{2 f_o}$

**Measurement of plasma temperature**

- The broadening  $\Delta\lambda$  of a spectral line emitted by the plasma is determined using a diffraction grating
- $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_o} = \frac{2u}{c}$
- Assume  $u = v_{rms}$

- $\frac{1}{2} mu^2 = \frac{3}{2} RT$  where  $m$  = molar mass
- $u = \left( \frac{3RT}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- $T = \frac{m}{12R} \left( \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_o} \right)^2 C^2$

### Speed of star

- The photography of the star's spectrum is taken using a telescope.
- The spectral lines are compared with those obtained photography, in the laboratory, for the spectrum of an element known to be present in the star.
- The Doppler shift  $\Delta\lambda$  of the wavelength is measured using a diffraction grating.

⇒ The speed of the star is got from

$$V = \left| \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \right| C$$

### Exercise

1. A car travelling at  $72 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  has a siren which produces sound of frequency 500Hz. Calculate the difference between the frequency of sound heard by an observer by the roadside as the car approaches and recedes from the observer . [Speed of sound in air =  $320 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  ].An(62.7Hz)
2. An observer moving between two identical stationary sources of sound along a straight line joining them hears beats at the rate of 4.0. At what velocity is the observer moving if the frequencies of the sources are 500Hz and the velocity of sound when the observer makes the observation is  $340 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  ?
3. a) Explain what is meant by Doppler effect

b) Deduce an expression for the frequency heard by an observer when:

- (i) He is stationary and a source of sound is moving towards him. (3)
- (ii) He is moving towards a stationary source of sound. (3)

- c) A bat flying at a speed of  $30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  towards an obstacle emits sound waves of frequency  $2.5 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$ . The bat hears an echo 0.5 s later. If the speed of the sound in air is  $340 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , how far is the obstacle from the bat when the bat hears the echo? Find the apparent freq. Of the echo received by the bat

4. (a) A source of sound moving with velocity  $u$ , approaches an observer moving with velocity  $u_o$ , in the same direction. Derive the expression for the frequency of sound heard by the observer. (05 marks)  
(b) Explain what happens to the pitch of the sound heard by the observer in (b) above when the  
i) observer moves faster than the source(02 marks)  
ii)observer's velocity is equal to that of the sound (02 )

(c) (i) What is meant by Doppler effect?

- (ii) A car sounds its horn as it travels at a steady speed of  $15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  along a straight road between two stationary observers A and B. The observer A hears a frequency of 538 Hz while B hears a lower frequency. Calculate the frequency heard by B, assuming the speed of Sound in air is  $340 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (4 marks)
- (d) (i) Explain how beats are produced  
(ii) An observer moving between two identical stationary sources of sound along a straight line joining them hears beats at the rate of 4.0. At what velocity is the observer moving if the frequencies of the sources are 500Hz and the velocity of sound when the observer makes the observation is  $340 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  ?
5. (a) (i) A police car sounds a siren of 1000 Hz as it approaches a stationary observer. What is the apparent frequency of the siren as heard by the observer if the speed of sound in air is  $340$ ?  
(ii) Give any three applications of the Doppler effect
- (b) An observer standing by the roadside hers sound of frequency 600 Hz coming from the horn of an approaching car. When the car passes, the frequency appears to change to 560 Hz. Given that the speed of sound in air is  $320 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , calculate the speed of the car. (5 marks)
6. (a) Describe briefly one application of the Doppler effect (2 marks)  
(b) (i) Derive an expression for the frequency of sound observed by a stationary observer in front of a source moving with a velocity  $U \text{ m/s}$  and emitting  $f$  pulse each second given that speed of sound on the day is  $C \text{ m/s}$   
(ii) A police car travelling at  $108 \text{ km/hr}$  is chasing a lorry which is travelling at  $72 \text{ km/hr}$ . The police car given Emits sound of frequency 400 Hz as it approaches the lorry. Calculate the apparent frequency of the note heard by the lorry driver.

7. (a) (i) Define Doppler effect as applied to sound (1)  
(ii) Explain briefly how Doppler Effect can be used to measure the speed of the star (i)  
(ii)
- (iii) A stationery police car by the roadside emits a siren of frequency  $f$ , in front of an approaching taxi moving at a speed of  $vm/s$ . Find the expression for frequency received by the taxi driver if the speed of sound on that day was  $C m/s$  (3)
- (b) A police car operating its siren of frequency 384 Hz travels at 90km/hr. Another car travels at 72 km/h. Given that the speed of sound on the day is 340 m/s, calculate the apparent frequency of the siren as heard by the occupants of the second car if they are travelling away from the police car.  
(4)
8. (a) Show that if a dog is to chase little Tamale,  
(i) the apparent frequency of sound heard by Tamale is  $f_T^{-1} = \left(\frac{V-U_T}{V-U_D}\right) f_D$  (5 marks)  
(ii) the apparent frequency of sound heard by the dog is  $f_D^{-1} = \left(\frac{V+U_D}{V+U_T}\right) f_T$  (3 marks)  
Where  $V$  – speed of sound in air  
 $U_D$  – speed of the dog  
 $U_T$  – speed of Tamale  
 $f_D$  – frequency of sound from dog  
 $f_T$  – frequency of sound from Tamale  
(b) (i) What is meant by the Doppler effect?  
(ii) A police car sounds a siren of 1000 Hz as it approaches a stationary observer. What is the apparent frequency of the siren as heard by the observer if the speed of sound in air is  $340ms^{-1}$  (3 marks)  
(iii) State one application of the Doppler effect (1 mark)
9. (a) (i) Explain Doppler effect (2 marks)  
(ii) A car travelling at  $10ms^{-1}$  sounds its horn that sends sound waves of frequency 500Hz and this is heard in another car which is  
(iii) A man moving at  $10m/s$  while blowing a whistle at a frequency of  $1.5kHz$  towards a vertical tall wall. Calculate

travelling behind the first one in the same direction with a velocity of  $20 ms^{-1}$ . What frequency will be heard by the driver of the second car? (3 marks)  
an observer standing some distance ahead of the first car  
(velocity of sound in air =  $330 ms^{-1}$ ) (3 marks)

- (b) (i) Define Doppler effect as applied to sound (1)  
(ii) Explain briefly how Doppler effect can be used to measure the star (3)  
(iii) A stationery police car by the roadside emits a siren of frequency  $f$ , in front of an approaching taxi moving at a speed of  $vm/s$ . Find the expression for frequency received by the taxi driver if the speed of sound on that day was  $C m/s$
- (C) (i) Derive an expression for the frequency of sound observed by an observer moving with a velocity  $\mu_0 m/s$  towards the stationary source emitting  $f_s$  pulse each second given that speed of sound on the day is  $C m/s$   
(ii) A police car operating its siren of frequency 384 Hz travels at 90km/hr. Another car travels at 72 km/h. Given that the speed of sound on the day is 340 m/s, calculate the apparent frequency of the siren as heard by the occupants of the second car if they are travelling away from the police car.  
(4)
- (d) (i) What is meant by Doppler effect? (1 mark)  
(ii) A car sounds its horn as it travels at a steady speed of  $20ms^{-1}$  along a straight road between two stationary observers X and Y. Observer X hears a frequency of 560Hz while Y hears a lower frequency. Calculate the frequency heard by Y assuming the speed of sound in air is  $330ms^{-1}$

the apparent freq. of an echo received by the man

Other terms

Fundamental frequency

This is the lowest possible frequency that an instrument can produce.

Overtones

These are note of higher frequencies than the fundamental frequency produced by an instrument. Or

**It's a note whose frequency is equal to the integral multiple of the fundamental frequency.**

### Harmonic

These is one of the frequencies that can be produced by a particular instrument

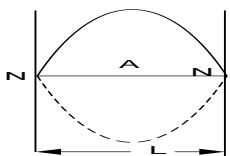
## WAVES ON A STRETCHED STRING

When a stretched string is plucked, a progressive wave is formed and it travels to both ends which are fixed and these waves are reflected back to meet the incident wave. The incident and reflected waves both have the same speed, frequency and amplitude and therefore when they superimpose a stationary wave is formed.

### Modes of vibration

When a string is plucked in the middle, the wave below is produced

(a) 1<sup>st</sup> harmonic (fundamental frequency) the string is plucked half way.



$$l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\lambda = 2l$$

A is antinodes;

These are points on a stationary wave where particles have maximum displacement.

N is nodes;

This is a point on a stationary wave in which particles are always at rest (zero displacement)

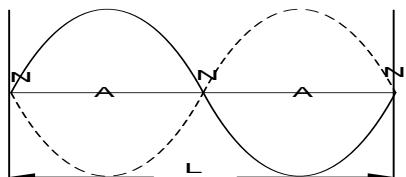
Note:

- The distance between two successive nodes or antinodes is  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  where  $\lambda$  is wavelength.
- When a stationary wave is produced, the distance between the source and reflector is a multiple of  $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$ .

$$\boxed{\text{distance} = n \frac{\lambda}{2}}$$

Where n is the number of loops ie n is 1,2,3 ... .... ..

(b) 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic (1<sup>st</sup> overtone)



$$l = \lambda$$

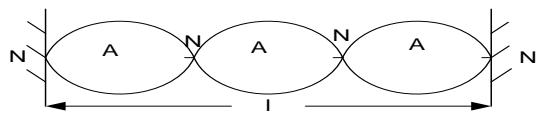
$$v = f\lambda$$

$$v = lf_1$$

$$2lf_o = lf_1$$

$$\boxed{f_1 = 2f_o}$$

(c) 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic (2<sup>nd</sup> overtone)



$$l = \frac{3}{2}\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}l$$

**Generally**

$$v = f\lambda$$

$$2lf_o = \frac{2}{3}lf_2$$

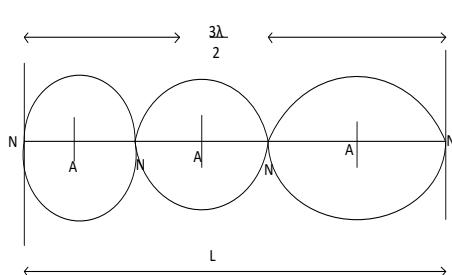
$$f_1 = 3f_o$$

$$f_n = nf_o$$

$$f_n = \frac{n v}{2 l} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \quad n^{th} - \text{harmonic}$$

### Overtones produced when the string is plucked in the middle

**The first overtone: when the string is plucked at the antinode and is at the midpoint of vibration**

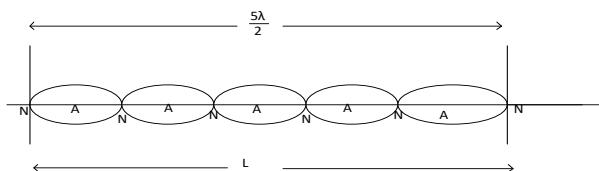


$$L = \frac{3\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{3}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{3v}{2l}$$

**But since  $f_o = \frac{v}{2l}$   $\Rightarrow f_1 = 3f_o$ , this is the first overtone**

### The second overtone : (when the string is plucked quarter away)



### Velocity of a transverse wave along a stretched string

**The velocity of a wave on the sting depends on the following**

(i) **Tension T**

(ii) **Mass m**

(iii) **Length**

**I**

$$V \propto T^x m^y l^z$$

$$V = k T^x m^y l^z \dots \dots \dots (x)$$

$$[V] = [K][T]^x [m]^y [l]^z$$

**K is a dimensionless constant**

$$LT^{-1} = (MLT^{-2})^x (M)^y (L)^z$$

**For powers of T:**  $-2x = -1 \dots \dots \dots (1)$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

**For powers of M:**  $0 = x + y \dots \dots \dots (2)$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} + y$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

**For powers of L:**  $1 = x + z$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$V = k T^x m^y l^z$$

$$\mathbf{v} = k T^{\frac{1}{2}} m^{\frac{-1}{2}} l^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{Tl}{m}}$$

## **Examples**

- 1. A string of length 0.5m has a mass of 5g. The string is stretched between two fixed points and plucked. If the tension is 100N, find the frequency of the second harmonic**

### Solution

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Tl}{m}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{100x0.5}{5x10^{-3}}} = 100m/s$$

$$v = f_0\lambda$$

$$v = 2lf_0$$

$$100 = 2x0.5f_0$$

$$f_0 = 100\text{Hz}$$

$$f_2 = 2f_0 = 2 \times 100$$

$$f_2 = 200\text{Hz}$$

**Alternatively**

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Tm}{l}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{100 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.5}} = 100 \text{ m/s}$$

$$f_n = \frac{n v}{2l} = \frac{2 \times 100}{2 \times 0.5}$$

$$f_2 = 200 \text{ Hz}$$

- 2. A wire under a tension of 20N is plucked at the middle to produce a note of frequency 100Hz. Calculate the;**

- (i) diameter of the wire if its length is 1m and has a density of  $600 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$   
(ii) frequency of the first overtone  $A_n(200\text{Hz})$

## **solution**

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Tl}{m}}$$

$$2lf_0 = \sqrt{\frac{Tl}{m}}$$

$$2x1x100 = \sqrt{\frac{20x1}{m}}$$

$$m = 0.0005kg$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{volume}$$

$$volume = \frac{0.0005}{600} = 8.33 \times 10^{-7} m^3$$

$$volume = \pi r^2 l$$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{8.33 \times 10^{-7}}{\pi}\right)}$$

$$r = 5.15 \times 10^{-4} m$$

$$d = 2r = 2 \times 5.15 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 1.03 \times 10^{-3} m$$

3. A stretched wire of length 0.75m, radius 1.36 mm and density  $1380 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  is clamped at both ends and plucked in the middle. The fundamental note produced by the wire has the same frequency as the first overtone in a pipe of length 0.15 m closed at one end.

- (i) Sketch the standing wave pattern in the wire  
(ii) Calculate the tension in the wire

[The speed of sound along the stretched wire is  $\sqrt{\left(\frac{T}{\mu}\right)}$  where T is the tension in the wire and  $\mu$  is the mass per unit length. Speed of sound in air = 330 m s<sup>-1</sup>]

## Solution

**For the wire at fundamental note**

$$V = \sqrt{\left(\frac{T}{\mu}\right)}$$

$$2lf_0 = \sqrt{\frac{Tl}{m}} \quad \text{But } m = \rho\pi r^2 l$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho\pi r^2}}$$

#### **For a closed at first overtone**

$$v = f_1 \lambda$$

$$330 = f_1 \frac{4}{3} l$$

$$f_1 = \frac{330x_3}{4x_0 1.5} \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

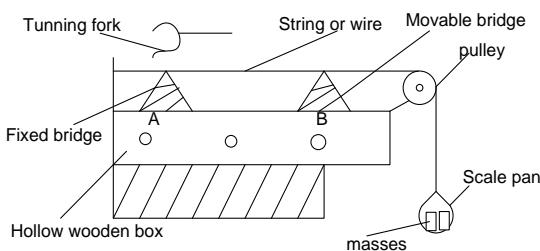
$$\frac{1}{2 \times 0.75} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\pi (1.36 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 1380}} = \frac{330 \times 3}{4 \times 0.15}$$

4. The wire of a guitar of length 50cm and mass per unit length  $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$  is under a tension of 173.4N. The wire is plucked at its mid-point. Calculate the;
- (i) frequency An(340Hz)
  - (ii) wavelength of the fundamental note An(1.0m)
5. A wire of length 0.60m and mass  $9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$  is under a tension of 135N. The wire is plucked such that it vibrates in its third harmonic. Calculate

**Factors on which frequency of a stretched string depends ( laws of vibration )**

- Length of the string  $f \propto \frac{1}{l}$
- Tension in the string  $f \propto \sqrt{T}$
- Mass per unit length

#### Experiment to investigate the variation of frequency of a stretched string with length



- ❖ The experiment is set up as shown above
- ❖ Pluck the string in the middle and place a sounding tuning fork near it
- ❖ Move the bridge B towards A until when a loud sound is heard

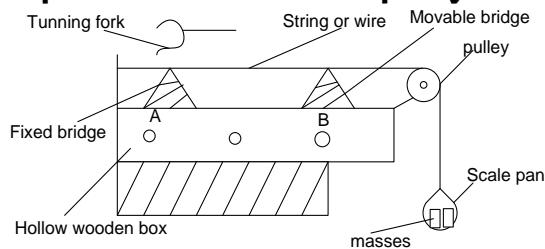
$$T = 4.91 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

- (iii) Fundamental frequency An(250Hz)
- (iv) Frequency of the third harmonic An(750Hz)

6. A wire of length 0.4m and mass  $1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$  is under a tension of 120N. The wire is plucked in the middle. calculate
- (v) Fundamental frequency An(250Hz)
  - (vi) Frequency of the third harmonic An(750Hz)

- ❖ The distance  $l$  between the bridges is measured and recorded together with the frequency of the tuning fork
  - ❖ Repeat the above procedures using different tuning forks of different frequency
  - ❖ Tabulate your results including values of  $\frac{1}{l}$
  - ❖ Plot a graph of  $f$  against  $\frac{1}{l}$
  - ❖ It's a straight line passing through the origin implying that  $f \propto \frac{1}{l}$
- As the length increases reduces and vice versa.

#### Experiment to show how frequency of a stretched string varies with tension



- ❖ The experiment is set up as shown above
- ❖ The length l between two bridges is kept constant
- ❖ A suitable mass m is attached to the free end of a string (scale pan)

- ❖ Pluck the string in the middle and a tuning fork of known frequency f is sounded near it
- ❖ Vary the mass on the scale pan until when a loud sound is heard
- ❖ Record the mass m of the corresponding frequency f in a suitable table including values of  $f^2$
- ❖ Repeat the above procedures using different tuning forks of different frequency
- ❖ Tabulate the results including the values of m, f and  $f^2$

- ❖ Plot a graph of  $f^2$  against  $m$
- ❖ It's a straight line passing through the origin implying that  $f^2 \propto m$

- ❖ Since  $T = mg$ , it implies  $f \propto \sqrt{T}$  hence frequency increases with increase in frequency

## Resonance of air in pipes

When air is blown in a pipe, a longitudinal wave is formed. This wave travels along the pipe and if the pipe is closed the wave will be reflected back. The incident and reflected wave both have the same speed, same frequency and same amplitude. This results into formation of a stationary wave.

### Explanation of fundamental note and overtones

When air is blown into a pipe, it vibrates in many different modes, producing notes of different frequencies. The note of lowest frequency is the dominant one and is called fundamental note. The other notes have frequencies higher than that of the fundamental note and usually less intense. They are called overtones.

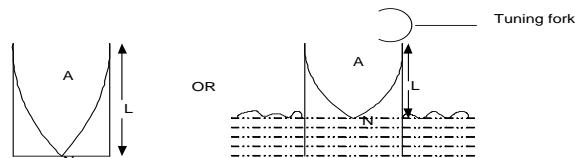
These are two types of pipe for air vibrations.

- Open pipes**  
This is one that has both ends open eg trumpet, a flute
- Closed pipes**  
It is one in which one end is open, while the other is closed eg a long drum.

### Modes of vibration in closed pipes

For closed pipes, a node is formed at a closed end and an antinode at the open end

#### First harmonic / fundamental note



The length of the air column is  $L$

$$L = \frac{1}{4}\lambda$$

$$\lambda = 4l$$

$$v = f_0\lambda$$

$$v = 4lf_0$$

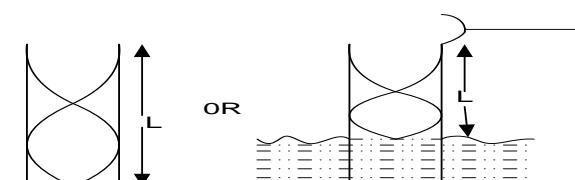
$$f_0 = \frac{v}{4l}$$

$f_0$  is the fundamental frequency

Describe the motion of air in a tube closed at one end and vibrating in its fundamental frequency

Air at end A vibrates with maximum amplitude. The amplitude of vibration decreases as end N is approached. Air at N is stationary. End N is node while end A is antinode

#### First overtones / third harmonic



The length of the air column is  $L$

$$L = \frac{3}{4}\lambda$$

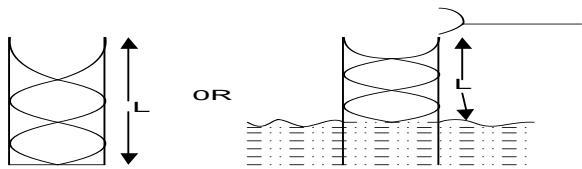
$$\lambda = \frac{4}{3}l$$

$$v = f_1\lambda$$

$$4lf_0 = f_1 \frac{4}{3}l$$

$$f_1 = 3f_0$$

## Second overtones/ fifth harmonic



The length of the air column is  $L$

$$L = \frac{5}{4}\lambda$$

Note: In closed pipes, harmonics produced must be with frequencies  $f_0, 3f_0, 5f_0, 7f_0 \dots \dots \dots \dots$

This implies that only odd harmonics are produced can be produced by closed pipes

$$\boxed{f_n = \frac{n v}{4 l}} \quad n = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 \dots \dots \quad n^{\text{th}} - \text{harmonic}$$

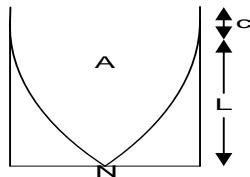
Variation of pressure with displacement of air in a closed pipe

At the mouth of the pipe, the air is free to move and therefore the displacement of air molecules is large and pressure is low. At the closed end the molecules are less free and the displacement is minimal and the pressure is high

### END CORRECTIONS

An antinode of stationary wave in a pipe is not formed exactly at the end of the pipe. Instead it is displaced by a distance,  $c$  above the open end. This distance is called the end correction

The effective length of a wave in the closed pipe of length  $l$  is  $l + c$



End C correction is the

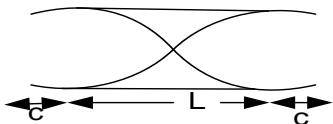
distance of vibration of air above the open  
end of the tube

$$\begin{aligned} l + c &= \frac{\lambda}{4} \\ \lambda &= 4(L + c) \\ \frac{v}{\lambda} &= f_o \\ f_o &= \frac{v}{4(l+c)}, \text{ this is the fundamental frequency} \end{aligned}$$

The first overtone or third harmonic  $f_1 = \frac{3v}{4(l+c)} = 3f_o$

The second overtone or the fifth harmonic  $f_2 = \frac{5v}{4(l+c)} = 5f_o$

The effective length of a wave in an open pipe of length  $l$  is  $l + 2c$



$$l + 2c = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Note:

**C is related to the radius of the pipe by an equation  $c = 0.6r$  implying that the end correction is more significant for wide pipes**

## Examples

1. A cylindrical pipe of length 30cm is closed at one end. The air in the pipe resonates with a tuning fork of frequency 825Hz sounded near the open end of the pipe. Determine the mode of vibration of air assuming there is no end correction. Take speed of sound in air as 330m/s.

## Solution

$$f_n = \frac{n v}{4 l}$$

$$825 = \frac{n x 330}{4 x 0.3}$$

$$n = 3$$

**But**  $n = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 \dots \dots$

**Mode of vibration is third harmonic**

2. A cylindrical pipe of length 29cm is closed at one end. The air in the pipe resonates with a tuning fork of frequency 860Hz sounded near the open end of the pipe. Determine the mode of vibration of air and end correction. Take speed of sound in air as 330m/s.

## Solution

$$f_n = \frac{n \nu}{4 l}$$

$$860 = \frac{n x 330}{4 x 0.29}$$

$$n = 3.02$$

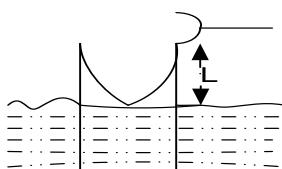
$$f_n = \frac{n v}{4(l+c)}$$

$$n = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$$

**Mode of vibration is fifth harmonic**

- 3. A long tube is partially immersed in water and a tuning fork of 425Hz is sounded and held above it. If the tube is gradually raised, find the length of the air column when resonance first occurs. [speed of sound in air is 340m/s]**

### Solution



$$\begin{aligned}f &= 425\text{Hz}, v = 340\text{ms}^{-1} \\v &= f\lambda \\340 &= 425x\lambda \\\lambda &\equiv 0.8\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4}\lambda$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4}x0.8$$

$$L \equiv 0.2\text{ m}$$

4. A tube 100cm long closed at one end has its lowest frequency at 86.2Hz. With a tube of identical dimensions but open at both ends, the first harmonic occurs at 171Hz. Calculate

- (i) The speed of sound
  - (ii) End correction
  - Solution

**(i) For closed pipe:**  $v = 4(l + c)f_0$

**For open pipe:**  $v = 2(l + 2c)f_0$

### **Equating (1) and (2)**

$$4(1+c)86.2 = 2(1+2c)171$$

$$c = 8.25 \times 10^{-3} m$$

$$(ii) v = 4(1 + c)86.2$$

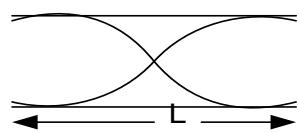
$$v = 4(1 + 8.25 \times 10^{-3})86.2$$

$$v = 347 \text{ m/s}$$

### a) Modes of vibration in open pipes

In open pipes, antinodes are found at the two open ends of the pipe

First harmonic / fundamental note



$$l = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

$$\lambda = 2l$$

$$v = f_0\lambda$$

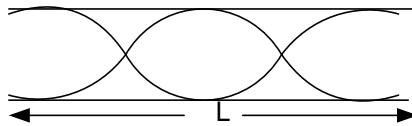
$$v = 2lf_0$$

$$f_0 = \frac{v}{2l}$$

$f_0$  is the fundamental frequency  
Considering the end correction,

$$f_o = \frac{v}{2(l+2c)} = 2f_0$$

### Second harmonic / first overtone



$$l = \lambda$$

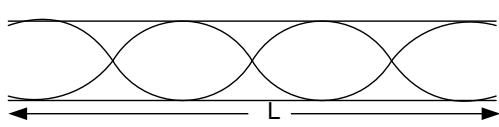
$$v = f_1\lambda$$

$$2lf_0 = f_1l$$

$$f_1 = 2f_0$$

$$f_1 = \frac{2v}{2(l+2c)} = 2f_o$$

### Third harmonic / Second overtone



$$l = \frac{3}{2}\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}l$$

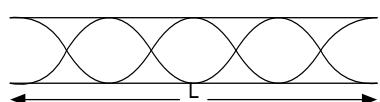
$$v = f_2\lambda$$

$$2lf_0 = f_2 \times \frac{2l}{3}$$

$$f_2 = 3f_0$$

$$f_2 = \frac{3v}{2(l+2c)} = 3f_o$$

### Fourth harmonic / Third overtone



$$l = 2\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$v = f_3\lambda$$

$$2lf_0 = f_3 \times \frac{l}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 4f_0$$

$$f_3 = \frac{4v}{2(l+2c)} = 4f_o$$

**Note:**

**In open pipes, harmonics produced must be with frequencies  $f_0, 2f_0, 3f_0, 4f_0, 5f_0 \dots \dots \dots \dots$**   
**Open pipes produce both odd and even harmonics and produces better quality notes. This is why open pipes are preferred as musical instruments.**

$$f_n = \frac{n v}{2 l} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \quad n^{\text{th}} - \text{harmonic}$$

**Uneb 2017**

3. (a) Define the following as applied to a wave:  
 (i) Amplitude, (01 mark)  
 (ii) Wavelength. (01 mark)
- (b) (i) State the conditions necessary for the formation of a standing wave. (02 marks)  
 (ii) A string fixed at both ends is made to vibrate in two different modes. If the frequencies of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  harmonic and the fundamental note are  $f_n$  and  $f_1$  respectively, show that  

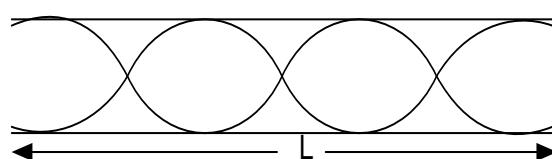
$$f_n = n f_1. \quad (04 \text{ marks})$$
- (c) The mass of a vibrating length of a sonometer wire is 1.20 g. A note of frequency 512 Hz is produced when the wire is sounding its second overtone. If the tension in the wire is 100 N, calculate the vibrating length of the wire. (04 marks)
- (d) Explain why the quality of a note from an open pipe is preferred to that given by a closed pipe. (03 marks)
- (e) Describe an experiment to investigate the variation of frequency with length for a vibrating wire. (05 marks)

**Examples**

1. **The frequency of third harmonic in an open pipe is 660Hz, if the speed of sound in air is 330m/s. Find;**

- (i) **the length of the air column**  
 (ii) **the fundamental frequency**

**Solution**



i)  $f = 660 \text{ Hz}, \quad v = 330 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
 $v = f\lambda$   
 $330 = 660 \times \lambda$

$\lambda = 0.5 \text{ m}$

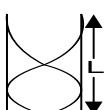
$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{3}{2}\lambda \\ L &= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.5 \\ L &= 0.75 \text{ m} \\ \text{ii)} \quad f_2 &= 3 f_0 \\ f_0 &= \frac{660}{3} \\ f_0 &= 220 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

2. **If the velocity of sound in air is 330m/s and the fundamental frequency is 110Hz in a closed tube.;**

- (i) **What is the approximate length of the tube if the tube is resonate at the first overtone**  
 (ii) **What would be the fundamental frequency if the tube was open at both ends**

**Solution**

i)  $f_0 = 110 \text{ Hz}, \quad v = 330 \text{ m/s}$

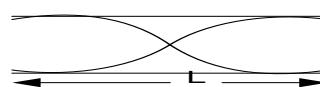


$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= 3 f_0 \\ f_1 &= 3 \times 110 = 330 \text{ Hz} \\ v &= f_1 \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{330}{330} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{3}{4}\lambda \\ L &= \frac{3}{4} \times 1 \\ L &= 0.75 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

ii)



$$L = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= 2L \\ \lambda &= 2 \times 0.75 \\ \lambda &= 1.5m\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}v &= f_0 \lambda \\ f_0 &= \frac{330}{1.5}\end{aligned}$$

$$f_0 = 220\text{Hz}$$

3. Two organ pipes of length 50cm and 51cm respectively give beats of frequency 7Hz when sounding their fundamental notes together. Neglecting the end corrections calculate the velocity of sound in air.

**Solution**

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{2l_1} \text{ and } f_2 = \frac{v}{2l_2}$$

$$f_b = \frac{v}{2l_1} - \frac{v}{2l_2}$$

$$7 = \frac{v}{2} \left( \frac{1}{0.5} - \frac{1}{0.51} \right)$$

$$v = 357\text{m/s}$$

4. A tuning fork pf 760Hz is sounded near the open end of a closed pipe of length 40cm. if air in the tube resonates with the tuning fork, determine the mode of vibration of the and the end correction.(velocity of sound in air is 330ms<sup>-1</sup>)

$$f_0 = \frac{v}{4(l + c)} , \text{ neglecting the end correction,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_0 &= \frac{330}{4 \times 0.4} \\ &= 206.25\text{Hz}\end{aligned}$$

**For closed pipes,**

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f}{f_0} &= 2n + 1 \\ 2n + 1 &= \frac{760}{206.25} \\ n &= 1.3424 \\ n &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Since n = 1 the air is vibrating in the first overtone or the second harmonic

$$\begin{aligned}l + c &= \frac{3}{4} \lambda \\ 0.4 + c &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{330}{760}\end{aligned}$$

c = 0.074m the end correction.

5. Two organ open pipes of length 50cm and 51cm respectively give beats of frequency 6Hz when sounding heir fundamental notes together. Neglecting the end corrections calculate the velocity of sound air An(306ms<sup>-1</sup>)

6. Two organ pipes of length 92cm and 93cm respectively give beats of frequency 3.0Hz when sounding their fundamental notes together. If the end corrections are 1.5cm and 1.8cm respectively. Calculate the velocity of sound in air.

**Solution**

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{2(l_1+2c_1)} \text{ and } f_2 = \frac{v}{2(l_2+2c_2)}$$

$$f_b = \frac{v}{2(l_1+2c_1)} - \frac{v}{2(l_2+2c_2)}$$

$$3 = \frac{v}{2} \left( \frac{1}{0.92+2 \times 0.015} - \frac{1}{0.93+2 \times 0.018} \right)$$

$$v = 344.14\text{m/s}$$

7. A glass tube, open at the top, is held vertically and filled with water. A tuning fork vibrating at 264 Hz is held above the tube and water is allowed to flow out slowly. The first resonance occurs when the water level is 32.5 cm from the top while the second resonance occurs when the level is 96.3 cm from the top. Find:

- (i) the speed of sound in the air column  
(ii) the end correction

8. A uniform tube 50cm long, is held vertically and filled with water. A tuning fork vibrating at 512 Hz is held above the tube and water is allowed to flow out slowly. The first resonance occurs when the water level is 12 cm from the top while the second resonance occurs when the level is 43.3 cm from the top. Find the lowest frequency to which the air could resonate if the tube were empty.

**Note:**

**Different instruments produce different number of overtones. The numbers of overtones produced affect the quality of the note played. Hence the quality of the notes produced by different instruments are different**

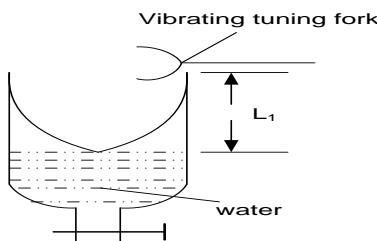
**Qn: Explain why a musical note played on one instrument sounds different from the same note played on another instrument**

Uneb 2017:

**Explain why open pipes are preferred than closed pipes for music production:**

**Closed pipes give only odd harmonics while open pipes give both odd and even harmonics. A note with many overtones is of better quality than the same note with fewer overtones.**

### **Experiment: To measure velocity of sound in air by Resonance tube and a tuning fork of a known frequency.**



- ❖ A glass tube which can be drained from the bottom is filled with water.
  - ❖ A sounding tuning fork of known frequency  $f$  is brought near to the mouth of tube.

Theory

### **Equation (2) – Equation (1)**

$$(l_2 + c) - (l_1 + c) = \frac{3}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\lambda$$

- Example**

1. A tuning fork of frequency 256Hz produces resonance in a tube of length 32.5cm and also in one of length 95cm. Calculate the speed of sound in air column of the tube.

### **Solution**

- $$v = 2f(l_2 - l_1) \quad | \quad 2 \times 25 \times (95 - 32.5) \quad | \quad v = 320 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

— 19 —

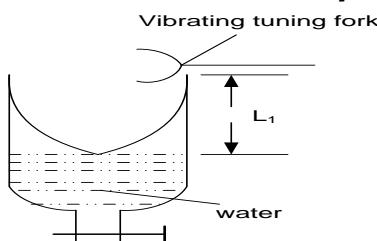
$$v = 2 \times 256x \left( \frac{95 - 32.5}{100} \right)$$

$$v = 320ms^{-1}$$

2. A uniform tube 50cm long is filled with water and a vibrating tuning fork of frequency 512Hz is sounded and held above the tube. When the level of water is gradually lowered, the air column resonates with the tuning fork when its length is 12cm and again when it is 43.3cm. Calculate

- (i) Speed of sound  $An(322.56\text{ms}^{-1})$   
(ii) The end corrections  $An(3.67\text{cm})$   
(iii) Lowest frequency to which the air can resonate if the tube is empty  $An(281.27\text{Hz})$

### **Experiment: To measure velocity of sound in air using Resonance tube and different tuning forks of a known frequencies**



- ❖ A glass tube which can be drained from the bottom is filled with water.
  - ❖ A sounding tuning fork of known frequency  $f$  is brought to the mouth of tube.
  - ❖ The water is then slowly drained until a loud sound is heard.
  - ❖ The tap is closed and the length of the air column  $l$  is measured. The tube is refilled.

- The experiment is repeated with other tuning forks and the value of  $l$  and  $f$  is recorded.
- The table of results is made including the values of  $l, f$  and  $\frac{1}{f}$

### Theory

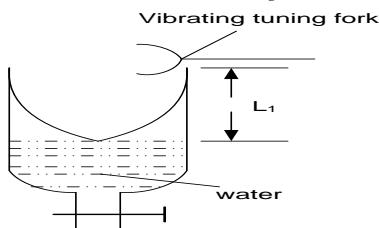
$$l + c = \frac{1}{4}\lambda$$

$$l = \frac{1}{4}\lambda - c$$

But  $\lambda = \frac{v}{f}$

$$l = \frac{1}{4f}v - c$$

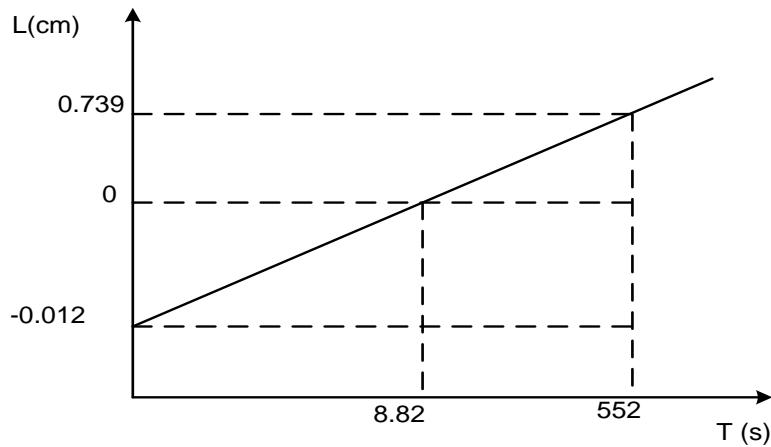
### Experiment: To measure end corrections using Resonance tube and different tuning forks of a known frequencies



- A glass tube which can be drained from the bottom is filled with water.
- A sounding tuning fork of known frequency  $f$  is brought to the mouth of tube.

- The water is then slowly drained until a loud sound is heard.
- The tap is closed and the length of the air column  $l$  is measured. The tube is refilled.
- The experiment is repeated with other tuning forks and the value of  $l$  and  $f$  is recorded including values of  $\frac{1}{f}$
- A graph of  $l$  against  $\frac{1}{f}$  is plotted and the intercept  $c$  of the  $l$  axis determined from line graph
- The intercept  $c$  is the end corrections

The graph below shows the relationship between length  $L$  of air resonating in a tube open at one end with periodic ( $T \times 10^{-6}$  s) of the vibrating of a vibrating oscillator placed just above the open end



**Solution:**

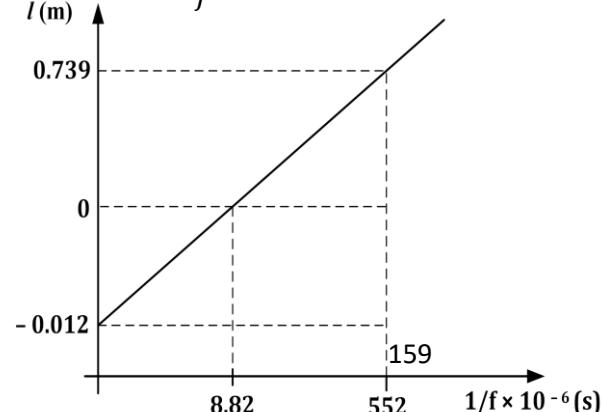
a graph of  $l$  against period,  $T$  is also a graph of  $l$  against  $\frac{1}{f}$  where  $f$  is frequency.

$$(i) \text{ From } l + e = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{v}{4} \left( \frac{1}{f} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{v}{4} \left( \frac{1}{f} \right) - e$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Slope of the graph } S = \frac{v}{4}$$

$$\text{Slope of the graph } S = \frac{(0.739 - (-0.012))}{(552 - 0) \times 10^{-6}}$$



$$\text{Slope, } S = 1.361 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of sound in air, } v = 4S = 4 \times 1.361 \times 10^3 = 5.444 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

- (ii) Intercept on the  $l$  axis gives the end correction,  $-e = -0.012 \text{ m}$   
 $\therefore e = 0.012 \text{ m} = 1.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

**Temperature effects:**

From  $PV = RT = \frac{1}{3}\rho C^2 -$

Since  $C$  is equivalent to speed of molecules in gases, therefore,  $V^2 \propto T$

Since  $v = \lambda f$

We can therefore have  $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$  OR  $\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}} = \frac{f\alpha\sqrt{T}}{f\alpha\sqrt{T}}$

E.g. two identical closed pipes of length of length 23.2cm are vibrating with their fundamental frequency. If one pipe is held at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and the other at  $17^\circ\text{C}$ , calculate the beat frequency which is observed. Take speed of sound at zero to be  $331 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  ignore the end correction.

$$4l = \lambda \\ \lambda = 4x0.322$$

$$= 1.288 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

The frequency  $f_1$  of the pipe at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  is

$$f_1 = \frac{v_1}{\lambda} = \frac{331}{1.288} = 257 \text{ Hz}$$

the frequency  $f_2$  at  $17^\circ\text{C}$  is

$$f_2 = \frac{v_2}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

$$f_2 = f_1 \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

$$f_2 = 257 \sqrt{\frac{290}{273}}$$

$$265 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_b = f_1 - f_2$$

$$f_b = 265 - 257$$

$$f_b = 8 \text{ Hz}$$

## VELOCITY OF SOUND IN SOLIDS

Velocity of sound in solids depends on the young's modulus  $E$  and density  $\rho$  of the solid

$$v \propto E\rho$$

$$v = kE\rho$$

Where  $k$ - constant

$$[V] = [K][E]^x[\rho]^y \\ LT^{-1} = (ML^{-1}T^{-2})^x(ML^{-3})^y$$

$$\text{For L: } 1 = -x - 3y \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{For M: } 0 = x + y \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\text{For T: } -1 = -2x \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -x$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$v = k \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

But if  $k = 1$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

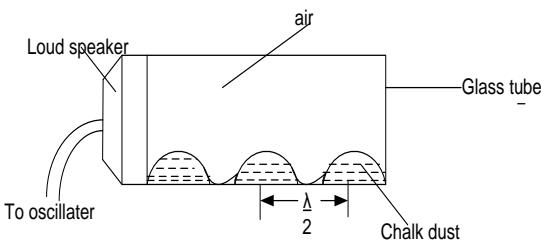
### Explanation

When temperature of air is increased, the pressure increases. If the air is not restricted in volume it expands leading to a reduction in density.

From the above expression a reduction in density leads to increase in velocity. Hence increase in

### Measurement of speed of sound in air using Kundt's dust tube

temperature leads to increase in velocity of sound in air



- A long glass tube is placed horizontally with chalk dust inside it
- The open end is fitted with a loud speaker which is connected to an oscillator of known frequency f

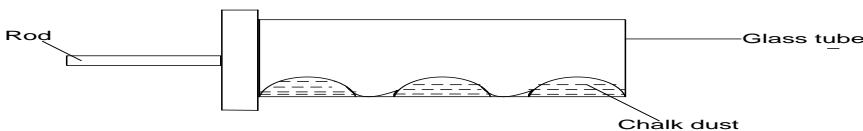
- When the oscillator is switched on, sound is produced which agitates the powder. Stationary wave is formed in the glass tube which makes the power to settle into well-spaced heaps,
- Measure the distance  $l$  between the two consecutive heaps
- Wavelength of the wave generated is given by  $\lambda = 2l$
- Speed of sound in air is got from  $v = 2lf$

**Note:** Heaps are found at points where there are no vibrations (nodes)

Measurement of  $l$  from outside the tube may not be accurate hence a source of error

#### Examples

In an experiment to determine the speed of sound in air in a tube, chalk dust settled in heaps as shown in the diagram below;



If the frequency of the vibrating rod is 220Hz and the distance between three consecutive heaps is 1.50m, calculate the speed of sound in air

#### Solution

$$\lambda = 1.50m$$

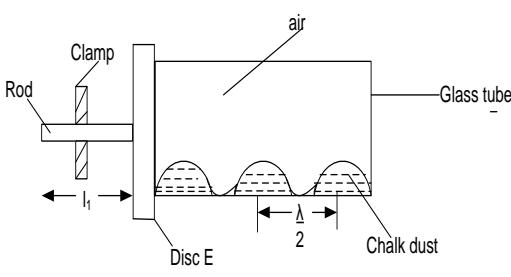
$$v = \lambda f$$

$$v = 1.5 \times 220$$

$$v = 330m/s$$

### Measurement of speed of sound in a rod using Kundt's dust tube

- Sprinkle some chalk dust along the interior of the tube



- Sprinkle some chalk dust along the interior of the tube

- Clamp the rod at its mid-point with one end projecting into tube
- Connect disc E to the end of the tube such that it just covers the side of the tube
- Strike the rod using a piece of a cloth until when the [powder in the tube settles into heaps
- Measure the distance  $l_2$  between two consecutive heaps and  $l_1$  of the end
- Velocity of sound in the rod is obtained from  $v_r = \frac{v_a l_1}{l_2}$

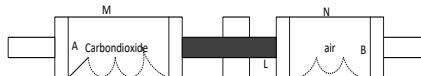
Where  $v_a$  is the velocity of sound in air which is in the tube

### Theory

$$\frac{v_r}{v_a} = \frac{2f_r l_1}{2f_a l_2}$$

$$v_r = \frac{v_a l_1}{l_2}$$

## **Comparison of speeds of sound in gases using Kundt's dust tube**



**The two gases (carbon dioxide and air) are contained in tubes M and N onto which the ends of the metal rod L is attached.**

**The middle of rod L is clamped.**

**By stroking the rod and adjusting the position of the moveable discs A and B in turn, lycopodium powder can be made to settle in heaps at various nodes.**

The average distances  $d_m$  and  $d_n$  between successive nodes in M and N respectively are then measured.

**The frequency  $f$  of the sound in M and N is the same being the frequency of the note obtained from**

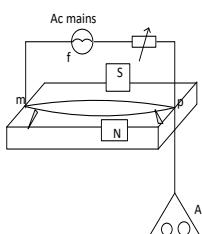
**Since**  $f = \frac{v}{\lambda}$  **and then,**  $\frac{v_g}{\lambda_a} = \frac{v_a}{\lambda_a}$

Where  $v_a$  and  $v_g$  are speeds of sound in air and carbon dioxide respectively and  $\lambda_a$  and  $\lambda_g$  are their corresponding wavelengths

$$\text{But}, \frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_a} = \frac{d_m}{d_n}$$

$$\text{Thus: } \frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_a} = \frac{d_m}{d_n} = \frac{v_m}{v_n}$$

#### MEASUREMENT OF THE FREQUENCY OF A C MAINS



- The ac to be measured is passed through the sonometer wire mp
  - The poles N,S of a strong magnet are placed on either sides of the wire so that the magnetic field due to it is perpendicular to the wire.

- The wire is subjected to a transverse force.
  - The tension in the wire is varied by adjusting the weights in A until the wire is seen to vibrate with the highest amplitude, in this case, the wire is resonating to the applied force.
  - The length of the wire l between the bridges is measured. The tension T and the mass per unit length  $\mu$  are found.
  - The frequency of the ac is calculated from  $f = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

$$\textbf{from} f = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

**Uneb 2016**

- (a) What is meant by the following terms as applied to a waves  
 (i) Resonance. (01mark)  
 (ii) Frequency. (01mark)
- (b) Explain with the aid of suitable diagrams, the terms fundamental note and overtone as applied to a vibrating air in a closed pipe. (05marks)
- (c) Describe how you would determine the speed of sound in air using a resonance tube and several tuning forks. (05marks)
- (d) (i) Explain the formation of beats (02marks)  
 (ii) Derive the expression for beat frequency (03marks)
- (e) Two observers A and B are provided with sources of sound of frequency 750Hz. If A remains stationary while B moves away at a velocity of  $2.0\text{ms}^{-1}$ , find the number of beats heard per second by A.  
 (velocity of sound in air =  $330\text{ms}^{-1}$ ) (03marks) An(4.5Hz)

**Uneb 2015**

- (a) Distinguish between progressive waves and stationary waves . (03marks)
- (b) (i) What are overtones?. (01mark)  
 (ii) Explain why a musical note played on one instrument sounds different from the same note played on another instrument. (03marks)
- (c) A stretched string of length L, is fixed at both ends and then set to vibrate in its allowed mode. The wire is plucked such that it vibrates in its third harmonic. Calculate the frequency of the third harmonic. (04marks)
- (d) A wire of length 0.6m and mass  $9 \times 10^{-4}\text{kg}$  is under tension of 135N. The wire is plucked such that it vibrates in its third harmonic. Calculate the frequency of the third harmonic. (05marks)
- (e) Describe the variation of pressure with displacement of air in a closed pipe vibrating with fundamental frequency. (04marks)

**Uneb 2013**

- (a) (i) Distinguish between free oscillations and damped oscillations. (02marks)  
 (ii) What is meant by resonance as applied to sound (01mark)
- (b) Describe how you would determine the velocity of sound in air using a resonance tube and several tuning forks of different frequencies. (05marks)
- (c) A uniform tube 80cm long is filled with water and a small loudspeaker connected to a signal generator is held over the open end of the tube. With the signal generator set at 600Hz, the water level in the tube is lowered until resonance is first obtained when the length of the air column is 69.8cm long, calculate the;  
 (i) Velocity of sound in air (04marks)  
 (ii) Fundamental frequency for the tube if it were open at both ends (03marks)
- (d) (i) What is meant by doppler effect (01marks)  
 (ii) A motor cyclist and a police car are approaching each other. The motor cyclist is moving at 10m/s and the police car at 20m/s. if the police siren is sounded at 480Hz, calculate the frequency of the note heard by the cyclist after the police car passes by. (03marks)  
 (iii) Give two applications of Doppler effect. (01marks)

**Uneb 2012**

- (a) What is meant by the following terms as applied to sound  
 (i) Resonance. (01mark)  
 (ii) Fundamental Frequency. (01mark)
- (b) Describe an experiment to determine the end corrections of a resonance tube. (05marks)

- (c) A wire of length 50cm, density  $8.0 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  is stretched between two points. If the wire is set to vibrate at a fundamental frequency of 15Hz, calculate;
- The velocity of the wave along the wire.
  - The tension per unit length of cross-section of the wire.
- (d) (i) Explain using the principle of superposition of waves the formation of;
- beats
  - Stationary wave.

(03marks)

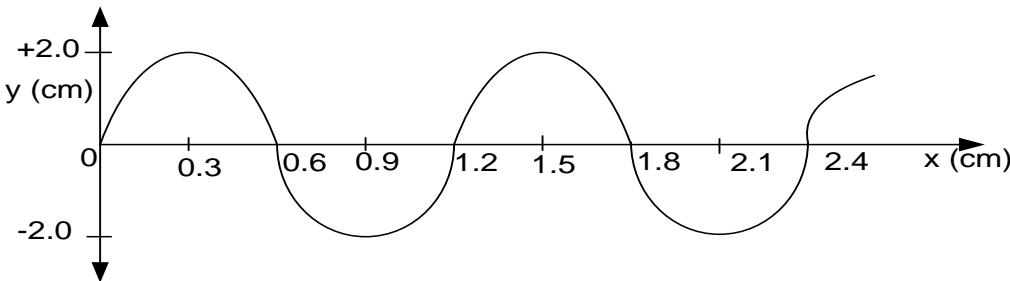
(03marks)

(04marks)

(03marks)

### Uneb 2011

- (a) (i) Define the terms wave front and a ray in reference to a progressive wave. (02marks)  
(ii) Draw a sketch diagram showing reflection of a circular wave by a plane reflector. (02marks)
- (b) Figure shows a wave travelling in the positive x-direction away from the origin with a velocity  $9 \text{ ms}^{-1}$



- (i) What is the period of the wave. (03marks)
- (ii) Show that the displacement equation for the wave is  $y = 2 \sin \frac{5}{3}\pi(900t - x)$ . (03marks)
- (c) What is meant by Doppler effect. (01mark)
- (d) One species of bats locates obstacles by emitting high frequency sound waves and detecting the reflected waves. A bat flying at a steady speed of  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  emits sound of frequency 78.0kHz and is reflected back to it.
- Derive the equation for the frequency of the sound waves reaching the bat after reflection. (05marks)
  - Calculate the frequency of the sound received by the bat given that the speed of sound in air is  $340 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . (02marks)
- (e) (i) What is meant by intensity of a sound note? (01marks)  
(ii) Distinguish between loudness and pitch of a sound note. (01marks)

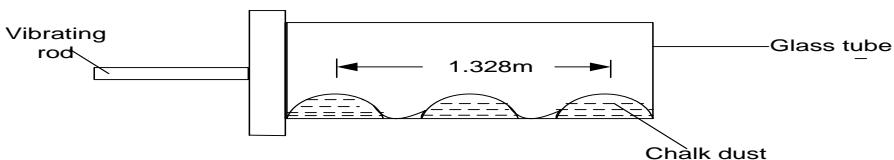
### Uneb 2010

- (a) (i) Define the terms amplitude of a wave (01marks)  
(ii) State two characteristics of a stationary wave. (02marks)
- (iii) A progressive wave  $y = a \sin(\omega t - kx)$  is reflected at a barrier to interfere with the incoming wave. Show that the resultant wave is a stationary one. (04marks)
- (b) (i) What is meant by beats? (02marks)  
(ii) Describe how you can determine the frequency of a musical note using beats. (05marks)
- (c) Two open pipes of length 92cm and 93cm are found to give beat frequency of 3.0Hz when each is sounding in its fundamental note. If the end errors are 1.5cm and 1.8cm respectively, calculate the;  
(i) Velocity of sound in air (04marks)  
(ii) Frequency of each note. (02marks)

### Uneb 2009

- (a) (i) A progressive wave is represented by  $y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$  is reflected back along the same path.  
Show how the overlapping of the two waves will give rise to a stationary one. (03marks)

- (ii) In an experiment to determine the speed of sound in air, a tube, chalk dust settled in heaps as shown below.



If the frequency of the vibrating rod is 252Hz and the distance between three consecutive heaps is 1.328m, calculate the speed of sound in air. (03marks)

- (b) The speed of sound in air is given by  $V = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\delta}}$  where p is pressure,  $\delta$  is density and  $\gamma$  the ratio of the principal heat capacities of air.

Use this expression to explain the effect of temperature on the speed of air. (03marks)

- (c) (i) A train moving with uniform velocity,  $v_1$ , sounds its horn as it passes a stationary observer. Derive the expression for apparent frequency of the sound detected by the observer. (03marks)
- (ii) If the frequency of the sound detected by the observer after the train passes is 1.2 times lower than the frequency detected in (c) (i), find the speed of the train. [speed of sound in air  $340ms^{-1}$ ]. (04marks)

- (d) Describe a simple experiment to show interference of longitudinal waves. (04marks)

#### Uneb 2008

- (a) (i) What is a wave? (01mark)
- (ii) Explain why an open tube is preferred to a closed tube as a musical instrument. (03marks)
- (b) (i) State two factors that affect the speed of sound in air. (01mark)
- (ii) Explain the term reverberation. (02marks)
- (iii) What are the implications of reverberation in a concert hall? (02marks)
- (c) Describe an experiment to determine the velocity of sound in air using a resonance method. (06marks)
- (d) (i) What is a harmonic in sound (01marks)
- (ii) A string of length 0.50m and mass 5.0g is stretched between two fixed points. If the tension in the string is 100N. Calculate the frequency of the second harmonic. (04marks)

#### Uneb 2007

- (a) State three differences between sound and light waves. (03marks)
- (b) Distinguish between free oscillations and damped oscillations. (02marks)
- (c) (i) What is meant by resonance? (01mark)
- (ii) Describe with aid of a diagram, an experiment to investigate the variation of frequency of a stretched string with length. (06marks)
- (d) (i) Calculate the frequency of beats heard by a stationary observer when a source of sound of Frequency 80Hz is receding with a speed of  $5.0ms^{-1}$  towards a vertical wall.  
[speed of sound in air =  $340ms^{-1}$ ]. (05marks)
- (ii) State two uses of beats (02marks)

#### Uneb 2006

- (a) (i) What is meant by amplitude and wavelength of a wave (02marks)
- (ii) State the differences between a progressive and a stationary wave. (03marks)
- (b) The displacement, y of a wave travelling in the x- direction is given at time, t by  
 $y = a \sin 2\pi \left( \frac{t}{0.5} - \frac{x}{2.0} \right)$  meters  
 Find the period of the wave. (04marks)

- (c) (i) What is meant by the terms overtones and beats. (03marks)  
(ii) State two uses of beats. (02marks)
- (d) A tube 1m long closed at one end has its lowest resonance frequency at 86.2Hz. With a tube of identical dimensions but open at both ends, the first resonance occurs at 171Hz. Calculate the speed of sound in air and end corrections. (04marks)

#### **Uneb 2005**

- (a) Distinguish between progressive and stationary waves. (04marks)
- (b) Briefly describe an experiment to show that a wire under tension can vibrate with more than one frequency. (05marks)
- (c) A uniform wire of length 1.00m and mass  $2.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$  is stretched between two fixed points. The tension of 200N. The wire is plucked in the middle and released. Calculate the ;
- (i) Speed of the transverse waves (03marks)
- (ii) Frequency of the fundamental note. (03marks)
- (d) (i) Explain how beats are formed (02marks)
- (ii) Derive an expression for beat frequency. (03marks)

#### **Uneb 2004**

- (a) (i) Distinguish between transverse and longitudinal waves. (02marks)  
(ii) Define the wavelength of a wave. (01marks)
- (b) Describe with the aid of a diagram, an experiment to show that how fundamental frequency varies with tension in a given wire. (06marks)
- (c) A sound wave propagating in the x- direction is given by an equation  
 $y = 2x10^{-7} \sin 2\pi(8000t - 25x)$  Meters  
Find;
- (i) The amplitude. (01marks)  
(ii) The speed of the wave (05marks)
- (d) Explain why the amplitude of a wave goes on decreasing as the distance from the source increases. (05marks)

## WAVE THEORY OF LIGHT

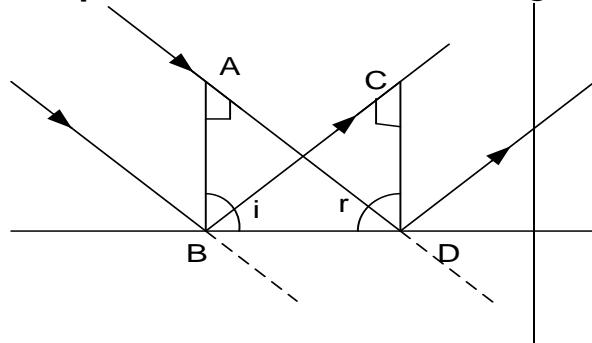
### Huygens' principle

It states that every point on a wave front may be regarded as a source of secondary spherical wavelets which spread out with the wave velocity. The new wave front is the envelope of these secondary wavelets.

### Applications of Huygens' principle

#### Reflection at plane surfaces

Consider a parallel beam of monochromatic light incident on a plane surface



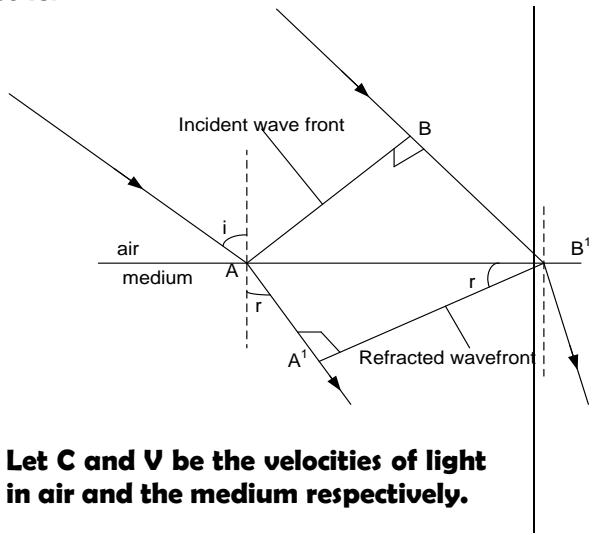
If particles A and B on the same wave front in time t, B travels to C while A travels to D

$$BC = AD \text{ and } \angle BAD = \angle BCD = 90^\circ$$

Since BD is common then  $\angle i = \angle r$

#### ii). Refraction at plane boundary

Consider a plane wave front of light AB which is about to cross from one medium into another



Let C and V be the velocities of light in air and the medium respectively.

If the wave particle at B takes time t to move to  $B^1$ , then the distance  $BB^1 = Ct$ .

In the same time interval wave particle at A moves to  $A^1$ , distance  $AA^1 = Vt$

From triangle  $ABB^1$  and  $AA^1B^1$

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{\left( BB^1 \right)}{\left( AA^1 \right)} = \frac{BB^1}{AA^1} = \frac{Ct}{Vt} = \frac{C}{V}$$

But  $\frac{C}{V} = n$ , refractive index of the material

$$V = \frac{C}{n}$$

#### Note

When light moves from one medium to another, the frequency of light remains the same

If  $f_a$  and  $f$  be the frequencies of light in the vacuum (air) and in the medium then

$$f_a = f$$

$$n = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{f_a \lambda_a}{f \lambda}$$

$$n = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda}$$

#### Example

If the wavelength of light in air is 620nm, find its wavelength in a material of refractive index 1.6

#### Solution

$$n = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{f_a \lambda_a}{f \lambda}$$

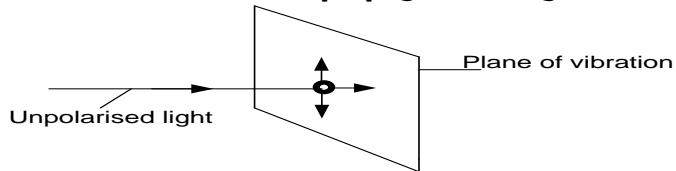
$$n = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda}$$

$$1.6 = \frac{620}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 387.5 \text{ nm}$$

# POLARISATION

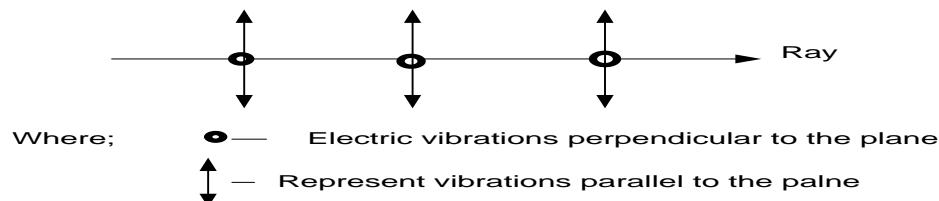
Light is a transverse wave so its vibrations of electric vector occur in all directions perpendicular to the direction of propagation of light



## Un polarized light

This is light whose vibrations of the electric vectors occur in all directions perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave.

Un polarized light can be represented as below.



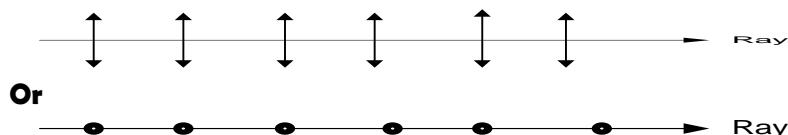
## Why sound waves cannot be polarized

Sound waves are longitudinal waves, so its vibrations are parallel to the direction of propagation

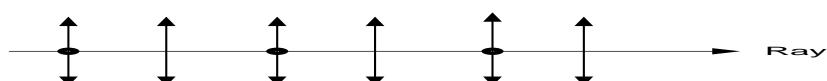
## Plane Polarized light

This is light whose vibrations of the electric vectors are confined to one plane perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave.

Polarized light can be represented as below.

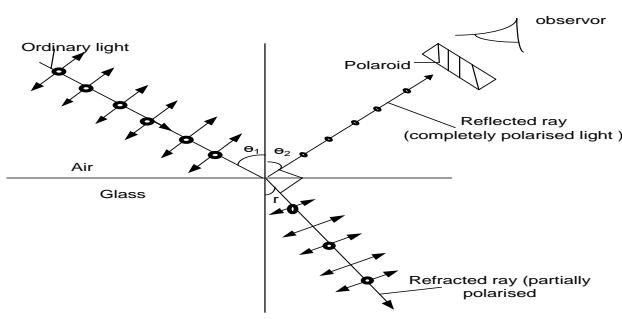


However light can undergo partial polarization as shown below



## PRODUCTION OF POLARISED LIGHT

### (a) Reflection



- ❖ A narrow beam of light is made incident on a transparent medium. The reflected light is observed through a polaroid
- ❖ The angle of incidence is varied. At each angle of incidence, the polaroid is rotated about the axis along the light incident on it
- ❖ At one angle of incidence, the light gets cut off from the observer as the Polaroid is rotated. The reflected ray is now completely plane polarized.

**From snels law:**  $n \sin i = \text{constant}$

$$r + 90 + \theta_2 = 180$$

$$r = 90 - \theta_2$$

**By law of reflection**  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$

$$r = 90 - \theta$$

**From (1)**  $n_a \sin \theta_1 = n_g \sin(90^\circ - \theta_1)$

$$1x \sin\theta = n_g \cos\theta$$

$$n_g = \tan\theta$$

**Where**  $\theta$  – polarising or Brewster angle

## Examples

- 1. The polarizing angle of light incident in air on a glass plate is  $56.5^\circ$ . What is the refractive index of glass?**

### Solution

$$n_a = \tan\theta$$

$$n_a = \tan(56.5)$$

$$n_a = 1.51$$

- 2. A parallel beam of unpolarized light incident on a transparent medium of refractive index 1.62 is reflected as plane polarized light. Calculate the angle of incidence in air and the angle of refraction in the medium.**

### Solution

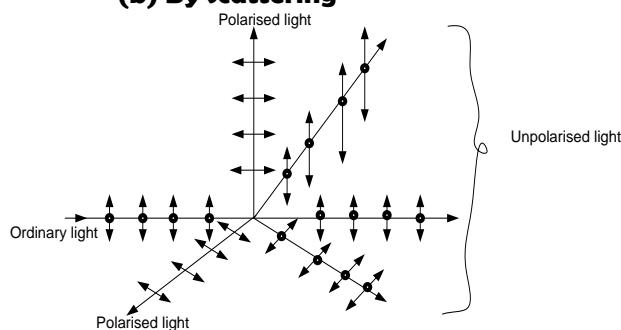
$$\begin{aligned}n_g &= \tan\theta \\ \theta &= \tan^{-1}(1.62) \\ \theta &= 58.3^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r &= 90 - \theta \\r &= 90 - 58.3 \\r &\equiv 31.7^\circ\end{aligned}$$

## Exercise

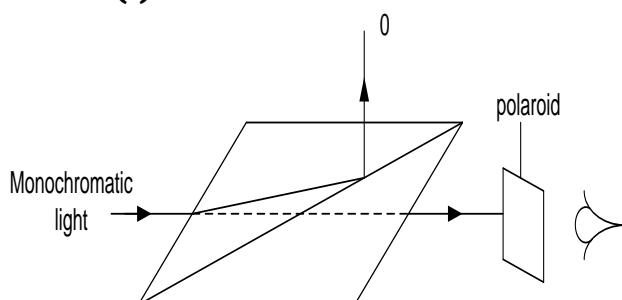
**The polarizing angle for light in air incident on a glass plate is  $57.5^\circ$ , what is the refractive index of the glass? An(1.57)**

### (b) By scattering



- When plane un polarized light is incident on air molecules part of it is scattered.
  - The light that passes through the air molecules is un polarized and the light that is scattered in the direction perpendicular to the incident ray is polarized totally.

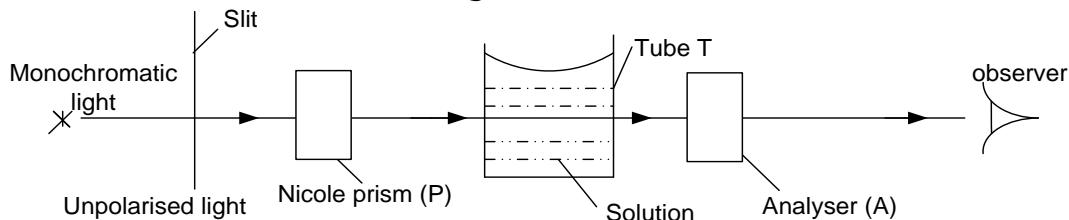
### **(c) Double refraction**



- ❖ A narrow beam of ordinary light is made incident on a nicol prism and viewed through the analyzer.
  - ❖ The angle of incidence is gradually increased.
  - ❖ For each angle of incidence, the emergent light is viewed through the analyzer while rotating it about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the analyzer.
  - ❖ At a certain angle of incidence light gets cut off completely. At this point the emergent light is completely plane polarized.

## Applications of polarization

### (a) Measurement of concentration of sugar in solution



- Apparatus is arranged as above.
- Without tube T in place, the analyzer A is rotated until the emergent light from T is completely cut off. The position of A is noted.
- Tube T is filled with a solution to be tested and on looking through A, light can now be seen
- Viewing through the analyzer A, it is rotated until when light is cut off and note this point.
- Measure the angle of rotation  $\theta$  of the analyser.
- The concentration of the solution is proportional to the angle of rotation therefore the concentration can be determined

### (b) Reducing glare in sun glasses

Polaroids are used in sun glasses to reduce intensity of incident sunlight and eliminate the reflected light.

When a polarized quartz is applied on sun glasses, the reflected light is partially or completely polarized and thus glare is reduced

Other applications include

- ❖ Holography
- ❖ In photo elasticity for stress analysis
- ❖ Used in L.C.D's

# INTERFERENCE

Interference of waves is the superposition of waves from different two coherent sources resulting into alternate regions of maximum and minimum intensity.

Where the path difference is an odd multiple of half a wavelength, cancellation occurs resulting into minimum intensity. Where the path difference is an integral multiple of a full wavelength, reinforcement occurs resulting into maximum intensity.

## Coherent sources

These are sources whose waves have the same frequency but nearly the same amplitude and a constant phase difference.

Conditions for observable interference to take place

- Wave trains must have nearly equal amplitudes
- There must be a constant phase relationship between the two wave trains (Wave sources must be coherent).
- The coherent sources must be close to each other.
- The screen should be as far as possible from the source

## Types of interference

- ❖ Constructive interference
- ❖ Destructive interference

### (a) Constructive interference

This is the re-enforcement of the intensities of two coherent sources to give maximum intensity when two wave disturbances from two sources are superimposed.

It takes place when a crest of one wave meets a crest of another wave and a trough meets a trough resulting into a large resultant amplitude.

### (b) Destructive interference

This is the cancellation of two intensities of two coherent sources to give minimum intensity when two wave disturbances from two sources are superimposed.

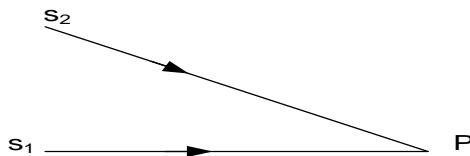
It takes place when a crest of one wave meets a trough of another wave resulting into a small resultant amplitude.

## Path difference

This is the difference in the length of the path taken by two waves from the source to a point of overlap.

Where they meet, the two waves superpose leading to reinforcement or cancellation. Where the path difference is an integral multiple of a full wavelength constructive interference takes place. Where the path difference is an odd multiple of half a wavelength, destructive interference takes place.

Consider two coherent sources  $s_1$  and  $s_2$



Wave forms from  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  meet at P after traveling different distances.

Waves from  $s_1$  travel a distance  $s_1P$  while waves from  $s_2$  travel a distance  $s_2P$

But  $s_2P > s_1P$

$s_2P - s_1P = \text{path difference}$

If the path difference is zero or a whole number of wavelength. Then the bright band (constructive interference) will be formed

$$s_2P - s_1P = n\lambda \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

If the path difference is an odd number of half wavelength. Then the dark band (destructive interference) will be formed

$$s_2P - s_1P = (n - \frac{1}{2})\lambda \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

### Optical path

It is the length in a medium that contains the same number of waves as a given length in a vacuum. OR

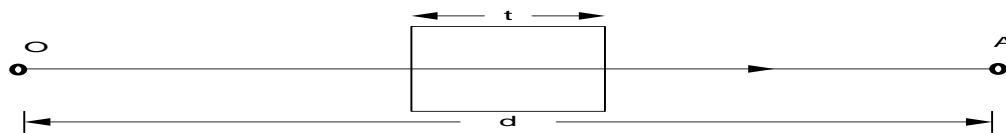
This is the product of the geometrical path length in air and refractive index of the medium Consider a light travelling from O to A a distance d in air.

Optical path =  $n_a d$

But  $n_a = 1$

Optical path =  $d$

If a thin transparent slab of thickness t and refractive index n is placed between O and A



Optical path between O and A is

$$\text{Optical path} = n_a(d - t) + nt$$

$$n_a = 1$$

$$\text{Optical path} = d + (n - 1)t$$

### Phase difference

This is the difference in the phase angles of two wave at a given time

Consider light travelling a distance x in the medium of refractive index n. if the wavelength of the medium is  $\lambda$  then, the phase difference,  $\phi$  is given by

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Phase difference} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\text{optical path difference})$$

When crests of two waves meet, then waves are said to be in phase

$$\Rightarrow \text{Phase difference} = 0$$

Hence constructive interference occurs

When crest and trough of two waves meet, then waves are said to be out of phase

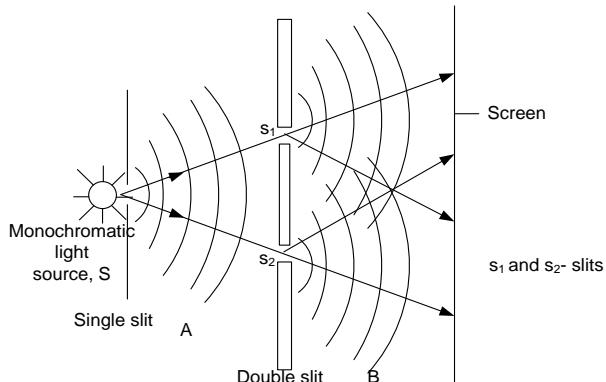
$$\Rightarrow \text{Phase difference} = \pi$$

Hence destructive interference occurs

### Production of coherent sources from a single source of light

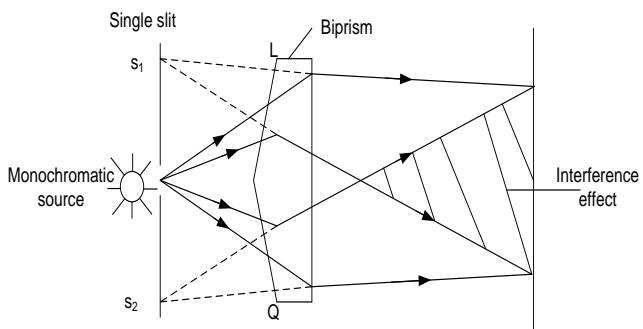
#### By division of a wave front

This is the process of obtaining two coherent wave sources from a single wave front  
Using a double slit



- ❖  **$s, s_1$  and  $s_2$  are narrow slits which are parallel to each other.**
- ❖ **Waves from source,  $s$  diffract into region and travel towards  $s_1$  and  $s_2$**
- ❖ **Diffraction also takes place at  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  and interference occurs in the region where the light from  $s_1$  overlaps that from  $s_2$**
- ❖ **Since  $s$  is narrow, the light which emerges from  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  comes from the same wave front as that which emerges from  $s$ . thus  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are coherent**

### Using Fresnel prism



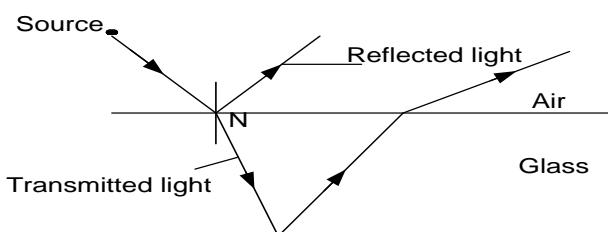
- ❖ **A bi-prism of very large angle is placed with its refracting edge facing a narrow source of monochromatic light,  $s$**
- ❖ **Light incident on face L is refracted and appear to come from a point  $S_1$  and that incident on Q appears to come from  $S_2$  due to refraction.**
- ❖ **The two sources are thus coherent since the light which emergent originates from the same wave front**

**Note : Bi-prism method is always preferred because it produces brighter fringes since the bi-prism converges most of the light on to the screen**

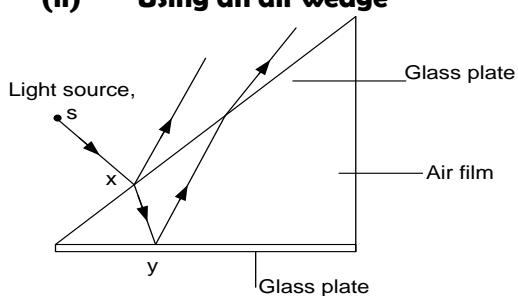
### By division of amplitude

**This is the process of dividing the amplitude into two parts by successive reflections**

**(i) When light is incident on a boundary of two media**



**(ii) Using an air wedge**



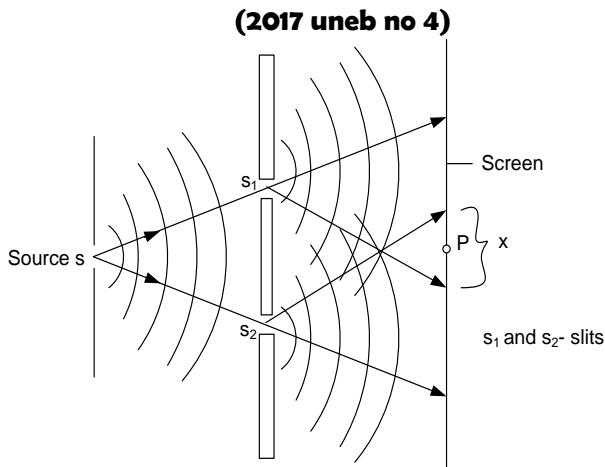
- ❖ **When light is incident on a boundary between air and glass, part of the light is partially reflected and the other partially transmitted into the denser medium.**
- ❖ **At N, there is division of intensity and since intensity is proportional to the square root of amplitude, then division of amplitude at N takes place.**

- ❖ **Monochromatic light is mad incident almost normally onto the upper glass slide.**
- ❖ **It is partly reflected at X and partly transmitted in the air film and reflected at Y.**
- ❖ **The light reflected at X and Y are coherent. When they overlap above the upper slide, they interfere**
- ❖ **Where the path difference is an odd multiple of half a wavelength, bright**

fringe is formed and where the path difference is an integral multiple of a full

wavelength, a dark fringe is formed .

## Young's double slit interference



**When a wave front from the source, s is incident on a double slit  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ , division of wave front take place and therefore  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  act as coherent sources. Waves from  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  superimpose in region x and interference takes place.**

**When a crest from  $s_1$  meet a crest from  $s_2$  and a trough from  $s_1$  meets a trough from  $s_2$  then maximum interference is achieved and a bright fringe is formed (constructive interference).**

**When a crest from  $s_1$  meet a trough from  $s_2$  and a trough from  $s_1$  meets a crest from  $s_2$  then minimum interference is achieved and a dark fringe is formed (destructive interference).**

**This results into a series of alternating dark and bright bands which are equally spaced and are parallel to the slits.**

**At the central point P waves from  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  travel equal distances and they arrive at the same time (they are in phase). This implies constructive interference hence a bright fringe is formed at P**

**Note;**

- (i) When one of the double slits is covered, no interference takes place
- (ii) When the source of monochromatic light is moved close to the slits, the intensity increases and bands become brighter
- (iii) When the distance between the double slits and single slit is reduced, fringe separation remains the same but bands become bright since the intensity increases
- (iv) When the double slit separation is reduced, the fringe separation increases and when the slit separation is increased, the fringe separation decreases until a stage is reached when no fringes are observed

### Effect of using white light other than monochromatic light

Sets of colored fringes are seen on the screen. The central fringe is white, with colored fringes on either side. For each set, blue fringes is nearest to the central one while red is furthest.

### Effect of widening the single slits

The fringes gradually disappear. The slit s is now equivalent to a large number of slits each producing its own fringe system on the screen. The fringe systems overlap producing uniform illumination

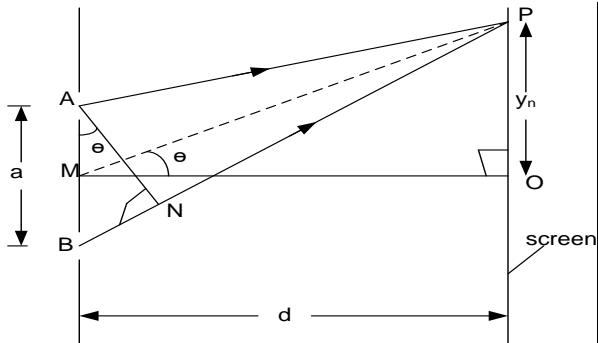
### Effect of narrowing the double slit separation

- ❖ When the slit separation is large ( $a \gg \lambda$ ), bright band of approximately the same width as the slit is observed.
- ❖ As the slit width is reduced so that  $a \approx \lambda$ , a diffraction pattern is observed. A central white band having dark bands on either sides is obtained. The dark bands have

coloured fringes running from blue to red, the blue fringes being nearest to the direction position

- ❖ As the slit width is reduced further ( $a < \lambda$ ), the central bright band widens and extends well into the geometrical shadow of the slit.
- ❖ When the slit finally closes, no light passes through.

### Derivation of fringe separation



Suppose waves from A and B superpose at P to form a bright fringe

$$\text{path difference, } BN = BP - AP = a \sin \theta \dots (1)$$

For  $d \gg a$ ,  $\theta$  is very small in radians and  $\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta$

$$BN = a \tan \theta = \frac{ay_n}{d} \dots (2)$$

**For dark fringes**

Suppose waves from A and B superpose at P to form a dark fringe

For  $n^{\text{th}}$  dark fringe at P

$$\text{path difference, } BN = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda \dots (3)$$

where  $\lambda$  – wavelength

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ay_n}{d} = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda$$

$$\boxed{y_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda d}{a}} \dots (4)$$

For  $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$  dark fringe

**Examples**

1. In Young's double slit experiment, 21 bright fringes occupying a distance of 3.6mm were visible on the screen. The distance of the screen from the double slit was 29cm and the wavelength of light used in the experiment was  $5.5 \times 10^{-7}$ m. Calculate the separation of the slits.

**Solution**

$$y = \frac{3.6 \times 10^{-3}}{21}$$

$$y = 0.171 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{y}{d} = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{5.5 \times 10^{-7} \times 29 \times 10^{-2}}{0.171 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$a = 9.327 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

2. In Young's double slit experiment, the slits are separated by 0.28mm and the screen is 4m away. The distance between the 4<sup>th</sup> bright fringe and the central fringe is 1.2cm. Find the wavelength of light used in the experiment.

**Solution**

**Fringe separation:**

$$y_n = \frac{n\lambda}{a} d$$

$$y = y_4 - y_0$$

**For  $n^{\text{th}}$  bright fringe at P**

$$\text{path difference, } BN = n\lambda \dots (3)$$

where  $\lambda$  – wavelength

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ay_n}{d} = n\lambda$$

$$\boxed{y_n = \frac{n\lambda}{a} d} \dots (4)$$

**For  $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$  bright fringe**

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)\lambda}{a} d \dots (5)$$

**Fringe separation**

$$y = y_{n+1} - y_n$$

$$y = \frac{(n+1)\lambda}{a} d - \frac{n\lambda}{a} d$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{\lambda d}{a}}$$

$$y_{n+1} = \left(n + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda d}{a} \dots (5)$$

**Fringe separation**

$$y = y_{n+1} - y_n$$

$$y = \left(n + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda d}{a} - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda d}{a}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{\lambda d}{a}}$$

$$y = \frac{4\lambda}{a}d - \frac{0\lambda}{a}d$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{4\lambda}{a}d$$

$$1.2 \times 10^{-2} = \frac{4x4x\lambda}{0.28x10^{-3}}$$

$$\lambda = 2.1 \times 10^{-7} m$$

3. In Young's double slit experiment, the 6<sup>th</sup> bright fringe is formed 4mm away from the center of the fringe system when the wave length of the light used is  $6.0 \times 10^{-7} m$ . Calculate the separation of the two slits if the distance from the slits to the screen is 60cm.

**Solution**

$$y_n = \frac{n\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = y_6 - y_0$$

$$y = \frac{6\lambda}{a}d - \frac{0\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = \frac{6\lambda}{a}d$$

$$4 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{6x6.0 \times 10^{-7}x0.6}{a}$$

$$a = 5.4 \times 10^{-4} m$$

4. In Young's double slit experiment, the 8<sup>th</sup> bright fringe is formed 5mm away from the center of the fringe system when the wave length of the light used is  $6.2 \times 10^{-7} m$ . Calculate the separation of the two slits if the distance from the slits to the screen is 80cm.

**Solution**

$$y_n = \frac{n\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = y_8 - y_0$$

$$y = \frac{8\lambda}{a}d - \frac{0\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = \frac{8\lambda}{a}d$$

$$5 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{8x6.2 \times 10^{-7}x0.8}{a}$$

$$a = 7.94 \times 10^{-4} m$$

5. In Young's double slit experiment, the slits 0.2mm apart and are placed a distance of 1m from the screen. The slits are illuminated with light of wavelength 550nm. Calculate the distance between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> bright fringes of interference patterns.

**Solution**

**Bright fringe position:**

$$y_n = \frac{n\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = y_4 - y_2$$

$$y = \frac{4\lambda}{a}d - \frac{2\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = \frac{2\lambda}{a}d$$

$$y = \frac{2x550 \times 10^{-9}x1}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$y = 5.5 \times 10^{-3} m$$

6. In Young's double slit experiment, the distance between adjacent bright fringes is  $10^{-3} m$ . If the distance between the slits and the screen is doubled, the slit separation halved and light of wavelength 650nm changed to light of wavelength 400nm. Find the new separation of the fringes.

**Solution**

$$y = \frac{\lambda}{a}d$$

**Case 1:**

$$10^{-3} = \frac{650 \times 10^{-9}d}{a} \dots (1)$$

**Case 2:**

$$y = \frac{400 \times 10^{-9}(2d)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)} \dots (2)$$

*equation 2*  
*÷ equation 1*

$$\frac{y}{10^{-3}} = \frac{\left[\frac{400 \times 10^{-9}(2d)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)}\right]}{\left[\frac{650 \times 10^{-9}d}{a}\right]}$$

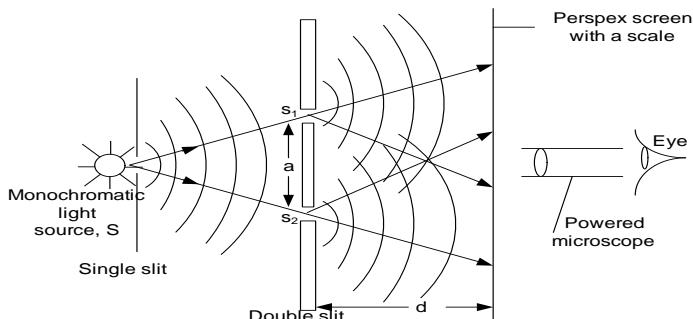
$$y = 492 m$$

### Exercise

- In Young's double-slit experiment, the 5<sup>th</sup> bright fringe is formed 7 mm away from the centre of the fringe system when the wavelength of light used is  $4.6 \times 10^{-7} m$ . Calculate the separation of the two slits if the distance from the slits to the screen is 90 cm. An( $2.96 \times 10^{-4} m$ )
- Two slits 0.5mm apart are placed at a distance of 1.1m from the screen. The slits are illuminated with light of wavelength 580nm. Calculate the distance between the sixth and second bright fringes of the interference pattern. An( $5.1 \times 10^{-3} m$ )
- In Young's experiment, an interference pattern in which the tenth bright fringe was 3.4 cm from the centre of the pattern was obtained. The distance between the slits and the screen was 2.0m

**while the screen separation was 0.34mm. Find the wavelength of the light source**  
**An( $5.78 \times 10^{-7} m$ )**

## **Experiment to measure wavelength of light using Young's double slit interference**



- ❖ **Apparatus is arranged as above.**
  - ❖ **A monochromatic light is used to illuminate double slits  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ .**

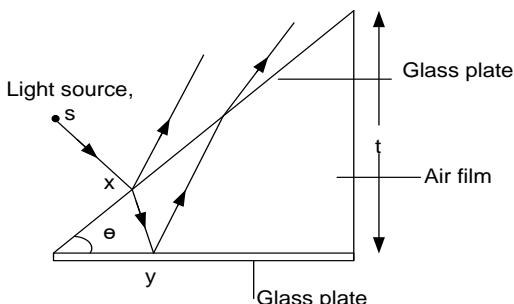
- ❖ The microscope is placed at such a distance  $d$  that fringes are observed in its field of view
  - ❖ The number of bright fringes in a fixed length on the screen is counted and the fringe separation  $y$  is determined
  - ❖ Measure the distance  $d$  using a meter rule.
  - ❖ Measure the slit separation  $a$  using a travelling microscope.
  - ❖ Wavelength of light can be calculate from

$$\lambda = \frac{ya}{d}$$

## Comparing wavelengths of red light and blue light

- ❖ Apparatus is arranged as above.
  - ❖ A source of white light is used and a red filter is placed in front of the slit, so that the number of bright fringes in a fixed length on the screen is counted and the fringe separation  $y_r$  is determined.
  - ❖ The filter is now replaced by a blue one and the experiment repeated, and the fringe separation  $y_b$  determined.
  - ❖ It is found that  $y_r > y_b$  and since  $\lambda = \frac{ya}{d}$  then  $\lambda \propto y$
  - ❖ Wavelength of red light is greater than that of blue light

## Interference in thin films



- ❖ Monochromatic light is made incident almost normally onto the upper glass slide.

**Note : when white light is used colored fringes are observed**

- ❖ It is partly reflected at the bottom part of X and partly transmitted into the air film and reflected at the top surface of Y.
  - ❖ The light reflected at X and Y are coherent. When they overlap above the upper slide, they interfere
  - ❖ Where the path difference is an odd multiple of half a wavelength, bright fringe is formed and where the path difference is an integral multiple of a full wavelength, a dark fringe is formed.

## **Derivation of fringe separation**

**Consider two slides inclined at an angle  $\theta$**

### For n dark fringes

where  $n=1,2,3,\dots$

**For  $(n + 1)^{th}$  dark fringes**

**where  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$**

## **Eqn 2- Eqn 1**

$$2t_{n+1} - 2t_n = (n+1)\lambda - n\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned}t_{n+1} - t_n &= \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{t_{n+1} - t_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} \\ y_{n+1} - y_n &= y\end{aligned}$$

## **For n bright fringes**

**For  $(n + 1)^{th}$  dark fringes**

### Eqn 2- Eqn 1

$$2t_{n+1} - 2t_n = \left(n + 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda$$

$$t_{n+1} - t_n = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

## Examples

- 1. Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a wire to form an air wedge. When the wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength  $5.6 \times 10^{-7} m$  a total of 20 fringes occupying a distance of 15mm are obtained. Calculate the angle of the wedge.**

### Solution

$$y = \frac{15x10^{-3}}{20} = 0.75x10^{-3}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2y}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2y}$$

**Since  $\theta$  is very small in radians,  $\tan \theta \approx \theta$**

$$y = \frac{\lambda}{2\theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{t_{n+1} - t_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n}$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = y$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2y}$$

**Since  $\theta$  is very small in radians,  $\tan \theta \approx \theta$**

$$y = \frac{\lambda}{2\theta}$$

2. Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a wire of diameter  $0.04\text{mm}$  at the other end to form a wave fringes observed when light of wavelength  $5 \times 10^{-7}\text{m}$  is incident normally onto the slides. Find the number of dark fringes tha can be observed

## Solution

## For dark fringes

$$2t_n = n\lambda$$

$$n = \frac{2x0.04x10^{-3}}{5x10^{-7}}$$

$n = 160$  dark fringes

3. Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a sheet of paper 16cm from the line of contact, to form an air wedge. When the wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength  $5.8 \times 10^{-7} m$  interference fringes of separation 2.0mm are obtained in reflection. Calculate the thickness of the paper.

### Solution

$$\frac{\lambda}{2y} = \frac{t}{16x10^{-2}}$$

$$y = \frac{5.8 \times 10^{-7} x 16 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 2.0 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$y = 2.32 \times 10^{-5} m$$

4. Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a metal foil  $12.5\text{cm}$  from the line of contact, to form an air wedge. When the wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength  $5.4 \times 10^{-7}\text{m}$  interference fringes of separation  $15\text{mm}$  are obtained. Calculate the thickness of the metal foil.

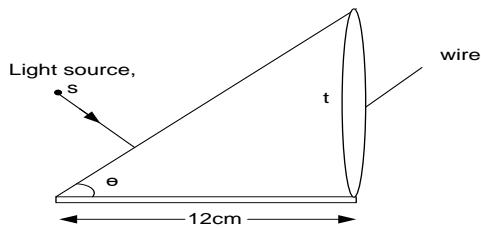
## Solution

$$\frac{\lambda}{2y} = \frac{t}{12.5x10^{-2}}$$

$$y = \frac{5.4 \times 10^{-7} x 12.5 \times 10^{-2}}{2x1.5x10^{-3}}$$

$$y \equiv 2.25 \times 10^{-5} m$$

5. Two glass slides 12cm long are in contact at one end and separated by a metal wire of diameter  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$  at the other end. When the slides are illuminated normally as shown below with the light of wavelength 500nm, a fringe system is observed



**Calculate;**

- (i) Fringe separation
- (ii) Number of dark fringes formed
- (iii) Number of bright fringes formed

**Solution**

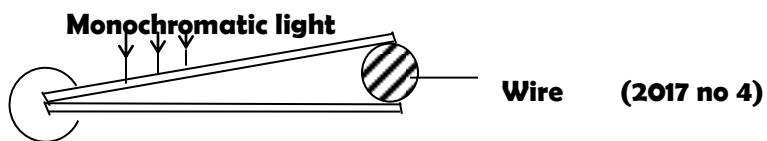
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad \tan \theta &= \frac{\lambda}{2y} = \frac{t}{12x10^{-2}} \\
 \frac{\lambda}{2y} &= \frac{t}{12x10^{-2}} \\
 y &= \frac{500x10^{-9}x12x10^{-2}}{2x2.5x10^{-5}} \\
 y &= 1.2x10^{-3}m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad \text{For dark fringes} \\
 2t_n &= n\lambda \\
 n &= \frac{2x2.5x10^{-5}}{500x10^{-9}} \\
 n &= 100 \text{ dark fringes} \\
 \text{(iii)} \quad \text{For bright fringes}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2t_n &= \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda \\
 n &= \frac{2t_n}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2} \\
 n &= \frac{2x2.5x10^{-5}}{500x10^{-9}} - \frac{1}{2} \\
 n &= 99 \text{ bright fringes}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise**

1. Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a metal foil 12.50 cm from the line of contact, to form an air-wedge. When the air-wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength  $5.4 \times 10^{-7}$  m interference fringes of separation 1.5 mm are found in reflection. Find the thickness of the metal foil. An ( $2.25 \times 10^{-5}$  m)
2. An air wedge is formed by placing two glass slides of length 5.0 cm in contact at one end and a wire at the other end as shown in figure 2



Glass slides

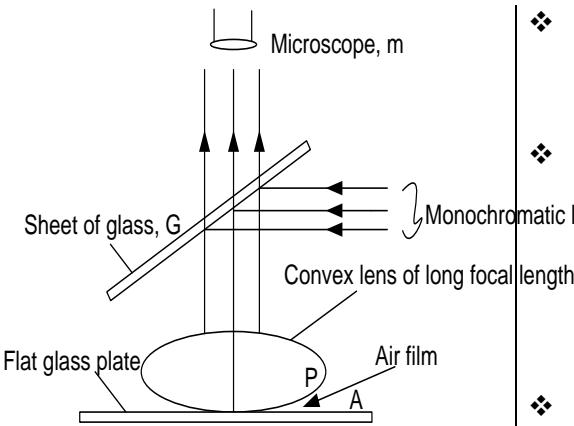
Viewing from vertically above, 10 dark fringes are observed to occupy a distance of 2.5 mm when the slides are illuminated with light of wavelength 500 nm.

- (i) Explain briefly how the fringes are formed
- (ii) Determine the diameter of the wire

Briefly explain why interference effect are not observed in thick films (air wedges)

- ❖ Bright fringes occur when the path difference for the wavelength is equal to  $\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda$  where  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- ❖ When the film is thick, each colour attains this path difference forming bright band. The different colours thus overlap leading to uniform white illumination (blurring of the fringes).

## NEWTON'S RINGS



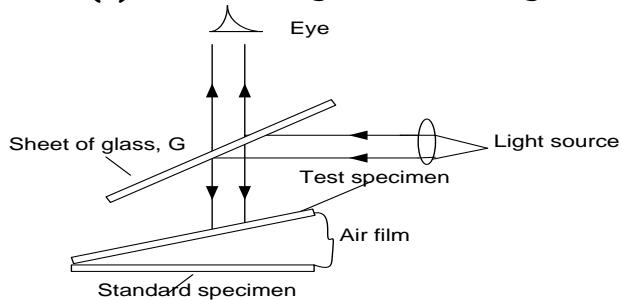
- When a convex lens of long focal length is made to rest on an optical flat glass plates, a layer of air between the lens and the plate acts as an air wedge.

### Appearance of colours on an air film

- Colours on an oil film on a water surface appear due to interference of light
- When light from the sky meets the oil film, it is partially reflected and partially refracted. The refracted light is totally internally reflected at the oil- water boundary.
- When the colours reach the eye, they interfere. The interference colours for which the waves are in phase are seen while those for which they are out of phase are not seen. The particular colour seen depends in the position of the eye

## Applications of interference

### (a) Used in testing the flatness of glass surface



- Monochromatic light is reflected by glass plate G such that it falls normally on an air film formed between the convex lens and the flat glass plate.
- Light reflected upwards and transmitted through G is observed through a travelling microscope M. A series of dark and bright rings is observed. Light rays from P and A interfere constructively if the path difference is
$$2t_n = \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda, n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \dots$$
- If rays interfere destructively if the path difference is  $2t_n = n\lambda, n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \dots$
- Thus interference patterns observed consist of a series of dark and bright rings with a central spot being dark

### (b) Blooming of lenses

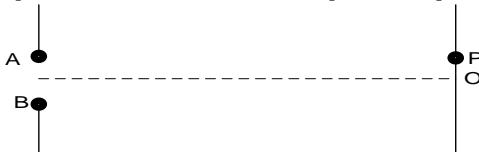
- When light is incident on a lens, some percentage of the light is reflected from each surface. This results into reduction in intensity of light due to loss of light being transmitted. This reduces clarity of the final image produced.
- This defect therefore can be reduced by evaporating a thin coating of magnesium fluoride onto the lens surface. This process is called blooming

- The surface under test is made to form an air wedge with a plane glass surface of standard smoothness
- When a parallel beam of monochromatic light from source S is reflected from the glass G, it falls almost normally to the air wedge
- Interference fringes caused by the air wedge between the plate are observed
- Irregularities in the surface of the test specimen will show up when unparallelled, equal spaced fringes are formed.

## DIFFRACTION OF LIGHT

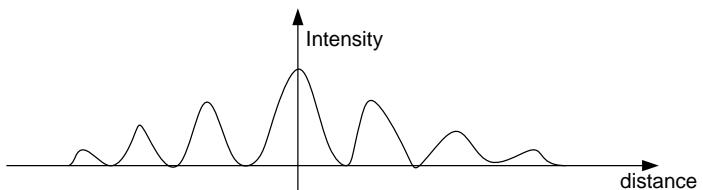
This is the spreading of light waves beyond geometrical boundaries leading to interference

### Explanation of diffraction pattern produced by a single slit using Huygens's principle



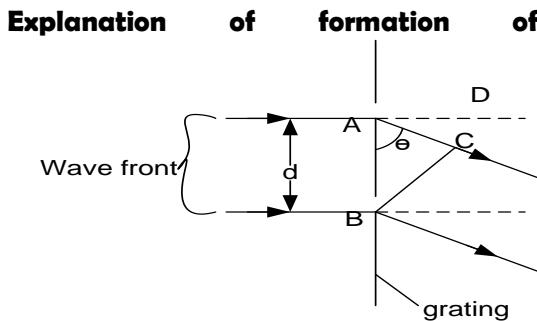
- ❖ Consider a straight wave front arriving at a narrow gap AB between the barriers. Each point on the wavefront acts a secondary source of wavelets. All the secondary sources are coherent and the combined effect of the waves at any point, such as O or P is the sum of the effect of the individual waves, at that point. At point O equidistant from A and B, all waves arrive in phase.
- ❖ Constructive interference occur for the entire wave front forming a central bright

band. Moving up or down from O, more and more points arrive out of phase and so the brightness diminishes (for the bright bands) . Between the bright bands all the pairs of wavelets arrive out of phase and dark bands are formed. A graph showing intensity with distance from the centre of the fringe system is as below



## Diffraction grating

This is a transparent plate with many equidistant small parallel lines drawn on it using a diamond pencil



- Consider a transmission grating of narrow slits AB whose width is compared to the wavelength of light illuminated normally by monochromatic light

- fringes by transmission grating
- Light is diffracted through spaces of the grating into region D where they superpose.
- Where the resultant path difference of wave through a pair of consecutive slits is an integral multiple of full wavelength, constructive interference occurs and a bright band is formed. Where the resultant path difference is an odd multiple of half a wavelength, destructive interference occurs and a dark band is formed
- This spreading of light along the obstacle beyond the geometrical shadow leading to interference pattern is called diffraction.

### Effect of increasing the number of narrow slits in the diffraction grating on intensity

- When number of slits are increased, the intensity of the principal maxima increases and the subsidiary decreases.
- The interference at the principal maxima are always constructive hence intensity increases. Interference at the subsidiary maxima are destructive hence intensity decreases

#### Note:

- (i) **For diffraction grating**
  - ❖ Lines are ruled on glass

- ❖ The spaces transmit light
- (ii) For reflection grating
  - ❖ Lines are ruled on a polished metal
  - ❖ The spaces reflect light

#### Condition for diffraction maxima

Consider a transmission diffraction grating of spacing  $d$  illuminated normally with light of wavelength  $\lambda$ .

Path difference between waves from A and B (distance BC) =  $ds\sin\theta$

For diffraction maxima, path difference =  $n\lambda$

$$ds\sin\theta = n\lambda \text{ where } n = 0, 1, 2$$

#### Examples

- Sodium light of wavelength 589nm falls normally on a diffraction grating which has 600 lines per mm. calculate the angle between the directions in which the first order maxima, on the same side of the straight through positions are observed.

#### Solution

$$ds\sin\theta = n\lambda$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \left( n\lambda x \frac{1}{d} \right)$$

But  $\frac{1}{d} = \frac{600}{10^{-3}}$  lines per meter and for first order maxima  $n = 1$   
 $\theta = \sin^{-1}(1 \times 589 \times 10^{-9} \times 600 \times 10^3)$   
 $\theta = 20.70^\circ$

- When monochromatic light of wavelength 600nm is incident normally on a transmission grating, the second order diffraction image is observed at an angle of  $30^\circ$ . Determine the number of lines per centimeter on the grating

#### Solution

$$ds\sin\theta = n\lambda$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{\sin\theta}{n\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{\sin 30}{2 \times 600 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = 4.17 \times 10^5 \text{ lines per meter}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = 4.17 \times 10^3 \text{ lines per cm}$$

- A diffraction grating of 600 lines per mm is illuminated normally by monochromatic, the first order maxima is observed at an angle of  $20^\circ$ . Find the;

- The wavelength of the light
- number of diffraction maxima possible

#### Solution

$$(i) \quad ds\sin\theta = n\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{ds\sin\theta}{n}$$

$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{600}{10^{-3}}$  lines per meter and for first order  $n = 1$

$$\lambda = \frac{\left(\frac{10^{-3}}{600}\right) \sin 20}{1}$$

$$\lambda = 5.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$(ii) \quad ds\sin\theta_{max} = n_{max}\lambda$$

But  $\sin\theta_{max} = 1$

$$n_{max} = \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

$$n_{max} = \frac{\left(\frac{10^{-3}}{600}\right)}{5.7 \times 10^{-7}} = 2.92$$

Maxima value  $n = 2$

- A diffraction grating of 500 lines per mm is illuminated normally by light of wavelength 526nm. Find the total number of images seen

#### Solution

$$ds\sin\theta_{max} = n_{max}\lambda$$

But  $\sin\theta_{max} = 1$

$$n_{max} = \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{500}{10^{-3}}$$
 lines per meter

$$n_{max} = \frac{\left(\frac{10^{-3}}{500}\right)}{526 \times 10^{-9}} = 3.8$$

Total number of images seen is 7

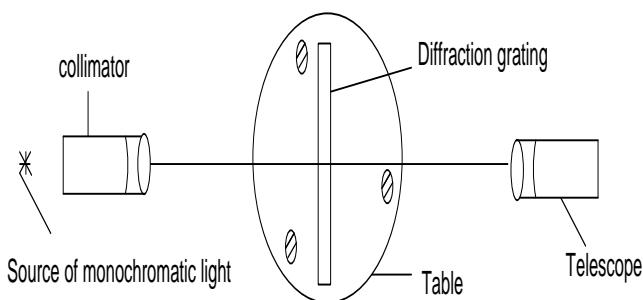
#### Uses of diffraction

- Measurement of the wavelength of light using a diffraction grating

(ii) Used in spectrographic studies

(iii) Used in holograms(3-D photographs)

### Measurement of wavelength of light using diffraction grating



- ❖ The telescope is adjusted to focus parallel light. The collimator is adjusted to produce parallel light and the table is leveled.
- ❖ The grating is placed on the table so that its plane is perpendicular to the incident light

❖ Zero order image is now received at the telescope. This position on  $T_1$  on the scale is noted. The telescope is now turned in one direction until the first order image is obtained. The angle  $\theta_1$  of rotation from position  $T_1$  is recorded.

❖ The telescope is restored to position  $T_2$  and rotated in the opposite direction until the first order image is again obtained. The angle  $\theta_2$  of rotation from  $T_1$  noted.

❖ The wavelength  $\lambda$  is calculated from

$$\lambda = d \sin\left(\frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2}\right) \text{ Where } d \text{ is the spacing of the grating}$$

#### Condition for observable diffraction

The dimension of the obstacle must be of the same order as the wavelength of the light

#### Differences between spectra produced by a prism and that by a diffraction grating

Prism	Diffraction grating
— Produce single spectrum at a time	Produce many spectra at a time
— Shorter wavelengths are deviated most	Longer wavelengths are deviated most
— Produce less pure spectrum	Produce more pure spectrum

#### Exercise

1. When monochromatic light of wavelength  $5.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$  is incident normally on a transmission grating, the second order diffraction line is observed at an angle of  $27^\circ$ . How many lines per centimetre does the grating have? An( $3.91 \times 10^3 \text{ lines cm}^{-1}$ )
2. A diffraction grating has 550 lines per mm. When it is illuminated normally by monochromatic light, the angle between the central maximum and first maximum is  $19.1^\circ$ . Find the
  - (i) wavelength of the light
  - (ii) number of diffraction maxima obtainable An( $5.95 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}, 3$ )

#### Uneb 2016

- (a) What is meant by diffraction.  
(01mark)
- (b) Explain using Huygens's principle, the diffraction pattern produced by a single slit.  
(06marks)
- (c) Light of wavelength  $5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$  falls on a grating with 600 lines per mm. Determine the highest order of diffraction that can be observed. An(3)  
(04marks)
- (d) (i) Explain what is meant by plane of polarization of light. (02marks)  
(ii) A liquid of refractive index 1.3 is used to produce polarized light by reflection. Calculate the angle of incidence of light on the liquid surface. An( $52.4^\circ$ )  
(02marks)

- (e) (i) Describe how the polarized light can be produced by reflection. (03marks)  
(ii) State two uses of polarized light. (02marks)

**Uneb 2015**

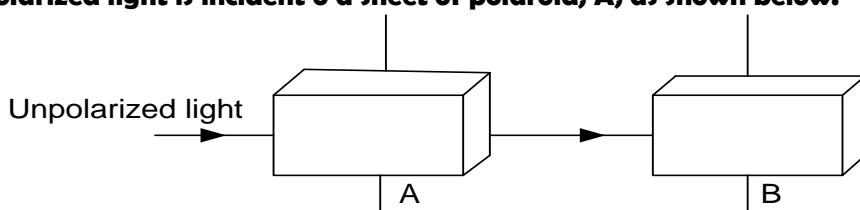
- (a) What is meant by the following terms as applied to waves  
(i) Phase difference. (01mark)  
(ii) Optical path difference. (01mark)
- (b) (i) Explain how interference fringes are formed in an air wedge. (04marks)  
(ii) Two glass slides are separated by a thin wire to form an air wedge. When the wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength  $5.6 \times 10^{-7} m$ , a total of 20 fringes occupying a distance of 15mm are obtained. Calculate the angle of the wedge. (03marks)
- (c) In Young's double slit experiment, 21 bright fringes occupying a distance of 3.6mm were visible on the screen. The distance of the screen from the double slit was 29cm and the wavelength of the light used was  $5.5 \times 10^{-7} m$ . Calculate the separation of the slits. (03marks)
- (d) (i) Describe how plane polarized light can be produced by double refraction. (02marks)  
(ii) Describe one practical use of polarized light. (05marks)

**Uneb 2013**

- (a) Explain the formation of fringes by transmission gratings. (05marks)
- (b) Describe how the wavelength of monochromatic light can be measured using a diffraction grating and a spectrometer. (07marks)
- (c) Explain why an oil layer on the water surface appears coloured on a rainy day. (03marks)
- (d) Explain  
(i) What is meant by plane polarized light. (02marks)  
(ii) One application of polarized light. (03marks)

**Uneb 2012**

- (a) (i) What is plane polarized light?. (01mark)  
(ii) Why is it not possible to polarize sound waves?
- (b) (i) Unpolarized light is incident on a sheet of polaroid, A, as shown below.



Explain what would be observed if a second polaroid sheet B is rotated about an axis perpendicular to the direction of incidence. (03marks)

- (ii) Sunlight is reflected off a glass window of refractive index 1.55. What should the elevation of the sun be if the reflected light is to be completely polarized. (03marks)
- (c) Given the diffraction grating and a spectrometer, describe how you would use them to measure the wavelength of light from a given source. (07marks)

- (d) A parallel beam of monochromatic light of wavelength 650nm is directed normally to a diffraction grating which has 600 lines per mm. Determine;
- The number of diffraction images. (03marks)
  - The angle of diffraction of the highest order diffraction image. (02marks)

**Uneb 2011**

- (a) What is meant by the following terms as applied to waves
- unpolarized light. (01mark)
  - plane polarized light. (01mark)
- (b) (i) Describe briefly how plane polarized light is produced by double refraction. (03marks) (ii) Explain briefly one application of polarized light. (02marks)
- (c) Explain;
- How two coherent sources are obtained using a biprism. (03marks)
  - Why interference effects are not observed in thick films. (03marks)
- (d) In Young's double slit experiment, the slits are separated by 0.28mm and the screen is 4m away. The distance between the fourth bright fringes and the central fringe is 1.2cm. determine the wavelength of the light used in the experiment. (04marks)
- (e) Explain the effect of increasing the number f narrow slits diffraction grating on the intensity of fringes. (03marks)

**Uneb 2010**

- (a) (i) Define the term diffraction (01mark)  
(ii) What is meant by plane polarized light (01mark)
- (b) (i) Describe briefly how plane polarized light is produced by double refraction. (05marks) (ii) State two uses of plane polarized light. (02marks)
- (iii) A parallel beam of unpolarized light incident on a transparent medium of refractive index 1.62 is reflected as plane polarized light. Calculate the angle of incidence in air and angle of refraction in the medium. (03marks)
- (c) (i) what is a diffraction grating? (01mark)  
(ii) Sodium light of wavelength  $5.890 \times 10^{-7} m$  and  $5.896 \times 10^{-7} m$  falls normally on a diffraction grating. If in the first order beam, the two sodium lines are separated by 2 minutes, find the spacing for the grating. (04marks)
- (d) State three differences between the spectra produced by a prism and that by a diffraction grating.

**Uneb 2008**

- (a) Distinguish between constructive and destructive interference. (03mark)
- (b) (i) Explain how interference fringes are formed in an air wedge film between two glass slides when Monochromatic light is used. (06marks) (ii) Describe the appearance of the fringes when white light is used. (02marks)
- (c) Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a sheet of paper 15cm from the line of contact, to form an air wedge. When the wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength

$6.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$  interference fringes of separation  $1.8 \text{ mm}$  are obtained. Calculate the thickness of the paper.

- (d) (i) Describe with an aid of a labeled diagram, one method of producing plane polarized. (04marks)  
 (ii) State two uses of plane polarized light. (02marks)

#### Uneb 2007

- (a) State Huygen's principle (01mark)
- (b) Monochromatic light propagating in air is incident obliquely onto a plane boundary with a dielectric of refractive index  $n$ .
- (i) Use Huygen's principle to show that the speed,  $V$ , of the light in the dielectric is given by  $V = \frac{c}{n}$  where  $C$  is speed of light (06marks)
- (ii) If the wavelength of the light is  $600\text{nm}$  in air, what will it be in a dielectric of refractive index 1.50. An(400nm) (03marks)
- (c) (i) What is meant by interference of waves. (01mark)
- (ii) State the conditions necessary for interference fringes to be observed (02marks)
- (iii) Explain the term path difference with reference to interference of two wave motions. (03marks)
- (d) Two glass slides in contact at one end are separated by a wire of diameter  $0.04\text{mm}$  at the other end to form wedge. When the wedge is illuminated normally by light of wavelength  $5.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$  interference fringes are observed. Find the number of fringes which can be observed. An(160) (04marks)

#### Uneb 2006

- (a) (i) State the superposition principle as applied to wave motion (01mark)
- (ii) What is meant by optical path?
- (b) (i) State the conditions which must be satisfied in order to observe an interference pattern due to two waves (02marks)
- (ii) Explain why an oil film on a water surface appears to be colored. (04marks)
- (c)

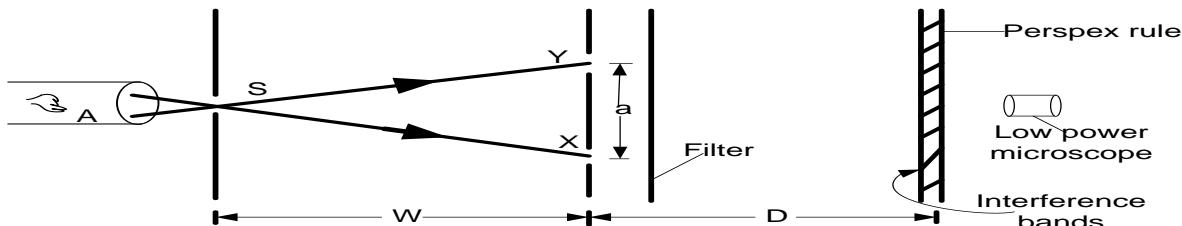


Figure above shows an experiment set up to demonstrate Young's interference fringes. Explain what is observed when the

- (i) Slit X is covered (02marks)
- (ii) Slit S is widened (02marks)
- (iii) Separation,  $a$ , of the slits X and Y is reduced keeping W constant (02marks)
- (iv) Distance W is reduced (02marks)

- (d) A parallel beam of monochromatic light of wavelength  $600\text{nm}$  is directed normally to a diffraction grating which has 500 lines per mm. Determine;

- (i) The number of diffraction maxima observed. An(3) (03marks)

**(ii) The angular position of the first diffraction maxima**

**An(0.3)**

**(2marks)**

**Uneb 2004**

- (a) (i) What is meant by plane polarized light (01mark)  
(ii) Describe briefly how plane polarized light is produced. (02mark)  
(iii) Sketch the time variation of electric and magnetic vectors in a plane polarized light wave.
- (b) Two coherent sources a distance,  $s$ , apart produce light of wavelength,  $\lambda$ , which overlaps at a point on a screen a distance,  $D$ , from the sources to form an interference pattern.  
(i) What is meant by coherent sources (02marks)  
(ii) Show that the fringe width,  $w$ , is given by  $w = \frac{\lambda D}{s}$  (04marks)



## SECTION C: ELECTROMAGNETISM AND A.C CIRCUITS

**A magnet is a substance which is able to attract a magnetic substance and it always points south-north direction when freely suspended.**

### Ferro magnetic / magnetic substances

**These are substances which can be attracted by magnets.**

*e.g Iron, steel, cobalt, tin, nickel e.t.c*

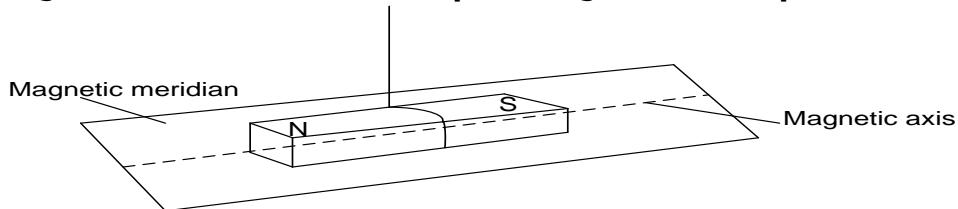
### Non-magnetic substances

**These are substances which cannot be attracted by a magnet.**

*e.g Rubber, glass, copper tin, bronze, plastic e.t.c*

### Properties of a magnet

- ❖ Like poles repel and unlike poles attract
- ❖ When freely suspended it rest in the north- south direction with the north facing geographic north.
- ❖ Magnetic field lines run from north to south
- ❖ Magnetic force of attraction and repulsion is greatest at the poles.



**When a freely suspended magnet rest in an approximate North- South direction.**

**The pole which points the north is called the North Pole (N) and the other is called South Pole (S).**

- (i) **Magnetic axis**  
It is the central line joining the two poles  
Or it is a line through the magnet about which the magnets magnetism is symmetrical.
- (ii) **Magnetic meridian**  
It is a vertical plane in which a freely suspended magnet rests.
- (iii) **Pole**  
This is a point on a magnet where the resultant attractive force appears to be concentrated.

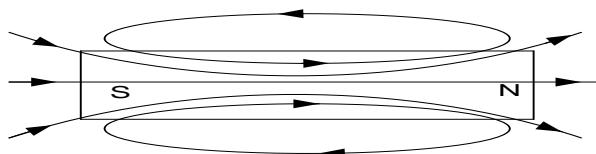
### The magnetic field:

**A magnetic Field is a region or space in which:**

- a) a magnetic dipole (magnet) experiences a force.
- b) a current carrying conductor experiences a force or a moving charge experiences a force
- c) an emf is induced in a moving conductor

**Field lines are used to represent the direction and magnitude of the magnetic field. The strength of the magnetic field is proportional to the density of the field lines.**

**The direction o the magnetic field is represented by the magnetic field lines. The magnetic field lines are taken to pass through the magnet, emerging from the North Pole and returning via the South Pole. The lines are continuous and do not cross each other.**



## Magnetic fields due to conductors carrying current

### (a) Magnetic fields due to a straight wire carrying current

**Maxwell's right hand rule:**

This is used to find the direction of the field.

If one grasps the current carrying straight wire in the right hand with the thumb pointing in the direction of current, then the fingers curl pointing in the direction of the magnetic field.

#### 1. Field due to a straight wire carrying current

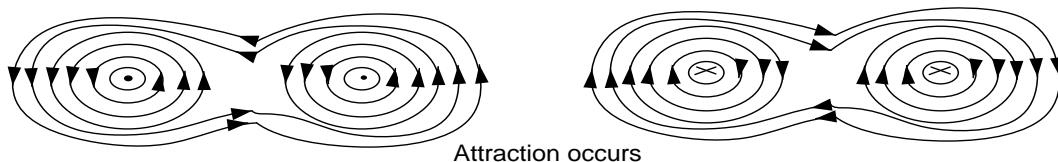
##### i) Upwards or out



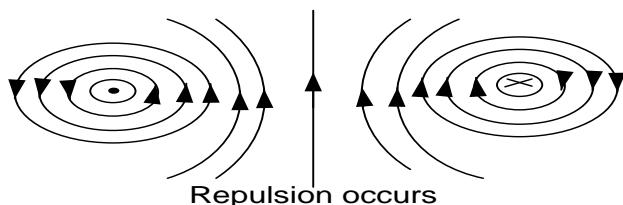
##### ii) Down or into



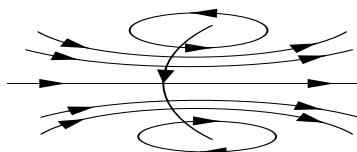
#### 2. Two wires carrying current in the same direction



#### 3. Two wires carrying current in opposite direction



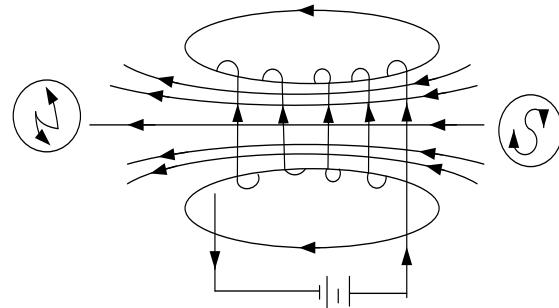
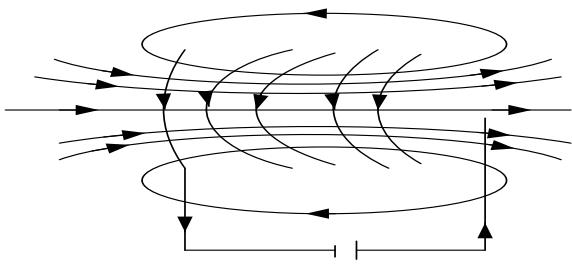
### (b) Magnetic field due to a current carrying circular coil



Magnetic fields near the center of the circular coil are uniform hence the magnetic field lines are nearly straight and parallel.

### (c) Magnetic fields due to a solenoid carrying current

**A solenoid can be viewed as consisting of many circular coils, wound very closely to each other.**

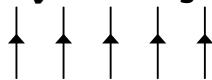


**Use right hand grip to determine direction of field. (fingers show direction of current; thumb direction)**

**In the middle of the solenoid, the magnetic field lines are parallel to the axis of the solenoid. At the ends of the solenoid, the lines diverge from the axis. The magnetic field due to a current carrying solenoid resembles that of a bar magnet. The polarities of the field are identified by looking at the ends of the solenoid. If current flow is clockwise, the end of the solenoid is South pole, and if anticlockwise then it is North pole.**

### **Earth's magnetic field**

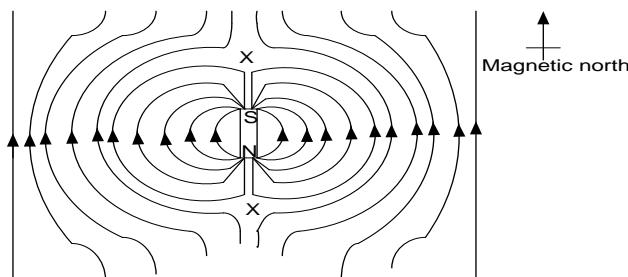
**They run from geographic south to geographic north**



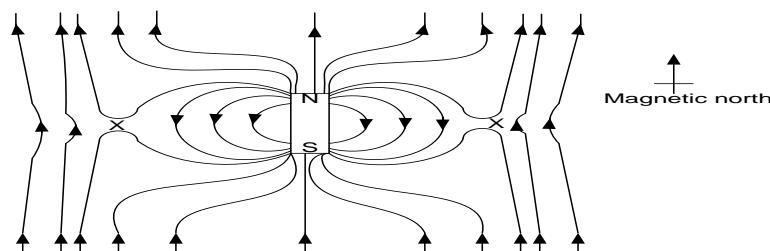
**This shows that the earth behaves like a magnet with the North Pole in the southern hemisphere and South Pole in the north hemisphere.**

**A bar magnet in earth's magnetic field (Combined magnetic field)**

- a) **A bar magnet with its north pole on the earth geographic south**



- b) **A bar with its north pole in the earth geographic south**



**X- Is the neutral point:**

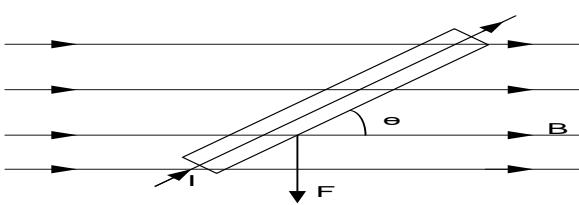
**Neutral point is defined as a point at which the resultant magnetic flux density is zero**

## Magnetic force due to a current carrying conductor in the magnetic field

**Electric currents cause magnetic fields around them, therefore when placed in a magnetic field the two magnetic fields interact and produce a force. The two forces can move wires and turn coils which carry electric current.**

**Factors affecting magnitude and direction of force**

- (i) Current ( $F \propto I$ ). Increase in current increases the force
- (ii) Length of wire in the field ( $F \propto L$ )
- (iii) Strength of magnet/magnetic flux density ( $F \propto B$ )
- (iv)  $\sin\theta$  Where  $\theta$  is the angle between the conductor and the magnetic field.



$$F \propto BIL\sin\theta$$

$F = kBIL\sin\theta$       **Where  $k$  = constant of rotation.**  
 **$k = 1$**

Therefore 
$$F = BIL\sin\theta$$

### Magnetic flux density B

This is the force acting on a 1m long conductor carrying current of 1A in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic field.

When  $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow F = BIL\sin 90^\circ$$

$$F = BIL$$

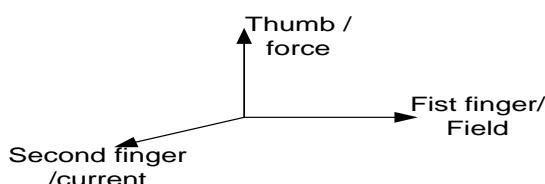
The unit of B is the **Tesla (T)**

### Definition

The **Tesla** is the magnetic flux density in a magnetic field when a force of 1N acts on a conductor of length 1m, carrying a current of 1A, in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic field.

The direction of the force can be predicted by Fleming's left hand rule.

It states, the thumb, the first finger and second finger are held at right angles with the First finger pointing in the direction of magnetic Field and seCond finger pointing in the direction of the Current, the Thumb gives the direction of the Thrust /force



### Examples

1. A conductor of length 10cm carrying a current of 5A is placed in magnetic field of flux density 0.2T. calculate the force on the conductor when placed;
  - (i) At right angle to the field
  - (ii) At  $30^\circ$  to the field
  - (iii) Parallel to the field

### Solution

$$F = BIL\sin\theta$$

$$F = 0.2 \times 5 \times 0.1 \times \sin 90^\circ$$

$$F = 0.1N$$

$$F = BIL\sin\theta$$

$$F = 0.2 \times 5 \times 0.1 \times \sin 30^\circ$$

$$F = 0.087N$$

$$F = BIL\sin\theta$$

$$F = 0.2 \times 5 \times 0.1 \times \sin 0^\circ$$

$$F = 0N$$

- 2. A horizontal wire carrying current of 4A lies in a vertical magnetic field of 0.03T. calculate the force on the wire per unit length**

**Solution**

$$F = BIL \sin\theta$$

$$\frac{F}{l} = 0.03 \times 4 \times \sin 90^\circ$$

$$F = 0.12 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

- 4. A straight horizontal rod of mass 140g and length 0.6m is placed in a uniform horizontal magnetic field 0.16T perpendicular to it. Calculate the current through the rod if the force acting on it just balances its weight.**

**Solution**

$$F = BIL \sin\theta$$

$$mg = BIL \sin 90^\circ$$

$$I = \frac{140 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.81}{0.16 \times 0.6 \times \sin 90^\circ}$$

$$I = 14.31 \text{ A}$$

- 5. A straight horizontal wire 5cm long weighing  $1.2 \text{ gm}^{-1}$  is placed perpendicularly to a uniform horizontal magnetic field of flux density 0.6T. if the resistance of the wire is  $3.8 \Omega \text{ m}^{-1}$ . Calculate the p.d that has to be applied between the ends of the wire to make it just self supporting.**

**Solution**

$$F = BIL \sin\theta$$

$$mg = BIL \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\left(\frac{m}{l}\right) g = BI$$

$$1.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.81 = 0.6 \times I$$

$$I = 0.01962 \text{ A}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$V = 0.01962 \times 3.8 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$V = 3.73 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

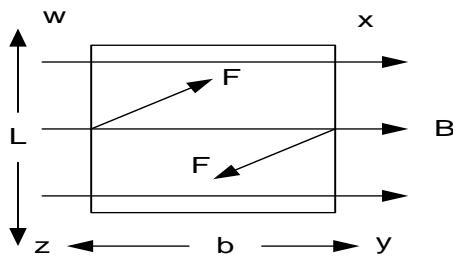
## TORQUE ON A CURRENT CARRYING COIL IN A UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD

**Torques is sometimes called moment of a couple**

**Torque is defined as the product of the force and the perpendicular distance**

**(i) Plane of coil parallel to field**

Consider a rectangular coil carrying a current  $I$ , in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$ . Suppose the plane of the coil is parallel to the magnetic field.



**Force on WZ =  $BINL$  (inwards)**

**Force on XY =  $BINL$  (outwards)**

❖ **Forces on WX and ZY cancel since they are equal and opposite**

❖ **Forces on XY and WZ constitute a couple of moment of a torque given by**

$$\tau = \text{force} \times \text{perpendicular distance}$$

$$\tau = (BILN) b$$

$$\boxed{\text{torque} = BINA \quad \text{where } Lb = A}$$

❖ **By Flemings left hand rule**

**Force on WX =  $BINb$  (upwards)**

**Force on ZY =  $BINb$  (downwards)**

### Examples

- 1. A circular coil of 20 turns each of radius 10 cm is suspended with its plane along uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.5T. find the initial torque on the coil when a current of 1.5A is passed through it.**

**Solution**

$$\text{torque} = BINA$$

$$\mid \tau = 0.5 \times 1.5 \times 20 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\mid \text{torque} = 4.71 \text{ Nm}$$

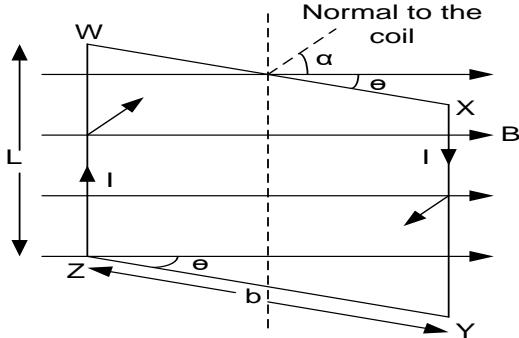
2. The coil in a certain galvanometer is rectangular with sides 4cm by 3cm and with 150 turns. Calculate the initial deflecting couple due to the current of 4mA if the magnetic flux density is 0.02T

**Solution**

$$\text{torque} = BINA \quad | \quad \tau = 0.02 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} \times 150 \times 4 \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \quad | \quad \text{torque} = 1.44 \times 10^{-5} \text{Nm}$$

### (ii) Plane of coil at angle $\theta$ to the field

Consider a rectangular coil carrying a current  $I$ , in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$ . Suppose the plane of the coil makes an angle  $\theta$  with the magnetic field.



**Force on ZY** =  $BINb \sin\theta$  (downwards)

**Force on WZ** =  $BIL$  (inwards)

**Force on WZ** =  $BIL$  (outwards)

❖ **Forces on WX and ZY cancel since they are equal and opposite**

❖ **Forces on XY and WZ constitute a couple of moment of a torque given by**

$$\tau = \text{force} \times \text{perpendicular distance}$$

$$\tau = (BIL N) b \cos\theta$$

$$\boxed{\text{torque} = BINACos\theta \text{ where } Lb = A}$$

### ❖ By Flemings left hand rule

**Force on WX** =  $BINb \sin\theta$  (upwards)

**Examples**

1. A vertical square coil of side 5 cm has 100 turns and carries a current of 1 A. Calculate the torque on the coil when it is placed in a horizontal magnetic field of flux density 0.2 T with its plane making an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the field

**Solution**

$$\text{torque} = BINAcos\theta$$

$$\tau = 0.2 \times 1 \times 100 \times 5 \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \cos 30$$

$$\text{torque} = 2.34 \text{Nm}$$

2. A vertical square coil of sides 15cm has 200 turns and carries a current of 2A, if the coil is placed in a horizontal magnetic field of flux density 0.3T with its plane making an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the field. Find the initial torque on the coil.

**Solution**

$$\text{torque} = BINAcos\theta$$

$$\tau = 0.3 \times 2 \times 200 \times 15 \times 15 \times 10^{-4} \cos 30$$

$$\text{torque} = 2.34 \text{Nm}$$

3. A vertical rectangular coil is suspended from the middle of its upper side with its plane parallel to the uniform horizontal magnetic field of 0.06T. The coil has 50 turns and the length of its vertical and horizontal sides are 4cm and 5cm respectively. Find the torque on the coil when the current of 4A is passed through it.

$$\text{torque} = BINAcos\theta$$

$$| \quad \tau = 0.06 \times 4 \times 50 \times 4 \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \cos 0$$

$$| \quad \text{torque} = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{Nm}$$

### Exercise

A circular coil of 10 turns each of radius 10 cm is suspended with its plane along a uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.1 T. Find the initial torque on the coil when a current of 1.0 A is passed through it.  $\text{An}(3.14 \times 10^{-2} \text{Nm})$

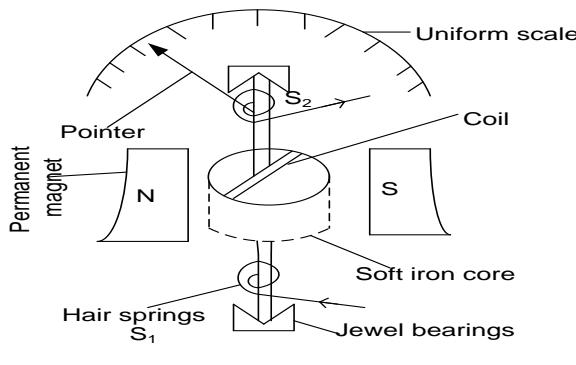
### Electromagnetic moment

**Electromagnetic moment of a current carrying coil is the product of the number of turns, the current in the coil and area of the coil**

**Electromagnetic moment is sometimes called magnetic moment of a current carrying coil or magnetic dipole moment of the coil**

$$\boxed{\text{Magnetic moment} = INA}$$

## Moving coil Galvanometer



- ❖ Current to be measured is allowed through hair spring  $S_1$ . The coil experiences a magnetic torque,  $\tau = BINA$
- ❖ The coil turns together with the pointer until it is stopped by the restoring torque of the hair springs,  $\tau = k\theta$
- ❖ At this point  $\tau = BINA = k\theta$   
 $\Rightarrow I = \frac{K}{BNA} \theta$   
 But  $\frac{K}{BNA}$  is constant, hence  $I \propto \theta$  (or scale is linear)

### Note

- (i) The two hair springs are wound in opposite direction so as to provide a restoring couple and they allow current to be measured to enter and leave
- (ii) The coil is put in soft iron cylinder which concentrates the magnetic flux radially in the annular space. For this reason, the magnetic flux density is constant and in the plane of the coil, hence force on the sides of the coil will be proportional to the current.
- (iii) A radial magnetic field is used to provide a linear scale in which the plane of the coil in all position remains parallel to the direction of the magnetic field.

### Example

A rectangular coil of 100 turns is suspended in uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.02T with the plane of the coil parallel to the field. The coil is 3 cm high and 2 cm wide. If a current of 50A through the coil causes a deflection 30°, calculate the torsional constant of the suspension.

### Solution

$$k\theta = BINA$$

$$k = \frac{0.02 \times 50 \times 100 \times 3 \times 2 \times 10^{-4}}{\left(\frac{30\pi}{180}\right)}$$

$$k = 0.115 \text{ Nmrad}^{-1}$$

## Sensitivity of the galvanometer

### (a) Current sensitivity $\left(\frac{\theta}{I}\right)$

Current sensitivity is the deflection per unit current

$$BINA = k\theta$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\theta}{I} = \frac{BNA}{k}}$$

Current sensitivity can be increased by

- i) Using a coil of large area
- ii) Increase the number of turns of the coil
- iii) Using a strong magnet to provide large magnetic flux density
- iv) Using very fine hair springs (Small torsional constant)

$$(b) \text{ voltage sensitivity } \left( \frac{\theta}{V} \right)$$

**Current sensitivity is the deflection per unit current**

$$BINA = k\theta$$

$$B \frac{V}{R} NA = k\theta$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\theta}{V} = \frac{BNA}{kR}}$$

### Conversion of galvanometer to an ammeter

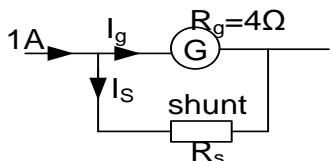
To convert a galvanometer to an ammeter, a low resistance called a shunt is connected in parallel with the galvanometer

Most of the current to be measured takes the path through the shunt and very small current through the galvanometer.

#### Examples

- A galvanometer of resistance  $4\Omega$  and full scale deflection (*f.s.d*)  $10mA$  is to be used for the purpose of measuring current to  $1.0A$ . Find the value of the shunt to be used.

**Solution**



**Current through galvanometer**  $I_g = 10mA$

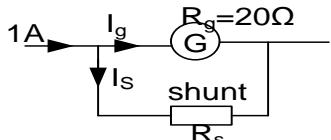
$$I_g = \frac{10}{1000} = 0.01A$$

**Current through shunt**  $I_s = 1 - 0.01$

$$I_s = 0.99A$$

- A galvanometer has a resistance of  $20\Omega$  and gives a full scale deflection for a current of  $2000\mu A$ . If the galvanometer is converted to an ammeter which can read up to  $1.0A$ . what is the size of the extra low resistance?

**Solution**



**Current through galvanometer**

$$I_g = 2000\mu A$$

$$I_g = \frac{2000}{1000000} = 0.002A$$

**Current through shunt**  $I_s = 1 - 0.002$

Since the shunt and galvanometer are in parallel, they have the same p.d

$$V_g = V_s$$

$$I_g R_g = I_s R_s$$

$$0.002 \times 20 = 0.998 \times R_s$$

$$R_s = \frac{0.002 \times 20}{0.998}$$

$$R_s = 0.04\Omega$$

- A moving coil galvanometer of internal resistance  $4\Omega$  gives a maximum deflection when a current of  $2mA$  flows through it. A shunt of resistance  $0.06$  is used to convert the galvanometer into an ammeter.

- Find the current through the shunt
- The maximum current that can be measured by the set up.

**Solution**

$$I_s = 0.998A$$

Since the shunt and galvanometer are in parallel, they have the same p.d

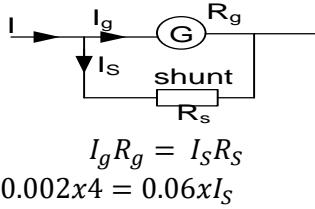
$$V_g = V_s$$

$$I_g R_g = I_s R_s$$

$$0.002 \times 4 = 0.998 \times R_s$$

$$R_s = \frac{0.002 \times 4}{0.998}$$

$$R_s = 0.04\Omega$$



$$I_s = \frac{0.002 \times 4}{0.06}$$

$$I_s = 0.133A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maximum current } I &= I_g + I_s \\
 &= 0.002 + 0.133 \\
 &= 0.135A
 \end{aligned}$$

### Conversion of a galvanometer to a voltmeter

Large p.d can be measured by placing a high resistance called multiplier in series with galvanometer.

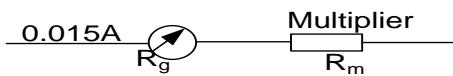


Same current passes through the galvanometer and multiplier

#### Example

How can you measure a p.d of up to 30V using a galvanometer of resistance  $10\Omega$  and f.s.d of  $15mA$ .

#### Solution



Maximum current through the galvanometer =  $0.015A$

Total p.d =  $V_g + V_m$

$$30 = I_g R_g + I_s R_m$$

$$30 = 0.015 \times 10 + 0.015 R_m$$

$$30 - 0.15 = 0.015 R_m$$

$$R_m = 1990\Omega$$

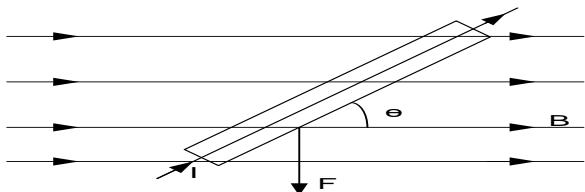
Galvanometer should be connected with a high resistance multiplier of  $1990\Omega$

#### Exercise

- Consider a full scale deflection when a current of  $15mA$  flow through it. If the resistance of the galvanometer is  $5\Omega$ , find the magnitude of the resistance (multiplier) to be used for it to measure a maximum p.d of  $15V$  [995Ω]
- A moving coil galvanometer has resistance of  $0.5\Omega$  and full scale deflection of  $2mA$ . How can it be adopted to read current to voltage  $10V$  [4999Ω]
- A moving coil galvanometer has resistance of  $0.5\Omega$  and full scale deflection of  $2mA$ . How can it be adopted to read current  $6A$  An[ $1.67 \times 10^{-4}\Omega$ ]
- Consider a moving coil galvanometer which has resistance of  $5\Omega$  and full scale deflection when a current of  $15mA$ . A suppose a maximum current of  $3A$  is to be measured using this galvanometer. What is the value of the shunt required [0.025Ω]
- A galvanometer of internal resistance of  $20\Omega$  and full scale deflection of  $5mA$ . How can it be modified for use as;
  - 1.0A ammeter
  - 100V voltmeter
 [ (i).  $1.05\Omega$  (ii).  $1980\Omega$  ]
- A millimeter has a full scale reading of  $0.01A$  and has resistance  $20\Omega$ . Show how a suitable resistor may be connected in order to use this instrument as a voltmeter reading up to  $10V$ . [980Ω]

## FORCE OF A CHARGE IN A MAGNETIC FIELD.

**Consider a wire of length  $l$ , carrying a current  $I$ , in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$ .**



The current  $I = neVA$  where  $n$  is the number of electrons per unit volume,  $A$  is the cross-sectional area,  $V$  is the drift velocity of electrons, and  $e$  is the electron charge.  
If the particles velocity is at right angles to  $B$ ,  $\theta = 90^\circ$

sectional area,  $V$  is the drift velocity of electrons, and  $e$  is the electron charge.

**The magnetic force on the wire  $F = BIL\sin\theta$**

**Hence  $F = B(neVA)L\sin\theta$**

**but  $nAl = N = \text{total number of electrons.}$**

$$F = BNev\sin\theta$$

**but  $Ne = \text{total charge} = q$**

**$F = Bqv\sin\theta$  force on any charged particle.**

**Force on one electron;  $F = BeV\sin\theta$**

**Hence  $F = Bqv$**

$$B = \frac{F}{qV}$$

### Definition

**Magnetic flux density  $B$  in a magnetic field, is the force acting on a charge of 1C, moving with a velocity of  $1\text{ms}^{-1}$ , at right angles to the magnetic field.**

### Example

1. An electron beam moving with velocity of  $100\text{m/s}$  passes through a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $0.04\text{T}$  which is perpendicular to the direction of the beam. Calculate the force on each electron

### Solution

$$F = BeV\sin\theta \quad | \quad F = 0.04 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 100 \sin 90^\circ \quad | \quad F = 6.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{N}$$

2. A metal rod of length  $50\text{cm}$  moves with a velocity of  $5\text{ms}^{-1}$  in a plane perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $0.05\text{T}$ . Find the

- (i) Magnetic force on the electron in the rod
- (ii) Electric field intensity in the rod
- (iii) Potential difference between the ends of the rod

### Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad F &= BeV \\ &= 0.05 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 5 \\ F &= 4.0 \times 10^{-20} \text{N} \end{aligned}$$

- ii) At steady state:

**Magnetic force = electric force**

$$4.0 \times 10^{-20} = Ee$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{4.0 \times 10^{-20}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \\ E &= 0.25 \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iii)} V = El$$

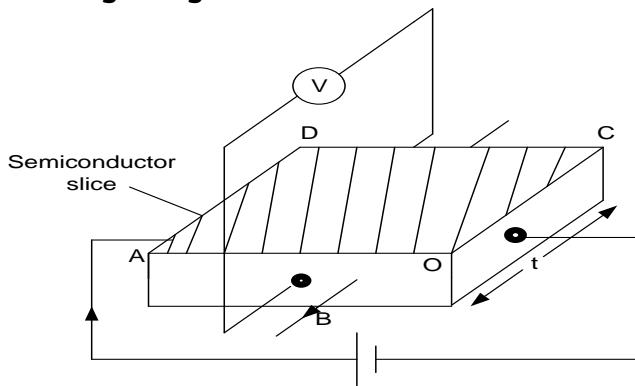
$$V = 0.25 \times 0.5$$

$$V = 0.125 \text{V}$$

## HALL EFFECTS

This is the setting up of an e.m.f transversely across a conductor when a perpendicular magnetic field is applied

A current carrying conductor in a magnetic field has a small potential difference across its sides at right angles to the field.



If the metal is placed in a magnetic field  $B$ , at right angles to the face ADCO of the slab and directed out of paper, a force  $BeV$  then acts on each electron in the direction from CD to AO. (Fleming's left hand rule)

Therefore electrons accumulate along the side AO of the metal making AO negatively

charged and DC positively charged. Hence a p.d or emf which opposes the electron flow is set up.

**Electric force = magnetic force.**

**A equilibrium:**  $Ee = BeV$

$$\frac{V_H}{d} e = BeV \text{ where } E = \frac{V_H}{d}$$

$$V_H = BVd$$

**But**

$$I = neVA$$

$$\therefore \text{Drift velocity, } V = \frac{I}{neA}$$

$$V_H = B \frac{I}{neA} d$$

**But**  $A = txd$ .

$$V_H = B \frac{I}{netd} d$$

$$V_H = \frac{BI}{net}$$

**V<sub>H</sub> – Hall voltage and t is thickness**

### Definition

**Hall voltage is the maximum p.d set up across a conductor when a perpendicular magnetic field is applied**

### Examples

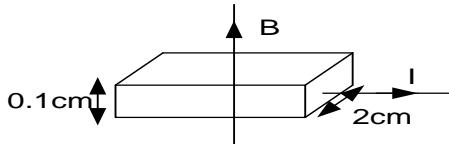
1. A metallic strip of width 2.5cm and thickness 0.5cm carries a current of 10A. When a magnetic is applied normally to the broad side of the strip, a hall voltage of 2mV develops. Find the magnetic flux density if the conduction electron density is  $6.0 \times 10^{28} m^{-3}$ .

**Solution**

$$V_H = \frac{BI}{net}$$

$$B = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 6.0 \times 10^{28} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.5 \times 10^{-2}}{10}$$

2. A metal strip 2cm wide and 0.1cm tick carries a current of 20A at right angles to a uniform magnetic field of flux density 2T. The hall voltage is  $4.27 \mu V$ .



### Calculate

- (i) the drift velocity of the electrons in the strip
- (ii) the density of charge carriers in the strip.

### Solution

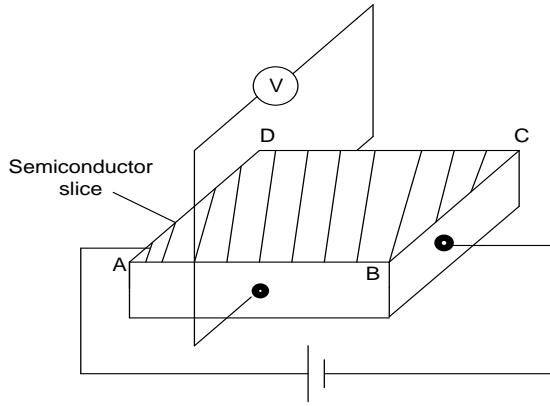
$$(i) \quad V_H = BVd$$

$$v = \frac{V_H}{Bd} = \frac{4.27 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.067 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$(ii) \quad V_H = \frac{BI}{net}$$

$$n = \frac{BI}{V_H et} = \frac{2 \times 20}{4.27 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-2}}$$

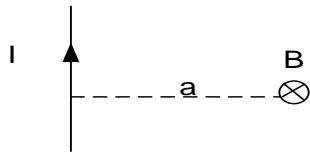
### Measurement of magnetic flux density using hall probe



- ❖ A semiconductor slice is connected across a source of d.c voltage and a voltmeter across the slice as shown above
- ❖ The slice is now placed in the test magnetic field such that the face ABCD is perpendicular to the field.
- ❖ The voltmeter reading  $V$  is noted. The slice is now placed into a magnetic field whose flux density  $B_o$  is known
- ❖ The voltmeter reading  $V_o$  is noted
- ❖ The test flux density is now calculated from  $B = \frac{B_o}{V_o}$

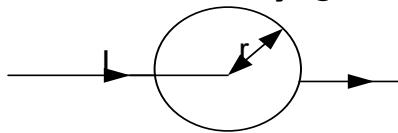
### MAGNETIC FLUX DENSITY OF CURRENT CARRYING CONDUCTORS

- (i) **Magnetic flux density at a point a distance  $r$  from a long straight wire carrying current,  $I$ .**



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \text{ where } \mu_0 \text{ is the permeability in free space. } (\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H m}^{-1})$$

- (ii) **Magnetic flux density at the center of a circular coil of  $N$  turns each of turns each of radius  $R$  and carrying a current  $I$ .**



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2R}$$

- (iii) **Magnetic flux density along the axis of a long solenoid of  $n$  turns per meter, each carrying a current  $I$ .**

$$B = \mu_0 n I \text{ or } B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{l}$$

Where  $N$  is the number of turns and  $l$  is the length of the solenoid.

**Note:**

$$\text{At either end of the coil } B = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2} \text{ or } B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2l}$$

### Examples

1. A solenoid of 2000 turns, 75cm long and carrying a current of 2.5A. Calculate the magnetic flux density at;

- (ii) Center of the solenoid
- (iii) End solenoid

**Solution**

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 2.5}{0.75}$$

$$B = 8.38 \times 10^{-3} T$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2l}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 2.5}{2 \times 0.75}$$

$$B = 4.19 \times 10^{-3} T$$

2. A small circular coil of 10 turns and mean radius 2.5 cm is mounted at the centre of a long solenoid of 750 turns per metre with its axis at right angles to the axis of the solenoid.. If the current in the solenoid is 2.0A, Calculate:-

- (i) The magnetic flux density inside the solenoid.  
(ii) The initial torque on the circular coil when a current of 1.0A is passed through it.

**Solution**

(i)  $B = \mu_0 nI$   
 $B = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 750 \times 20$   
 $= 1.88 \times 10^{-3} T$

(ii)  $\tau = BINA$   
 $= 1.88 \times 10^{-3} \times \pi \times (0.025)^2 \times 10 \times 1$   
 $= 3.7 \times 10^{-5} Nm$

3. A solenoid of 2000 turns, 40cm long and resistance of  $16\Omega$  is connected to a 20V supply. Calculate the magnetic flux density at;

- (i) The midpoint of the axis of solenoid  
(ii) At the end of the solenoid

**Solution**

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NV}{l R} \text{ where } I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 20}{0.4 \times 16}$$

$$B = 7.9 \times 10^{-3} T$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2l}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NV}{2l R} \text{ where } I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 20}{2 \times 0.4 \times 16}$$

$$B = 3.93 \times 10^{-3} T$$

4. A rectangular coil of 12 turns and dimensions 5 cm by 3 cm is suspended inside a long solenoid of 1200 turns per meter so that its plane lies along the axis of the solenoid. The coil is connected in series with the solenoid. If a current of 3.0A through the coil causes a deflection  $40^\circ$ , calculate the torsional constant of the suspension.

**Solution**

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

$$B = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1200 \times 3$$

$$B = 4.52 \times 10^{-3} T$$

$$k\theta = BINA$$

$$k = \frac{4.52 \times 10^{-3} \times 3 \times 12 \times 5 \times 3 \times 10^{-4}}{\left(\frac{40\pi}{180}\right)}$$

$$k = 3.50 \times 10^{-4} Nmrad^{-1}$$

5. A fine wire of length 157.0m is wound into a solenoid of diameter 5.0cm and length 25cm. If a current of 2.0A passes through the coil, find the magnetic flux density at the end of the solenoid.

**Solution**

$$\text{circumference} \times \text{number of turns} = \text{length}$$

$$\pi d x N = 157$$

$$3.14 \times 0.05 \times N = 157$$

$$N = 1000 \text{ turns}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2l}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1000 \times 2.0}{2 \times 0.25}$$

$$B = 5.03 \times 10^{-3} T$$

6. A current of 1.0A flows in a long solenoid o 1000 turns per meter. If the solenoid has a mean diameter of 80cm, find the magnetic flux linkage on one meter length of the solenoid.

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l}$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1000 \times 1}{1}$$

$$B = 1.275 \times 10^{-3} T$$

$$\Phi = NAB \cos \alpha \theta$$

$$\Phi = 1000 \times (40 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times \pi \times 1.275 \times 10^{-3} \times 1$$

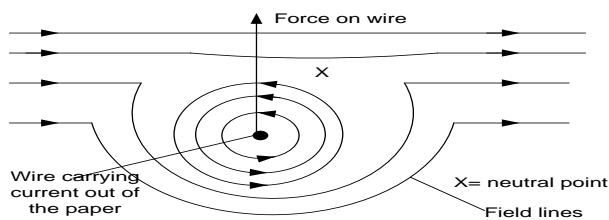
$$\Phi = 0.6317 Wb$$

### Exercise

1. A copper wire of length 7.85 m is wound into a circular coil of radius 5cm. A current of 2A is passed through the coil. Calculate the magnetic flux density at the centre of the coil

### Magnetic force in a current carrying straight conductor

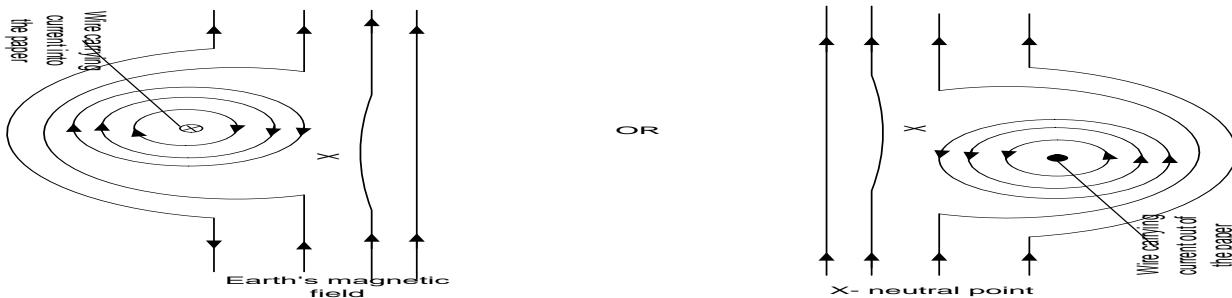
Explain why a current carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field experiences a force



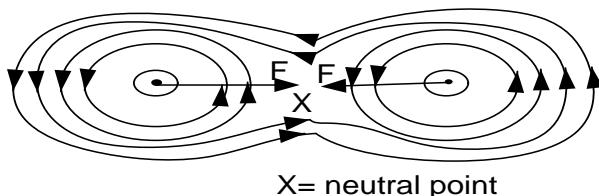
- ❖ Current in the wire produces a magnetic field around the wire.
- ❖ The external magnetic field interacts with the field due to the current.
- ❖ The resultant magnetic field is stronger below the wire than above .
- ❖ The force due to the resultant magnetic field acts on the wire

Consider a single straight wire carrying current at right angles to a uniform magnetic field.

### Magnetic field patterns due to a straight wire carrying current in the earth's magnetic field

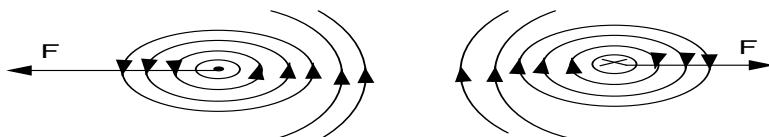


### Magnetic field due to two straight wires carrying current in the same direction



A force on each wire acts from a region of strong field hence straight parallel wires carrying current to the same direction attract i.e. "like currents attract"

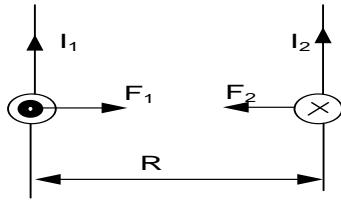
### Magnetic field due to straight wires carrying current in the opposite direction



Straight parallel wires carrying current to the opposite direction repel.

## MAGNITUDE OF THE FORCE BETWEEN TWO WIRES CARRYING CURRENT.

Consider like currents.



The magnetic flux density  $B_2$  due to current  $I_2$  is given by  $B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a}$

The force per unit length  $F$ , on wire 1 due to current  $I_2$  is given by  $F_1 = B_2 I_1 L = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 L}{2\pi a}$

The magnetic flux density  $B$ , due to current  $I$ , is given by  $B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi a}$

The force per unit length  $F_2$  on wire 2 due to current  $I_2$  is given by  $F_2 = B_1 I_2 L = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 L}{2\pi a}$

Hence  $F_1 = F_2 = F = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 L}{2\pi a}$

If  $I_1 = I_2 = 1\text{A}$ ,  $d = 1\text{m}$ ,

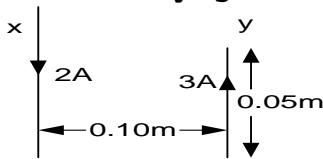
then  $F = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi} = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N m}^{-1}$

### Definition

The ampere is the current which when flowing in each of the two infinitely long parallel wires of negligible cross section area separated by 1m in a vacuum, produce a force of  $2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N m}^{-1}$  on each other.

### Examples

- A long straight conductor X carrying a current of 2A is placed parallel to a short conductor, y of length 0.05m carrying a current of 3A as shown below



The two conductors are 0.10m apart. Calculate the;

- (i) The flux density due to x on y
- (ii) The approximate force on y
- (iii) At what point between the wire is the magnetic flux density zero

Solution

$$(i) B_x = \frac{\mu_0 I_x}{2\pi a}$$

$$B_x = \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} \times 2}{2\pi x 0.1}$$

$$B_x = 4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

- (ii) Force on y is due to field of x

$$F_y = B_x I_y l_y$$

$$F_y = 4.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 0.05$$

$$(iii) F_y = 6.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}$$

$$B_x = B_y$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 x 2}{2\pi x} = \frac{\mu_0 x 3}{2\pi(0.1 - x)}$$

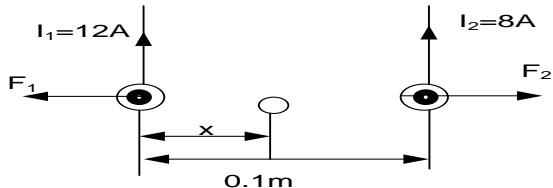
$$x = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

The flux is zero at a distance of 0.04m from conductor x

- (i) Sketch the magnetic field due to two long parallel conductors carrying respective currents of 12A and 8A in the same direction.

- (ii) If the wires are 10cm apart, find where a third parallel wire also carrying a current must be placed so that the force it experiences is zero.

Solution



**F<sub>1</sub>** is force exerted on wire due to current 12A, **F<sub>2</sub>** is force exerted on wire due to current of 8A.

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= B_2 \\ \frac{\mu_0 \times 12}{2\pi x} &= \frac{\mu_0 \times 8}{2\pi(0.1 - x)} \\ x &= 0.06m \end{aligned}$$

Let the third wire carry current I and be x m from wire carrying a current of 12A.

3. A wire carrying a current of 2.4 A is placed inside a long solenoid of 2000 turns per meter as shown below



Part of the wire xy of length 1.1m experiences a force of 0.03N. Find the;

- (i) Current flowing through the solenoid  
(ii) Force on an electron which moves on the wire with the speed of  $10.6\text{ms}^{-1}$

Solution

- (i) Force on wire is due to field on the solenoid

$$\begin{aligned} F_w &= B_s I_w l_w \\ F_w &= \mu_0 n I_s I_w L_w \\ 0.03 &= \frac{I_s}{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 2000 x 2.4 x 1.1} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_s = 4.52A$$

- (ii)  $F = BeV$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \mu_0 n I_s eV \\ &= 4\pi x 10^{-7} x 2000 x 4.52 x 1.6 x 10^{-19} x 10.6 \\ F &= 2x10^{-20}N \end{aligned}$$

4. Two long thin parallel wires A and B carry currents of 5A and 2A respectively in opposite direction. If the wires are separated by a distance of 2.5cm in a vacuum. Calculate the force exerted by wire B on 1m of wire A

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 L}{2\pi a}$$

$$F = \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 5 x 2 x 1}{2\pi x 2.5 x 10^{-2}}$$

$$F = 8x10^{-5}N$$

5. Two parallel wires each of length 75cm are placed 1.0cm apart. When the same current is passed through the wires, a force of  $5.0 \times 10^{-5}\text{N}$  develops between the wires. Find the magnitude of the current.

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 L}{2\pi a}$$

$$5x10^{-5} = \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x I^2 x 0.75}{2\pi x 0.1}$$

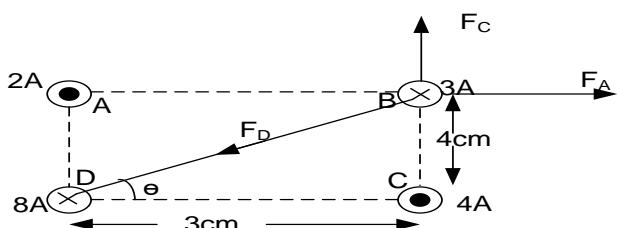
$$I = 5.77A$$

6.



Find the resultant force on B

Solution

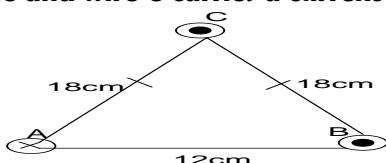


$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{4}{3} \\ \theta &= 53.13^\circ \\ x &= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ cm} \\ F &= \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 l}{2\pi a} \\ F_A &= \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 2 x 3}{2\pi x 3 x 10^{-2}} = 4x10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1} (\rightarrow) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_C &= \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 4 x 3}{2\pi x 4 x 10^{-2}} = 6x10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1} (\uparrow) \\ F_D &= \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 8 x 3}{2\pi x 5 x 10^{-2}} = 9.6x10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1} \\ F_R &= \begin{pmatrix} 4x10^{-5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6x10^{-5} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} -9.6x10^{-5} \cos 53.13 \\ -9.6x10^{-5} \sin 53.13 \end{pmatrix} \\ F_R &= \begin{pmatrix} -1.76x10^{-5} \\ -1.68x10^{-5} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

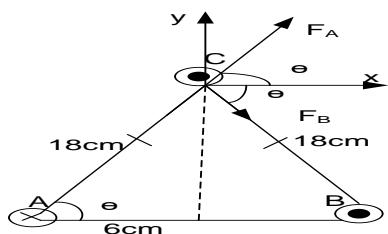
$$\begin{aligned} |F_R| &= \sqrt{(-1.76x10^{-5})^2 + (-1.68x10^{-5})^2} \\ |F_R| &= 2.433x10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{1.68x10^{-5}}{1.76x10^{-5}} \\ \alpha &= 43.67^\circ \quad \text{to the horizontal} \end{aligned}$$

7. A, B and C are long thin wires arranged so that their centers lie at the corners of an isosceles triangle. Wire A carries a current of 9.0A into the page, wire B carries a current of 9.0A out of the page and wire C carries a current of 3.0A out of the page



**Find the net force on C**

**Solution**

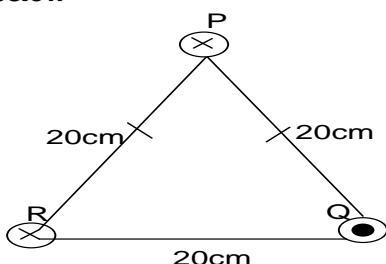


$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{6}{18} \\ \theta &= 70.53^\circ \\ F &= \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 l}{2\pi a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_A &= \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 9 x 3}{2\pi x 18 x 10^{-2}} = 3x10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1} \\ F_B &= \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 9 x 3}{2\pi x 18 x 10^{-2}} = 3x10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1} \\ F_R &= \begin{pmatrix} 3x10^{-5} \cos 70.53 \\ 3x10^{-5} \sin 70.53 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3x10^{-5} \cos 70.53 \\ -3x10^{-5} \sin 70.53 \end{pmatrix} \\ F_R &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

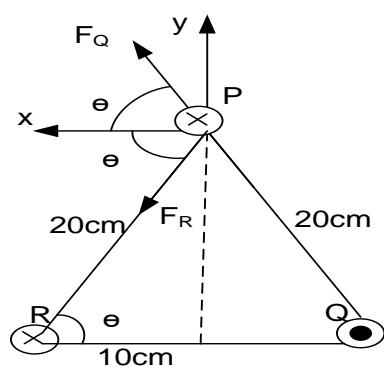
$$\begin{aligned} |F_R| &= \sqrt{(0x10^{-5})^2 + (0x10^{-5})^2} \\ |F_R| &= 0 \text{ Nm}^{-1} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{0}{2x10^{-5}} \\ \alpha &= 0^\circ \quad \text{to the horizontal} \end{aligned}$$

8. Three conductors P, Q and R carrying currents 3A, 6A and 8A respectively are arranged as shown below



**Find the net force on C**

### Solution

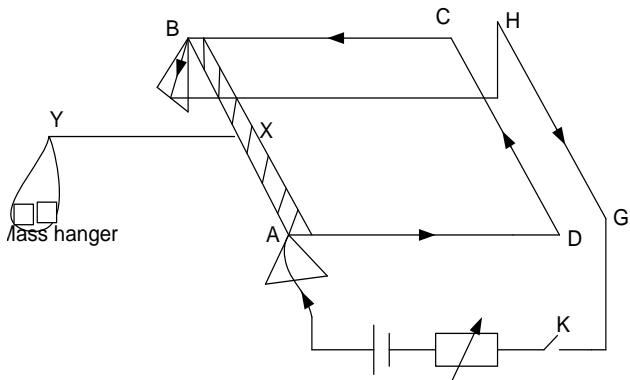


$$\cos\theta = \frac{10}{20}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

**A, B and C are long thin wires arranged so that their centers lie at the corners of an isosceles triangle**

### ABSOLUTE MEASUREMENT OF CURRENT USING THE CURRENT BALANCE



- Current is passed through a conducting frame ABCD which is pivoted about AB. The same current flows in opposite direction through wire HG parallel and close to arm CD of the frame

direction through wire HG parallel and close to arm CD of the frame

- When the current content flows, CD is repelled downwards. Masses are placed in the scale pan at Y to restore a horizontal balance.
- Since  $\overline{XY}$  is equal to  $\overline{BC}$  at balance, the force of repulsion is equal to the magnitude of weight placed at Y

$$\text{Hence } mg = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 L}{2\pi R}$$

- Current flowing I can be obtained from

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Rmg}{2\pi 10^{-7}l}\right)} \text{ where } l \text{ is the length of the parallel wire and } R \text{ is the separation when the frame is horizontal}$$

#### Advantage over ordinary pointer ammeter

- it gives an accurate method because it involves measurement of fundamental quantities of length and mass.

#### Disadvantages

- It is not portable
- It doesn't give direct readings and requires a skilled person.

#### Examples

1. A rectangular wire WXYZ is balanced horizontally so that the length XY is at the center at a circular coil of 500 turns of mean radius 10cm. Then a current I is passed through XY and the circular coil, a rider of mass  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  kg has to be placed at a distance of 9.0cm from WZ to restore balance.

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1 l}{2\pi a}$$

$$F_R = \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 8 x 3}{2\pi x 20 x 10^{-2}} = 2.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$F_Q = \frac{4\pi x 10^{-7} x 6 x 3}{2\pi x 20 x 10^{-2}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$F_P = (-2.4 \times 10^{-5} \cos 60) + (-1.8 \times 10^{-5} \cos 60)$$

$$F_P = (-2.4 \times 10^{-5} \sin 60) + (1.8 \times 10^{-5} \sin 60)$$

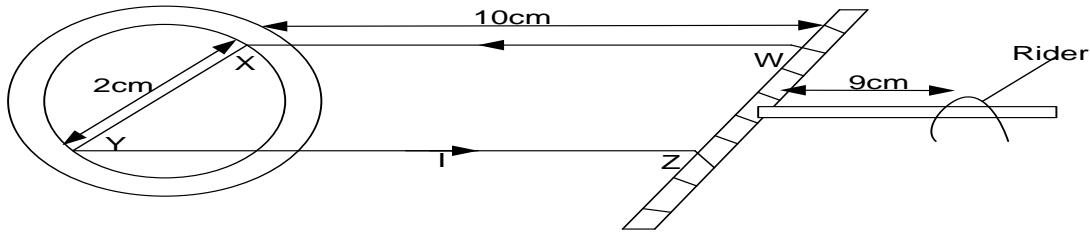
$$F_R = \begin{pmatrix} -2.1 \times 10^{-5} \\ -0.52 \times 10^{-5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|F_P| = \sqrt{(-2.1 \times 10^{-5})^2 + (-0.52 \times 10^{-5})^2}$$

$$|F_P| = 2.163 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{0.52 \times 10^{-5}}{2.1 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\alpha = 13.91^\circ \quad \text{to the horizontal}$$



**Find the value of I.**

**Solution**

**Taking moments about WZ.**

$$Fx10 \times 10^{-2} = mgx0.09$$

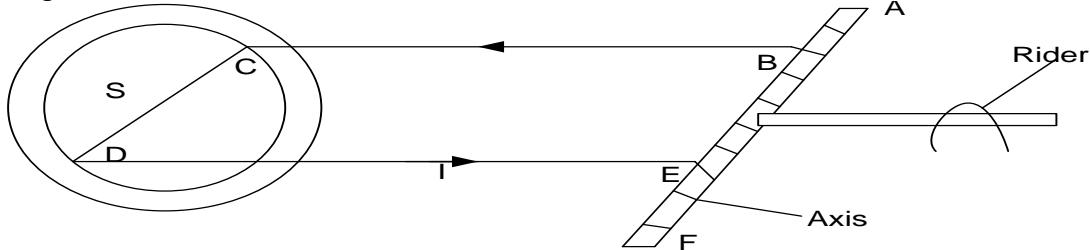
$$\text{But } F = BIl \quad \text{and } B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{\mu_0 I^2 NL}{2R} \times 10 \times 10^{-2} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \times 9.81 \times 0.09$$

$$I = \sqrt{\left( \frac{5 \times 10^{-4} \times 9.81 \times 0.09 \times 2 \times 0.1}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 500 \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} \right)}$$

$$I = 8.38A$$

2. The figure below shows a simple form of a current balance. The long solenoid, s which has 2000 turns per meter is in series with a horizontal rectangular copper loop ABCDEF where BC = 10cm and CD = 3cm. The loop which is freely pivoted on the axis AF goes well inside the solenoid and C is perpendicular to the axis of the solenoid. When a current I is switched on, a rider of mass 0.2g placed 5cm from the axis is needed to restore equilibrium.



**Find the value of I.**

**Solution**

**Taking moments about WZ.**

$$Fx10 \times 10^{-2} = mgx0.05$$

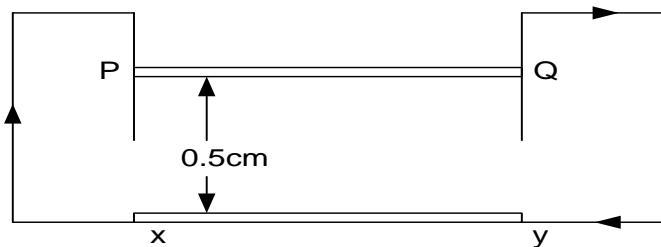
$$\text{But } F = BIl \quad \text{and } B = \mu_0 nI$$

$$\mu_0 I^2 n L x 10 \times 10^{-2} = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.81 \times 0.05$$

$$I = \sqrt{\left( \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.81 \times 0.05}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 3 \times 10^{-2} \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} \right)}$$

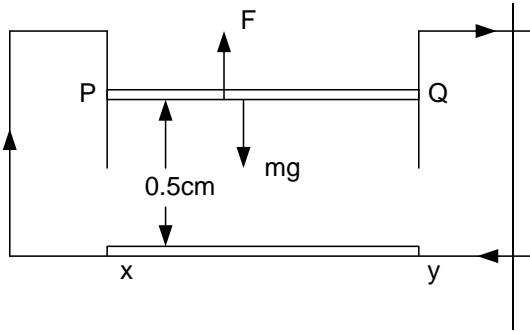
$$I = 3.65A$$

3. Two thin horizontal rods, xy and PQ each 1.0m in length carrying currents of equal magnitudes and are connected so that PQ is located 0.5cm above xy. The lower rod is fixed while the upper rod is kept in equilibrium by magnetic repulsion. The mass of each rod is  $1.0 \times 10^{-2} kg$



**What is the magnitude of the current in each rod and state whether the currents are attractive or repulsive?**

**Solution**

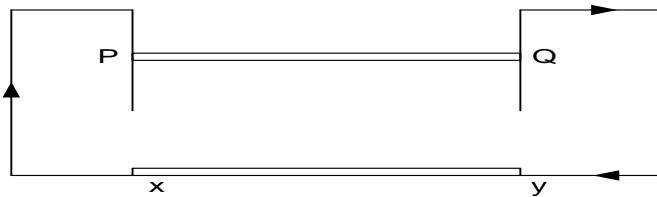


**At equilibrium**  $F = mg$   
**But**  $F = BIL$       **and**  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$   
**Hence**  $\frac{\mu_0 I^2 L}{2\pi a} = mg$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{(2\pi \times 0.5 \times 10^{-2} \times 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \times 9.81)}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1.0}}$$

$$I = 49.5A$$

4. A wire  $xy$  rests on a horizontal non conducting table and another wire  $PQ$  of length  $12.0\text{cm}$  is free to move vertically in guides at the end  $P$  and  $Q$  above  $xy$  as shown below.

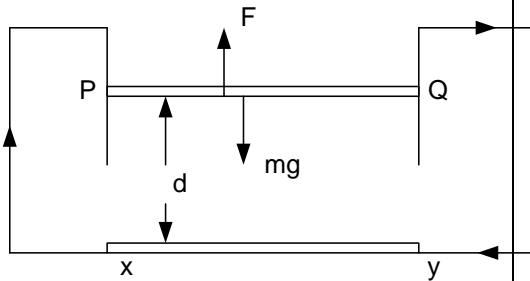


The mass per unit length of  $PQ$   $3mg\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . A current of  $3.6\text{A}$  through the wires was enough to maintain the  $PQ$  at the distance  $d\text{cm}$  from  $xy$ .

- (i) Calculate the distance of separation,  $d$

- (ii) Find the magnetic flux density due to  $PQ$  on  $xy$

**Solution**



density due to  $PQ$  on  $xy$

$$d = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi g} \left( \frac{L}{m} \right)$$

$$\frac{m}{l} = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg cm}^{-1} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{10^{-2}} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{m}{l} = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$$

$$d = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times (3.6)^2}{2\pi \times 9.8} \left( \frac{1}{3 \times 10^{-4}} \right)$$

$$d = 8.82 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

**At equilibrium**  $F = mg$

**But**  $F = BIL$       **and**  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d}$

**Hence**  $\frac{\mu_0 I^2 L}{2\pi d} = mg$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3.6}{2\pi \times 8.82 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$B = 8.17 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$$

### Exercise

1. The coil of a galvanometer is  $0.02\text{m}$  by  $0.08\text{m}$ . It consists of  $200$  turns of wire and is in a magnetic field of  $0.2\text{T}$ . The restoring torque constant of the suspension is  $1 \times 10^{-5}\text{Nm}$  per degree. Assuming the magnetic field is radial.

- (i) What is the maximum current that can be measured by the galvanometer if the scale accommodates a  $45^\circ$  deflection?

- (ii) What is the smallest current that can be detected if the minimum observed deflection of  $0.1^\circ$  An ( $7.03 \times 10^{-3}\text{A}, 1.56 \times 10^{-5}\text{A}$ )

2. A moving coil galvanometer has the following characteristics.

- Number of turns =  $80$
- Area of the coil =  $50\text{mm}^2$
- Flux density of the radial field =  $0.2\text{T}$ .

▪ **Torsional constant of the suspension wire** =  $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Nm rad}^{-1}$

▪ **Resistance of the coil** =  $20\Omega$

**Calculate the angular deflection provided by**

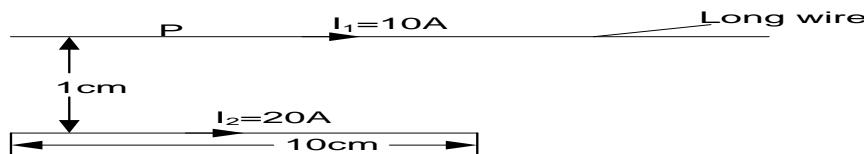
- (i) a current of  $0.01\text{mA}$ . An ( $1.6\text{rad}$ )
- (ii) a p.d of  $0.01\text{mV}$ . An ( $0.08\text{rad}$ )

3. A flat circular coil of 50 turns of mean diameter 40cm is in a fixed vertical plane and has a current of 5A flowing through it. A small coil 1cm square and having 120 turns is suspended at the center of the circular coil in a vertical plane at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to that of the larger coil. Calculate the torque that would act on the small coil when it carries a current of 2mA. An ( $9.42 \times 10^{-9}$ )
4. A square coil of side 1.2cm and with 20 turns of fine wire is mounted centrally inside and with its plane parallel to the axis of the long solenoid which has 50 turns per cm. The current in the coil is 70mA and the current in the solenoid is 6.2A.

**Find**

- (i) the magnetic flux density inside the coil
- (ii) the torque on the square coil

5. Two parallel wires P and Q are placed 1.0cm apart and carrying current 10A and 20A respectively in the same direction. If wire Q is 10cm long, find the magnitude of the magnetic force acting on it. An( $4.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$ )
6. Two parallel wires carrying currents of 5A and 3A respectively are 10cm apart. If the wire carrying current of 5A is 50cm long, find the force exerted on it. An( $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$ )
7. Two thin, long parallel wires A and B carry currents of 5A and 2A respectively in opposite directions. If the wires are separated by a distance of 2.5 cm in a vacuum, calculate the force exerted by wire B on 1 m of wire A. An( $8.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$ )
8. Two parallel wires each of length 75 cm are placed 1.0 cm apart. When the same current is passed through the wires, a force of  $50 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$  develops between the wires. Find the magnitude of the current
9. Two long parallel wires X and Y are separately by 8cm in a vacuum. The wires carry currents of 10A and 5A respectively in the same direction. At what points between the wires is the magnetic flux density zero?
10. The diagram below shows two parallel wires P and Q placed 1cm apart and carrying currents of 10A and 20A respectively in the same direction.



If wire Q is 10 cm long, find the magnetic force acting on it. An( $4.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$ )

## ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION

**When a conductor wire moves across a magnetic field such that it cuts the magnetic field lines, an *emf / current* is induced in the wire. This process is called electromagnetic induction.**

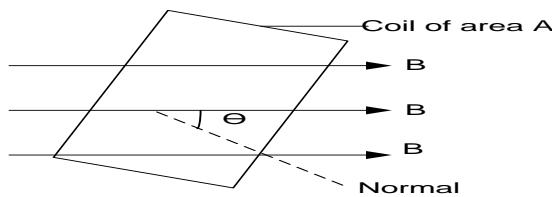
### Definition

**Electromagnetic induction is a process of generating an *emf / current* is induced in a conductor when flux linking it changes.**

## MAGNETIC FLUX ( $\Phi$ )

**Magnetic flux is the product of the magnetic flux density  $B$  and projection of the area normal to the magnetic field.**

**Consider an area  $A$ , the normal of which makes an angle  $\theta$  with the uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$ .**



**The component of  $B$  along the normal to the area is  $B\cos\theta$  .**

**The magnetic flux through the area,  $\Phi = AB\cos\theta$**

**For  $N$  turns of the coil, total flux/(magnetic flux linkage)  $\boxed{\Phi = NAB\cos\theta}$**

**If the magnetic field is perpendicular to the area  $A$ , then  $\theta = 0$  magnetic flux  $\Phi = AB\cos\theta$  ,**

**Thus  $\Phi = AB$**

**The unit of magnetic flux is the *Weber (Wb)*.**

### Definition

**Weber: is the flux linking a circuit when the induced e.m.f is 1V and the flux is uniformly reduced to zero in one second**

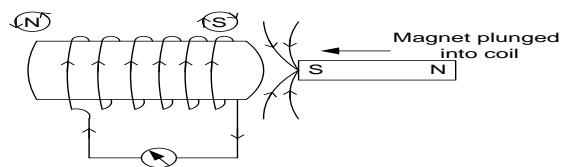
## LAWS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION

### Lenz's law:

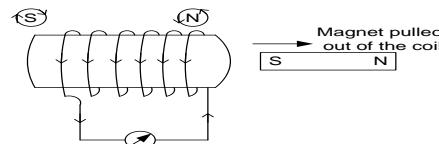
**The induced *emf* acts in such a direction as to oppose the change in the flux causing it.**

### Illustration of Lenz's law

- ❖ When a magnet is suddenly pushed with its south pole towards a coil connected on a galvanometer, the galvanometer shows a deflection showing that current has been induced in the coil.



- ❖ On removal of the magnet from the coil, the galvanometer again deflects but in opposite direction.

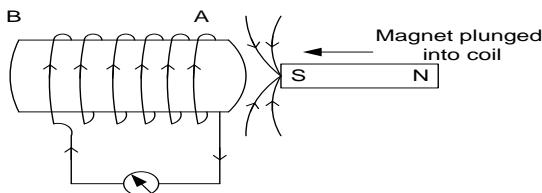


### Note

**If both the magnet and coil are stationary, the galvanometer gives no deflection because there is no change in the magnetic flux.**

**Likewise no deflection when the magnet and coil move with the same speed and same direction.**

## Lenz's law and conservation of energy



- When a magnet is suddenly pushed into a coil, current is induced in the coil and flows

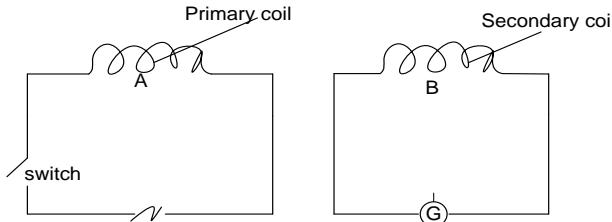
**Faraday's law:** It states that the magnitude of induced *emf* in a conductor is directly proportional to the rate of change of magnetic flux linking it.

$$E \propto \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$E = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

For  $N$  turns of the coil

Demonstration of Faraday's experiments



- As the switch K is closed, G shows a sudden temporary deflection showing that current is induced in a secondary coil. This is because the current in the primary coil increases from zero to a certain steady value, increasing the

in such a direction that makes A a south pole.

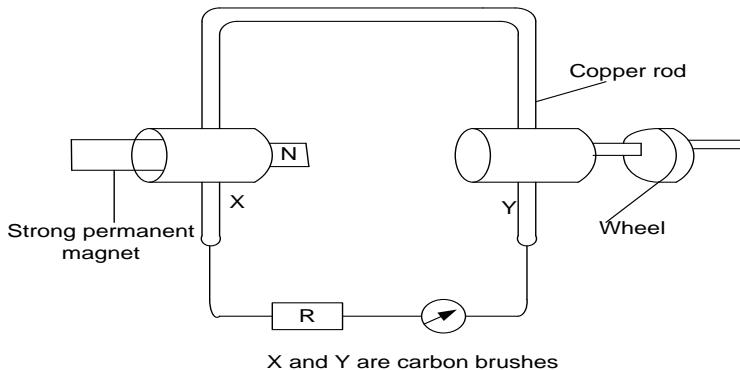
- So work done by the external agent in moving the magnet and cause current to flow is the one converted to electrical energy, heat in the circuit and mechanical energy which deflects the pointer hence energy is conserved.

$$E = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

magnetic field and hence the number of field lines through the secondary.

- When K remains closed, G indicates no deflection, no emf is induced when the magnetic field lines through the secondary remain constant. As K is opened, G shows a sudden temporary deflection in the opposite direction. This is because the decrease in the primary current causes the field lines through the secondary to decrease. Therefore G only deflects when the current in the primary is changing and hence the magnetic flux through the secondary is changing.

**Experiment to show that emf is directly proportional to the rate of change of magnetic flux.(verification of faradays' law)**



- A copper rod which can be rotated round the north pole of a permanent magnet is connected as shown above
- The wheel is turned steadily until the deflection of the galvanometer is constant.
- The time, t for N revolutions is measured and the number of revolutions per second is determined from  $n = \frac{N}{t}$
- Note the deflection  $\theta$  of the galvanometer.
- Repeat the experiment for different speeds of rotation of the wheel and the corresponding values of  $\theta$  and n are recorded

- A graph of  $\theta$  against  $n$  is plotted and it is a straight line through the origin.
- It implies  $\theta \propto n$  and since  $\theta \propto e.m.f$  induced and  $n \propto$  speed of rotation of the rod

- Then e.m.f induced  $\propto$  rate of change of magnetic flux

**Factors which affect magnitude of the induced emf/current**

- Number of turns of the coil. Many turns give a large current
- Strength of the magnetic field. Using a stronger magnet increases the induced emf
- Speed at which the magnet moves. At a high speed the deflection is high.

### Examples

- A narrow coil of 60 turns and area  $8\text{cm}^2$  is placed in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$  of  $0.4\text{T}$  so that the flux links the turns normally. If the flux is reduced to zero in  $0.25\text{s}$ , find;
  - Initial flux through the coil
  - Initial flux linkage
  - Induced e.m.f

#### Solution

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(i)} \quad \Phi &= AB \\ &\Phi = 0.4x8x10^{-4} \\ &\Phi = 3.2x10^{-4}\text{Wb} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad \Phi &= NAB\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= 60x0.4x8x10^{-4} \\ &\Phi = 1.92x10^{-2}\text{Wb} \\ \text{(iii)} \quad E &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}E &= -60 \left( \frac{0 - 3.2x10^{-4}}{0.25} \right) \\ E &= 7.68x10^{-2}\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

- An air cored long solenoid of 500 circular turns per metre and radius  $8.0\text{ cm}$  has a secondary coil of 20 turns tightly wound round its middle. The current in the solenoid is  $2.0\text{ A}$ . Find the e.m.f induced in the coil when the current in the solenoid is reduced to zero in  $10^{-2}\text{ s}$ .

#### Solution

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= AB \\ B &= \mu_0 nI \quad \text{and } \pi r^2 \\ \Phi &= A\mu_0 nI \\ \Phi &= 4\pi x 10^{-7} x 500 x 2 x \pi x (8x10^{-2})^2 \\ \Phi &= 2.53x10^{-5}\text{Wb}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}E &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \\ E &= -20 \left( \frac{0 - 2.53x10^{-5}}{10^{-2}} \right) \\ E &= 5.1x10^{-2}\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

- A circular coil of 60 turns and area  $6\text{cm}^2$  is placed in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$  of  $0.02\text{T}$  so that the flux links the turns normally.

- Calculate the average induced e.m.f in the coil, if it is removed completely from the field in  $0.7\text{s}$ .
- If the same coil is rotated about an axis through its middle so that it turns through  $30^\circ$  in  $0.4\text{s}$  in the field  $B$ , find the average induced e.m.f

#### Solution

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(i)} \quad E &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -N \left( \frac{0 - AB}{t} \right) \\ E &= -60 \left( \frac{0 - 0.02x6x10^{-4}}{0.7} \right) \\ E &= 1.03x10^{-3}\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(ii)} \quad E &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -N \left( \frac{AB\cos\theta - AB}{t} \right) \\ E &= -60 \left( \frac{0.02x6x10^{-4}\cos30 - 0.02x6x10^{-4}}{0.4} \right) \\ E &= 2.41x10^{-4}\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

- A flat coil of 100 turns and area  $0.2\text{m}^2$  is placed in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$  of  $0.01\text{T}$  so that the flux links the turns normally. If the coil is rotated about an axis so that it turns through  $60^\circ$  in  $2\text{s}$ , find;

- Initial flux linkage through the coil
- the average induced e.m.f

#### Solution

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(i)} \quad \Phi &= NAB \\ \Phi &= 100x0.2x0.01\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = 0.2\text{Wb}$$

$$(ii) E = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -N \left( \frac{AB \cos\theta - AB}{t} \right)$$

$$E = -100 \left( \frac{0.2 \times 0.01 \cos 60 - 0.2 \times 0.01}{2} \right)$$

$$E = 0.05V$$

5. 500 circular turns per metre and radius 8.0 cm has a secondary coil of 20 turns tightly wound round its middle. The current in the solenoid is 2.0 A. Find the e. m. f induced in the coil when the current in the solenoid is reduced to zero in  $10^{-2}$  s.

**Solution**

$$\Phi = NAB$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI \text{ and } \pi r^2$$

$$\Phi = NA\mu_0 nI$$

$$\Phi = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1000 \times 1 \times \pi \times (4 \times 10^{-2})^2$$

$$\Phi = 6.31 \times 10^{-6} Wb$$

### Exercise

A narrow circular coil of 10 turns and area  $4 \times 10^{-2} m^2$  is placed in a uniform magnetic field of flux density B of  $10^{-2} T$  so that the flux links the turns normally. find;

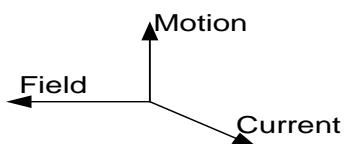
- (i) the average induced e.m.f. If the coil is completely removed from the field in 0.5s.
- (ii) the average induced e.m.f. If the coil is rotated about an axis through its middle so that it turns through  $60^\circ$  in 0.2s in field B. An  $(8.0 \times 10^{-3} V, 1 \times 10^{-2} V)$

### Induced current

This a current obtained without use of a battery and the e.m.f which produces that current is called induced e.m.f

### Direction of induced current in a straight wire

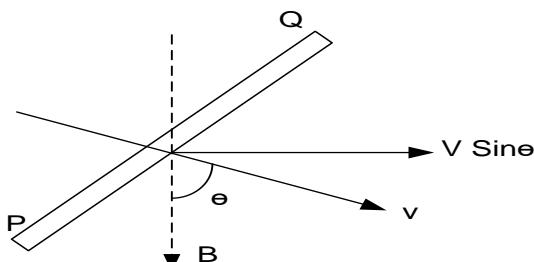
To predict the direction of induced emf (current), we use **Fleming's right hand rule or dynamo rule**.



Thumb-----motion  
First finger----Field  
Second finger---induced current

### Emf induced in a moving conductor (rod)

Consider a conducting rod PQ pulled with uniform velocity, v of a rectangular frame with a force F.



Component of the velocity perpendicular to B is  $v \sin \theta$

Area swept by the conductor in one second is  $l v \sin \theta$

Change in magnetic flux in one second is  $B l v \sin \theta$

But induced e.m.f  $E = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$

$$|E| = Blv \sin \theta$$

**Note :**

If the velocity is perpendicular to the field, then  $\theta = 90^\circ$  to the field then  $|E| = Blv$

**Examples**

1. A metal rod of length 8.0 cm is moved in the plane of the paper at  $3.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  through a magnetic field of flux density  $0.04 \text{ T}$  which is directed into the paper. Find the magnitude of the induced e.m.f

**Solution**

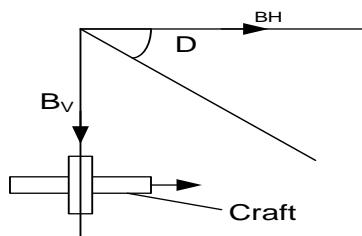
$$E = Blv$$

$$E = 0.04 \times 0.08 \times 3$$

$$E = 0.0096 \text{ V}$$

2. An air craft is flying horizontally at  $800 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  at a point where the earth's magnetic flux density is  $2.31 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$  and the angle of dip is  $60^\circ$ . If the distance between the wings tips is 50m. calculate the potential difference induced between its wings

**Solution**



$$E = B_V l V (\text{wings cut the vertical component})$$

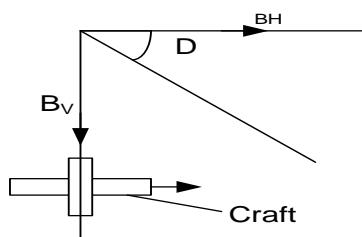
$$E = l V B \sin D$$

$$E = 2.31 \times 10^{-5} \times 50 \times \left( \frac{800 \times 1000}{3600} \right) \times \sin 60^\circ$$

$$E = 0.22 \text{ V}$$

3. A metallic air craft with the wing span of 40m flies with its ground velocity of  $1000 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  in the direction due east at a constant altitude in region of northern hemisphere whee the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field is  $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$  and the angle of dip is  $71.6^\circ$ . Find the p.d between the wing tips.

**Solution**



$$E = B_V l V (\text{wings cut the vertical component})$$

$$B_V = B_H \tan D$$

$$E = l V B_H \tan D$$

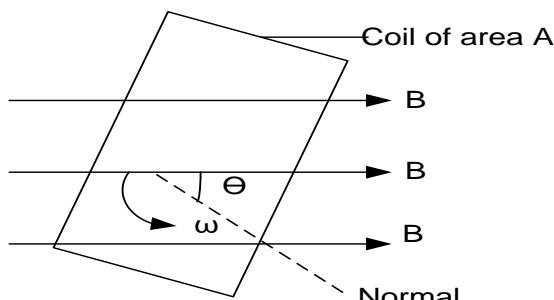
$$E = 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \times 40 \times \left( \frac{1000 \times 1000}{3600} \right) \times \tan 71.6^\circ$$

$$E = 0.53 \text{ V}$$

### Exercise

1. An air craft is flying horizontally at  $100 \text{ m}^{-1}$  at a point where the earth's magnetic flux density is  $5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$  and the angle of dip is  $71^\circ$ . If the distance between the wings tips is 20m. calculate the e.m.f induced between its wings  $\text{An}(9.46 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V})$
2. An air craft is flying horizontally at  $1000 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  at a point where the earth's magnetic flux density is  $2.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$  and the angle of dip is  $80^\circ$ . If the distance between the wings tips is 60m. calculate the potential difference induced between its wings  $\text{An}(0.39 \text{ V})$

### Emf induced in a rotating coil.



$$E = -NAB \frac{d}{dt} \cos \omega t$$

$$E = -NAB(-\omega \sin \omega t)$$

$$\boxed{E = NAB\omega \sin \omega t}$$

**OR**

$$\boxed{E = NAB 2 \frac{\pi}{\omega} f \sin 2 \frac{\pi}{3.14} ft}$$

**Maximum e.m.f**

E.m.f is maximum when  $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\boxed{E_{max} = NAB\omega}$$

**By Faraday's law**

$$E = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt}(NAB \cos \theta) = -NAB \frac{d}{dt} \cos \theta$$

Where  $\theta = \omega t$

**Examples**

- 1. A rectangular coil of 100 turns and area  $400\text{cm}^2$  is rotated about a horizontal axis at a constant rate of 50 revolutions per second in a horizontal magnetic field of  $0.21\text{T}$  to the axis. Calculate**

- (i) Maximum e.m.f induced in the coil
- (ii) Induced e.m.f when the coil is  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal

**Solution**

$$(i) E_{max} = NAB\omega$$

$$E_{max} = NAB2\pi f$$

$$E_{max} = 100 \times 400 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.21 \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 50$$

$$E_{max} = 264\text{V}$$

$$(ii) E = E_{max}\sin\theta$$

$$E = 264\sin(90 - 30)$$

$$E = 228.6\text{V}$$

- 2. A flat circular coil with 200 turns each of radius 40cm is rotated at a uniform rate of 480 revolutions per minute about its diameter at right angles to a uniform magnetic field of  $5 \times 10^{-4}\text{T}$ . Calculate:**

- (i) the peak value of emf induced in the coil.
- (ii) the instantaneous value of induced emf when the plane of the coil makes an angle of  $20^\circ$  with the field direction.

**Solution**

$$(i) E_{max} = NAB\omega$$

$$E_{max} = NAB2\pi f$$

$$E_{max} = 2000 \times \frac{22}{7} \times (40 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 5 \times 10^{-4} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{480}{60}$$

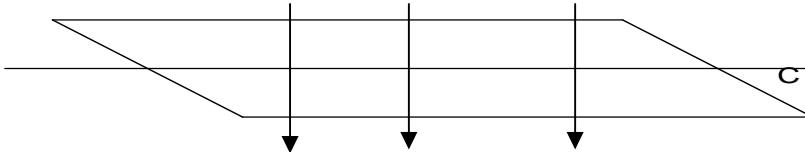
$$E_{max} = 25.3\text{V}$$

$$(iii) E = E_{max}\sin\theta$$

$$E = 25.3 \times \sin(90 - 20)$$

$$E = 23.7\text{V}$$

- 3. A coil of 100 turns and area  $2 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}^2$  lies in a magnetic field of flux density  $3 \times 10^{-3}\text{T}$  and rotates uniformly at 100 revolutions per second about an axis perpendicular to the magnetic field as shown.**



**Calculate**

- (i) the emf induced when the plane of the coil makes  $60^\circ$  with B
- (ii) the amplitude of the induced emf.

**Solution**

$$(i) E = NAB\omega\sin\omega t$$

$$E = 100 \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 3 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \sin(90 - 60)$$

$$E = 1.88\text{V}$$

$$(ii) E_{max} = NAB\omega$$

$$E_{max} = 100 \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 3 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7}$$

$$E_{max} = 3.77\text{V}$$

- 4. A flat circular coil with 500 turns each of radius 10 cm is rotated at a frequency of 200 revolutions per minute about its diameter at right angles to a uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.18 T. Calculate the :**

- (i) maximum magnetic flux linking the coil
- (ii) e.m.f induced in the coil when the plane of the coil makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the magnetic field.
- (iii) Root mean square value of the e.m.f induced in the coil

**Solution**

$$(i) \Phi_{max} = NAB$$

$$\Phi_{max} = 500 \times \pi \times (10^{-2})^2 \times 0.18$$

$$\Phi_{max} = 2.83\text{Wb}$$

$$(ii) E = NAB\omega\sin\omega t$$

$$E = 2.83 \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{200}{60} \sin(30)$$

$$E = 51.3\text{V}$$

$$(iii) E_{rms} = \frac{E_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$E_{rms} = \frac{NAB\omega}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$E_{rms} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{200}{60} \times \frac{2.83}{\sqrt{2}}$$

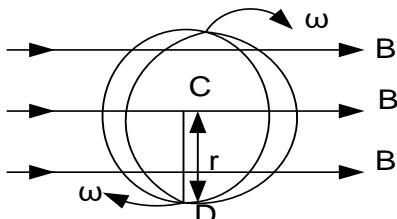
$$E_{rms} = 41.9V$$

**Questions:**

- A metal disc of diameter 20cm rotates at constant speed of  $60 \text{ rev min}^{-1}$  about an axis through its center and perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of density  $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$  established parallel to the axis of rotation. Calculate the emf developed between the axis and the rim of the disc. An[1.57mV]
- A square coil of side 20cm and 100 turns is arranged to rotate at 240 revolutions per minute about a vertical axis perpendicular to the coil placed in the horizontal uniform magnetic flux density of 1.5 T, the axis of rotation passes through the mid points of a pair of opposite sides of the coil. Calculate the e.m.f induced in the coil if the plane of the coil makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the field An[130.6V]
- A search coil of 20 turns each of area  $4 \text{ cm}^2$  is connected in series with a ballistic galvanometer and the resistance which makes the total resistance of the circuit  $2000 \Omega$ . When the search coil is suddenly withdrawn from between the poles of the magnet the galvanometer gives a throw of 20 scale divisions. When a capacitor of capacitance  $1 \mu\text{F}$  changed to a p.d of 2V is discharged through the galvanometer, a throw of 10 divisions is obtained. What is the magnetic flux density between the magnetic poles? An[1T]
- A horizontal straight wire 5cm long has a mass of  $1.2 \text{ gm}^{-1}$  and is placed perpendicular to uniform horizontal magnetic field of flux of 0.6T. The resistance of the wire is  $3.8 \Omega$  in the magnetic field. Find the potential difference that must be applied between the ends of the wire to make itself supporting.

**Emf Induced in a disc rotating about its axis in a uniform field.**

Consider a disc of radius  $r$ , rotating about its axis at a distance.



**CD cuts the magnetic flux continuously;**

**Average velocity V of CD =  $\frac{0+r\omega}{2}$**

$$v = \frac{r\omega}{2}$$

**Induced e.m.f in CD,  $E = Blv$**

$$E = Br \frac{r\omega}{2}$$

**Examples**

- A circular metal disc of area  $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$  is rotated about a horizontal axis at a constant rate of 50 revolutions per second in a horizontal magnetic field of  $6.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$  to the axis. Calculate induced e.m.f in the disc.

**Solution**

$$E = BAf$$

$$E = 6.0 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.0 \times 10^{-4} \times 50$$

$$E = 9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

- A circular aluminum disc of radius 40cm is mounted inside a long solenoid of 2000 turns per meter carrying current of 20A such that its axis coincides with that of the solenoid, if the disc is rotated about its axis at 30 revolutions per minute. What will be the e.m.f induced in the disc

$$E = B\pi r^2 f \quad B = \mu_0 nI$$

$$E = \frac{Br^2\omega}{2} \text{ but } \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$E = \frac{Br^2 \times 2\pi f}{2}$$

$$|E| = B\pi r^2 f$$

or  $|E| = BAf$

**OR**

**Magnetic flux linking with the disc,  $\Phi = AB$**

$$\text{Induced e.m.f, } E = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{dAB}{dt} = -B \frac{dA}{dt}$$

$$\text{But } \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\pi r^2}{T} = \pi r^2 f \text{ since } \frac{1}{T} = f$$

$$|E| = B\pi r^2 f$$

$$E = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 20 \times \pi \times (40 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times \frac{30}{60}$$

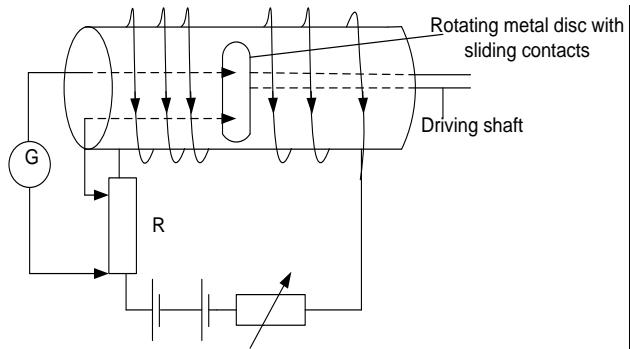
$$E = 0.013V$$

### Exercise

A circular aluminum disc, of radius 30 cm, is mounted inside a long solenoid of  $2 \times 10^3$  turns per metre carrying a current of 20.0A such that its axis coincides with that of the solenoid. If the disc is rotated about its axis at 40 revolutions per minute, what will be the e.m.f induced?

$$\text{Ans}(9.5 \times 10^{-3} V)$$

### ABSOLUTE DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE



**the centre of a solenoid carrying current with the plane of the disc perpendicular to the magnetic field.**

- ❖ The disc is rotated using a driving shaft. The speed of rotation of the disc is adjusted until the galvanometer shows no deflection. The number of revolutions for a given interval of time is counted and the frequency  $f$  determined.
- ❖ The resistance is calculated from  $R = \mu_0 n \pi r^2 f$  where  $n$  is the number of turns per meter of the solenoid.

- ❖ The circuit is connected as above. The metal disc of known radius  $r$  is placed at

#### Theory

$$E = B\pi r^2 f$$

Where  $r$  is the radius of the disc,  $f$  is the frequency of revolution of the disc.

Potential difference across  $R$ ,  $V = IR$ .

Hence when current is zero,  $IR = B\pi r^2 f$

$$R = \frac{B\pi r^2 f}{I} \quad B = \mu_0 n I$$

$$R = \frac{\mu_0 n I \pi r^2 f}{I}$$

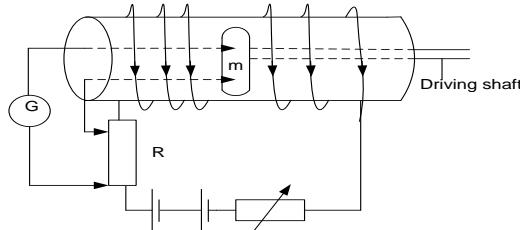
$$\boxed{R = \mu_0 n \pi r^2 f}$$

#### Limitations of the set up in measuring resistance

- ❖ The method is used for measuring only small resistance since e.m.f generated is very small.
- ❖ The earth's magnetic field affects the induced e.m.f
- ❖ The effect of thermal e.m.f generated due to the friction at the contact.

#### Example

A circular metal disc, m of radius 10.0cm is mounted at the center of along solenoid of 5000 turns per meter as shown below



A solenoid winding is connected in series with a resistor  $R$  which carries a current of 0.2 A. A metal disc is rotated about the axis of the solenoid at a rate of  $100\pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ , the e.m.f induced between the centre and the rim of the disc balances the p.d across the resistor. Calculate the;

- (i) Magnetic flux density along the axis of the solenoid

(ii) **Resistance R**

**Solution**

(i)  $B = \mu_0 nI$

$$B = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5000 \times 0.2$$

$$B = 1.26 \times 10^{-3} T$$

(ii)  $IR = B\pi r^2 f$

$$\text{But } f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$R = \frac{B\pi r^2}{I} \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$R = \frac{1.26 \times 10^{-3} \pi (0.1)^2}{0.2} \left( \frac{100\pi}{2\pi} \right)$$

$$R = 9.9 \times 10^{-3} \Omega$$

## BALLISTIC GALVANOMETER

The ballistic galvanometer consists of a rectangular coil of fine copper wire wound on a heavy insulating former and having a fine suspension.

The coil is made heavy and the suspension fine in order to obtain a large period of oscillation.

The former is made of insulating material to minimize damping which arises due to eddy currents.

### Mode of operation

When a charge  $Q$  flows through the galvanometer, the mass of its coil makes it swing slowly so that the charge finishes circulating while the coil is just beginning to turn.

Theory shows that if damping is negligible, the first deflection or "throw" of the galvanometer is directly proportional to the quantity of charge  $Q$ , which passes through its coil as it begins to move.

$$Q \propto \theta$$

Where  $\theta$  is the first deflection of the galvanometer

$$Q = k\theta$$

Where  $k$  is the charge sensitivity.

Unit of  $k = C \text{ rad}^{-1}$  or  $C \text{ div}^{-1}$

## Relationship between magnetic flux and induced charge.

Consider a coil of  $N$  turns with a changing magnetic flux.

Instantaneous induced e.m.f.,  $E = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$

Instantaneous current  $I = \frac{E}{R} = -\frac{N}{R} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$

But  $I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\frac{N}{R} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$dQ = -\frac{N}{R} d\Phi$$

Suppose when time is zero flux linkage is  $\Phi_0$  and when time is  $t$  flux linkage is  $\Phi_t$ . Then the total induced charge is

$$Q = -\frac{N}{R} \int_{\Phi_0}^{\Phi_t} d\Phi$$

$$Q = -\frac{N}{R} (\Phi_t - \Phi_0)$$

$$Q = \frac{N(\Phi_0 - \Phi_t)}{R}$$

Induced charge,  $Q = \frac{\text{change in flux}}{\text{total resistance}}$

**Note:**

- (i) Suppose the plane of the coil is perpendicular to  $B$  and is turned through  $90^\circ$  so that no magnetic flux threads it

$$Q = \frac{N(\Phi_0 - \Phi_t)}{R}$$

$$\Phi_0 = AB, \quad \Phi_t = 0$$

$$Q = \frac{NAB}{R}$$

But  $Q = k\theta$

- (ii) Suppose the plane of the coil is perpendicular to  $B$  and is turned through  $180^\circ$

$$Q = \frac{N(\Phi_0 - \Phi_t)}{R}$$

Where  $\theta$  is the throw on B.G and  $k$  is the constant of the B.G

$$k\theta = \frac{NAB}{R}$$

$$B = \frac{k\theta R}{NA}$$

$$\Phi_0 = AB, \quad \Phi_t = -AB$$

$$Q = \frac{2NAB}{R}$$

But  $Q = k\theta$

Where  $\theta$  is the throw on B.G and  
k is the constant of the B.G

$$k\theta = \frac{2NAB}{R}$$

$$B = \frac{k\theta R}{2NA}$$

### Examples

1. A circular coil of wire 24 turns with its end joined stands with its plane vertical and facing magnetic North and South. It's suddenly turned  $180^\circ$  about the vertical axis. If the radius of the coil is 40cm its resistance  $0.5\Omega$  and if the horizontal component of the earth field is  $1.8 \times 10^{-5} T$ . Calculate the quantity of electricity set in motion.

**Solution**

$$Q = \frac{2\Phi}{R} = \frac{2NBA}{R}$$

$$Q = \frac{2 \times 24 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \times (0.4)^2}{0.5}$$

$$Q = 8.686 \times 10^{-4} C$$

2. A long solenoid carries a current which produces a flux density B at its center. A narrow coil M of 10 turns and area  $4m^2$  is placed in the solenoid so that the flux links its turns normally and the ends of M are connected. If the charge of  $1.6 \times 10^{-3} C$  circulates through M when current in the solenoid is reversed, given that the resistance of M is  $0.2\Omega$ . Calculate the magnetic flux density.

**Solution**

$$Q = \frac{2\Phi}{R} = \frac{2NBA}{R}$$

$$B = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.2}{2 \times 10 \times 4}$$

$$B = 4 \times 10^{-6} T$$

3. A ballistic galvanometer is connected to a flat coil having 40 turns of mean area  $3.0 cm^2$  to form a circuit of total resistance  $80\Omega$ . The coil is held between the poles of an electromagnet with its plane perpendicular to the field and is suddenly withdrawn from the field producing a throw of 30 scale divisions. Find the magnetic field density at the place where the coil was held assuming that the sensitivity of the galvanometer under the conditions of the experiment is  $0.4 \text{ div } \mu C^{-1}$

**Solution**

$$\frac{1}{k} = 0.4 \text{ div } \mu C^{-1}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{0.4} = 2.5 \mu C \text{ div}^{-1}$$

$$B = \frac{k\theta R}{NA}$$

$$B = \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 30 \times 80}{40 \times 3.0 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$B = 0.5 T$$

4. A ballistic galvanometer of sensitivity  $2 \text{ div } \mu C^{-1}$  is connected across the coil having 10 turns wound tightly round the middle of a solenoid of  $10^3$  turns per meter and diameter 5.0cm. When the current in the solenoid is reversed, a ballistic galvanometer deflects through 8 divisions. If the total resistance of the coil is  $20\Omega$ . Find the current in the solenoid.

**Solution**

$$\frac{1}{k} = 2 \text{ div } \mu C^{-1}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \mu C \text{ div}^{-1}$$

$$B = \frac{k\theta R}{2NA} \text{ and } B = \mu_0 nI$$

$$\mu_0 nI = \frac{k\theta R}{2NA}$$

$$I = \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 8 \times 20}{2 \times 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10^3 \times \pi \times (2.5 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 10}$$

$$I = 1.62 A$$

5. A circular coil of 50 turns and mean radius 0.5m is arranged so that its plane is perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. The coil is connected to a ballistic galvanometer of sensitivity  $5.7 \times 10^4 \text{ rad } C^{-1}$ . The total resistance of the coil and galvanometer is  $100\Omega$ . When the coil is rotated through  $180^\circ$  about a vertical axis, the B.G deflects through 0.8 radians.

(i) Find the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic flux density

- (ii) Calculate the voltage along a solenoid of 2400 turns per meter and total resistance  $8\Omega$  required to produce a magnetic field along the axis of the solenoid and of the same strength as calculated in (i) above

**Solution**

$$(i) \frac{1}{k} = 5.7 \times 10^4 \text{ rad C}^{-1}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{5.7 \times 10^4} \text{ C rad}^{-1}$$

$$B = \frac{k\theta R}{2NA}$$

$$B = \frac{0.8 \times 100}{5.7 \times 10^4 \times 2 \times 50 \times \pi \times (0.5)^2}$$

$$B = 1.79 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

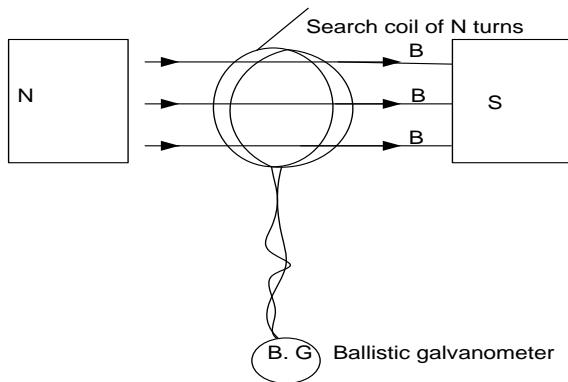
$$(ii) B = \mu_0 n I \text{ and } V = IR$$

$$V = \frac{BR}{\mu_0 n}$$

$$V = \frac{1.79 \times 10^{-5} \times 8}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2400}$$

$$V = 4.75 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$

### Measurement of magnetic flux density of the poles of a strong magnet



- A search coil of known number of turns  $N$ , and area  $A$ , is connected in series with a B.G. The search coil is placed between pieces of

the magnet with its plane normal to the magnetic field.

- After the B.G pointer has settled, the coil is completely withdrawn from the field and the first deflection  $\theta_1$  of the B.G is noted.

$$c\theta_1 = \frac{NAB}{R} \dots \dots (i) \quad \text{where } R \text{ is resistance of the coil}$$

- A capacitor of known capacitance  $C$  is charged to a p.d  $V$  and then discharged through the B.G and the second deflection  $\theta_2$  is noted.

$$c\theta_2 = CV \dots \dots (ii)$$

- The magnetic flux density,  $B$  is now calculated from  $B = \frac{RCV}{NA} \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$

### Source of errors

- It may not be possible to get the coil completely out of the field
- There is influence of the earth's magnetic field
- Improper positioning of the search coil initially
- Inaccurate reading of the B.G scale

### Examples

- A rectangular coil of area  $20 \text{ cm}^2$  and 10 turns is placed with its plane perpendicular to a magnetic field of flux density  $B$ . the ends of the coil are connected to ballistic galvanometer and total resistance in the circuit is  $10\Omega$ . When the coil is removed from the field, the charge of  $60 \mu\text{C}$  is measured by the galvanometer. Calculate the magnetic flux density

**Solution**

$$Q = \frac{N(\Phi_0 - \Phi_t)}{R} \quad \Phi_2 = 0$$

$$Q = \frac{N(AB - 0)}{R}$$

$$60 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{10 \times 20 \times 10^{-4} \times B}{10}$$

$$B = 0.3 \text{ T}$$

- A capacitor of capacitance  $2000 \mu\text{F}$  is fully charged to  $10\text{V}$ . When the capacitor is discharged through a ballistic galvanometer gives a maximum throw of 20 divisions. A coil of 25 turns each of radius  $10\text{cm}$  is placed with its plane perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field. The coil is connected in series with the ballistic galvanometer. When the coil is rotated through  $180^\circ$ , the galvanometer gives a maximum throw of 15 divisions. Calculate the magnetic flux density, if the total resistance in the circuit is  $3\Omega$

**Solution**

$$B = \frac{RCV}{2NA} \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$$

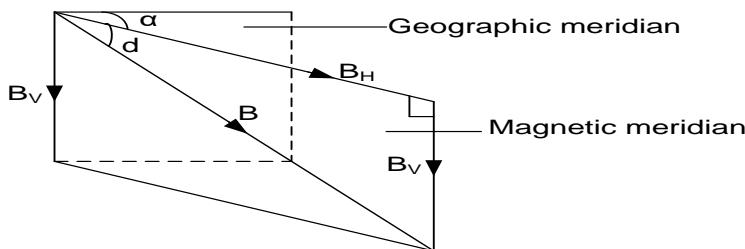
$$B = \frac{3 \times 2000 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 \times 15}{2 \times 25 \times \pi \times (0.1)^2 \times 20}$$

$$B = 2.86 \times 10^{-2} T$$

## EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD

**The earth behaves as though it contains a short bar magnet inclined at a small angle to its own axis of rotation and its south pole is in the northern hemisphere**

**Specification of the earth's magnetic field**



**Geographic meridian:**

This is a vertical plane containing the place and the earth's axis of rotation.

**Magnetic meridian:**

This is a vertical plane through the magnetic north and South Pole of the earth's magnet

**Angle of declination ( $\alpha$ ):**

This is the angle between the earth's meridian and geographic meridian

**Angle of Dip (Angle of inclination) (d):**

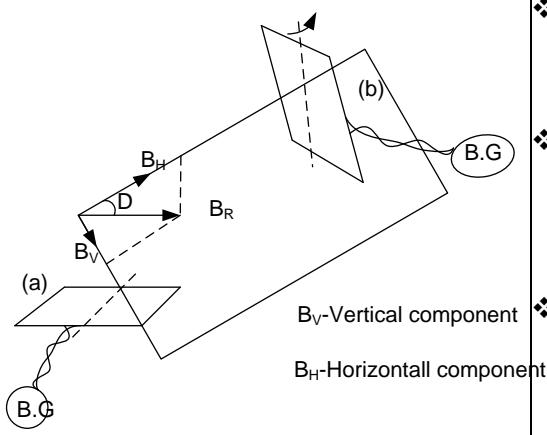
This is the angle between the axis of a freely suspended bar magnet and the horizontal.  
OR angle between the earth's resultant magnetic flux density and the horizontal

$$\tan d = \frac{B_V}{B_H}$$

### Earth inductor

This consists of a coil of a wire which can be rotated about an axis capable of being set in any direction by turning the movable frame. This is the instrument used to measure the flux density of the earth.

### Determining earth's magnetic flux density



- ❖ A search coil of known number of turns  $N$ , and area  $A$ , is connected to a calibrated ballistic galvanometer(B.G) so that the total resistance in the circuit is  $R$ .
- ❖ The coil is placed in a vertical plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the earth. The coil is then rotated through  $180^\circ$  about the vertical axis and the maximum throw  $\theta_1$  of the B.G is noted
- ❖ The coil is then placed in a horizontal plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the earth. The coil is again rotated through  $180^\circ$  about the horizontal axis and the maximum throw  $\theta_2$  of the B.G is noted

$$\Rightarrow B_H = \frac{k\theta_1 R}{2NA} \dots \dots (i)$$

$$\Rightarrow B_V = \frac{k\theta_2 R}{2NA} \dots \dots (ii)$$

- ❖ **k is determined by charging a standard capacitor C to a known p.d V and discharging it through the B.G and the deflection  $\alpha$  noted**

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{C V}{\alpha}$

- ❖ **Earth magnetic flux density, B is got from:**

$$B = \sqrt{B_H^2 + B_V^2}$$

### Determining angle of Dip D

Its determined from  $\tan D = \frac{B_V}{B_H} = \frac{\theta_V}{\theta_H}$

#### Examples

A coil of an earth inductor is rotated through  $90^\circ$  from a position in which it's threaded by the horizontal component of the earth field to a position in which it's threaded. Throw of the galvanometer is 26 divisions. When rotated through  $90^\circ$  between positions in which I is threaded and not threaded by the vertical component the throw is 59.5 divisions. What is the angle of Dip.

#### Solution

$$\tan D = \frac{B_V}{B_H} = \frac{\theta_V}{\theta_H}$$

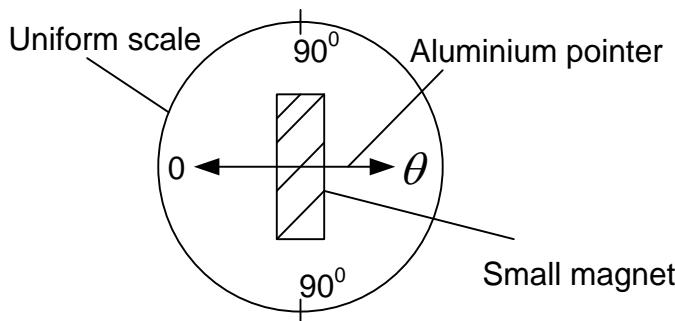
$$D = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{59.5}{26} \right)$$

$$D = 66.4^\circ$$

### Deflection magnetometer( tangent galvanometer)

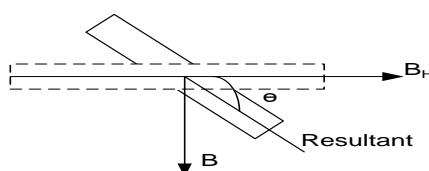
#### Structure and mode of operation

It is used to compare the strength of the magnetic fields. It consists of a small magnet (compass needle) pivoted on a vertical axis and carrying a light aluminum pointer which moves over a uniform scale



- ❖ The deflection magnetometer is used to compare two magnetic fields flux densities one being the horizontal component of the earth's flux density  $B_H$
- ❖ The horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field  $B_H$  and the other field B to be compared are arranged at right angles to each other
- ❖ The compass needle then sets its self at angle  $\theta$  to its initial direction when it is in the field  $B_H$  alone.
- ❖ The needle now points in the direction of the resultant field  $B_H$  and B. The angles of deflection  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  of the needle are measured.
- ❖ The average deflection  $\theta = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$  is determined and the ratio  $\tan \theta = \frac{B}{B_H}$  is obtained

#### Theory



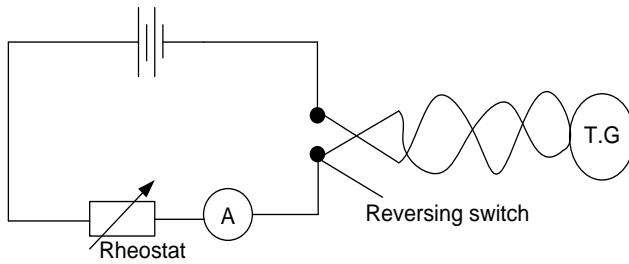
$$\tan\theta = \frac{B}{B_H}$$

- ❖ It consists of a circular coil at the centre of which there is deflection magnetometer. If N is number of turns in the coil, R is the radius of the coil and I is the current flowing, then the flux density at the center of the coil is  $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{B}{B_H} = \frac{\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}}{B_H}$$

$$B_H = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R \tan\theta}$$

### MEASUREMENT OF HORIZONTAL COMPONENT $B_H$ OF THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FLUX DENSITY BY A TANGENT GALVANOMETER



- ❖ A magnetometer is mounted on a vertical axis at the center of the coil such that the plane of the coil lies along the magnetic meridian
- ❖ Different currents I are passed through the coil. For each current, the deflections  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  of the magnetometer are measured

- ❖ The current is reversed and the deflections  $\theta_3$  and  $\theta_4$  of the magnetometer recorded. The average deflection  $\theta = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_4}{2}$  is calculated.
- ❖ The results are tabulated including value of  $\tan\theta$ .
- ❖ A graph of  $\tan\theta$  against I is plotted and its slope, s determined
- ❖ The horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field is obtained from  $B_H = \frac{\mu_0 N}{2R S}$  where, N is number of turns in the coil, R is the radius of the coil

#### Possible sources of errors

- (i) Imperfect setting of the coil in the magnetic meridian
- (ii) The magnetometer not being well levelled
- (iii) Magnetic material and stray magnetic fields within the vicinity of the T.G

#### Example

1. A circular coil of 50 turns and mean radius 7.0cm is set with its plane in the magnetic meridian. There is a small pivoted magnetic needle at its centre. When a current of 0.023A is passed through the coil, it is found that the coil must be rotated through  $30^\circ$  before the magnet is once again in the plane of the coil. Calculate the horizontal component of the earth's induction.

**Solution**

$$B_H = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R \tan\theta}$$

$$B_H = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 50 \times 0.023}{2 \times 7 \times 10^{-2} \times \tan 30}$$

$$B_H = 1.79 \times 10^{-5} T$$

2. A circular coil of 5 turns and mean diameter 10cm is mounted with its plane vertical and along the magnetic meridian. A small compass needle is mounted on a vertical axis at the Centre of the coil. When a current of 0.5A is passed through the coil, the compass needle deflects through  $61^\circ$ . When the current is reversed, the compass needle deflects through  $59^\circ$ . Calculate the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field intensity.

**Solution**

$$B_H = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R \tan\theta} \text{ where}$$

$$\theta = \frac{59+61}{2} = 60^\circ$$

$$B_H = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 0.5}{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times \tan 60}$$

$$B_H = 1.81 \times 10^{-5} T$$

3. A circular coil of 50 turns and mean radius 4cm is placed with its plane in the magnetic meridian. A small compass needle is placed at the centre of the coil. When a current of 0.1A is passed through the coil, the compass needle deflects through  $40^\circ$ . When the current is reversed, the compass needle deflects through  $43^\circ$ . Calculate the;

- (i) horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field intensity  
(ii) Magnetic flux density of the earth's field at the place given that the angle of dip at the place is  $15^\circ$ .

**Solution**

(i)  $B_H = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R \tan \theta}$  where

$$\theta = \frac{40+43}{2} = 41.5^\circ$$

$$B_H = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 50 \times 0.1}{2 \times 4 \times 10^{-2} \times \tan 41.5}$$

$$B_H = 8.88 \times 10^{-5} T$$

(ii)  $B_H = B \cos D$

$$B = \frac{8.88 \times 10^{-5}}{\cos 15}$$

$$B = 9.19 \times 10^{-5} T$$

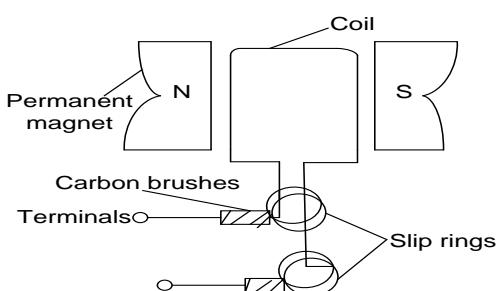
### Exercise

- A ballistic galvanometer is connected to a flat coil having 50 turns of mean area  $4.0 \text{ cm}^2$  to form a circuit of total resistance  $100\Omega$ . The coil is held between the poles of an electromagnet with its plane perpendicular to the field and is suddenly withdrawn from the field producing a throw of 60 scale divisions. Find the magnetic field density at the place where the coil was held assuming that the sensitivity of the galvanometer under the conditions of the experiment is  $0.2 \text{ div } \mu\text{C}^{-1}$ . An( $1.5 \text{ T}$ )
- A circular coil of 20 turns each of radius 10.0 cm lies flat on a table. The Earth's magnetic field intensity at the location of the coil is  $43.8 \text{ Am}^{-1}$  while the angle of dip is  $67.0^\circ$ . Find the:
  - magnetic flux threading the coil
  - torque on the coil if a current of 2.0 A is passed through it
 An ( $3.18 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Wb}$ ,  $2.70 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Nm}$ )
- A circular coil of 10 turns and diameter 12 cm carries current I. The coil is placed with its plane in the magnetic meridian. A small magnetic needle placed at the centre of the coil makes 30 oscillations per minute about a vertical axis. When the current is cut off, it makes 15 oscillations per minute. If the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic flux density is  $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ , calculate the magnitude of I. (Assume that the square of frequency of oscillation is proportional to the magnetic flux density)

## GENERATOR / DYNAMO

A dynamo changes mechanical energy to electrical energy

### Alternating current (A.C) generator / dynamo



- ❖ The magnetic flux threading the coil changes and an emf is induced across the terminals of the coil.
- ❖  $V = NAB\omega \sin \omega t$

Where **B**=magnetic flux density

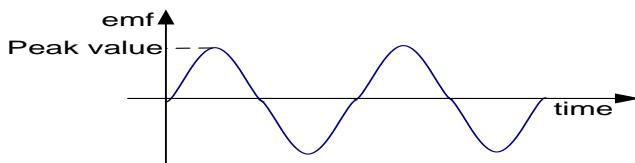
**A**=area of the coil

**N** = number of turns of the coil

- ❖ The coil is rotated with a uniform angular velocity  $\omega$  in the magnetic field.

**During rotation emf increases to maximum when a coil is in horizontal position. Decreases and becomes zero when coil is in vertical position. It follows the same pattern but direction of emf is reversed.**

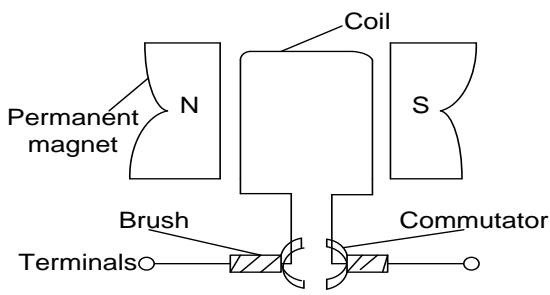
### Variation of induced emf with time for A.C generator



**Note:**

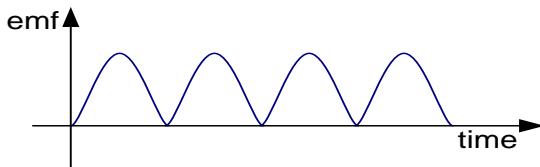
**A.C generator can be changed to d.c generator by replacing slip rings with split rings (commutators).**

### Simple direct current (d.c) generator/ dynamo



- ❖ When the coil is rotated with a uniform frequency  $\omega$ , it cuts the magnetic flux and an emf is induced in the coil.
- ❖ The emf is tapped off using carbon brushes pressed against slip rings
- ❖ However as the coil rotates, the commutators change contact from one brush to another although the current is received in the coil, the changeover of brushes and commutators ensure that the direction of the current is maintained.

### A graph of induced emf with time for d.c generator



**Note:**

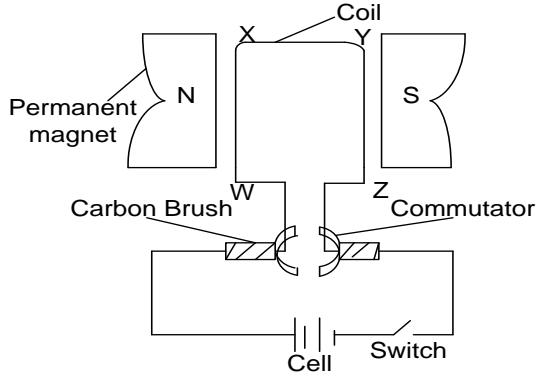
**d.C Dynamo can be changed to A.C by replacing commutators with slip rings**

### Factors which affect magnitude of the induced emf/current in conductor

1. Number of turns of the coil. Many turns give a large emf
2. Area of the conductors. Increasing the area of conductor increases the induced emf
3. Strength of the magnetic field. Using a stronger magnet increases the induced emf
4. Speed of rotation of the coil. At a high speed the emf is high.

### Simple electric motor [uses L.H.R]

**It is a device which changes electric energy to mechanical energy**



- When the switch is closed, current flows in the coil in the direction WXYZ. The arm WX

#### Note

**Electric motor is improved by;**

- increasing current so as to increase the speed of rotation
- Increasing the number of turns in the coil
- Using a stronger magnet
- Winding the coil on a soft iron armature so as to intensify the magnetic flux through the coil.

#### **Back emf in a motor**

**It is defined as the *emf* induced in a coil of a motor when the coil rotates in the magnetic field linking it.**

**Or it is the *emf* induced in the armature of the motor when the armature rotates in the magnetic field**

#### **Origin of back *emf***

**When the armature coil in a motor rotates, it cuts the magnetic flux of the magnet and an emf, called back *emf*,  $E_b$  is induced in it which by Lenz's law opposes the applied p.d, V causing current  $I_a$  in the coil.**

#### **Significance of back *emf***

- Back *e.mf* provides the useful power of the motor
- It also limits the current flowing in the coil. A large current would burn the coil.

#### **Relation of back *emf* and efficiency**

If  $R_a$  is the coil/ armature resistance, then  $V = E_b + I_a R_a$

Hence  $VI_a = I_a E_b + I_a^2 R_a$

Where  $VI_a$  is power supplied to the motor,  $I_a^2 R_a$  is power dissipated as heat in the armature coil,

$I_a E_b$  is mechanical power output power of the motor or the rate of working against the induced *emf*.

The efficiency of the motor =  $\frac{\text{mechanical power developed}}{\text{power supplied}} \times 100\%$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{I_a E_b}{VI_a} \times 100\%$$

$$\boxed{\text{efficiency} = \frac{E_b}{V} \times 100\%}$$

experiences downward force and the arm YZ experiences an upward force. The two forces thus form a couple, turning the coil in anticlockwise direction.

- When the coil is vertical, the commutators loose contact with the carbon brushes. The coil however is carried over by its momentum
- The two commutators change contact from one brush to another. The direction of the current in the coil thus reverses. WX now experiences an upward force and YZ experiences a downward force.
- The direction of turning thus remains the same.

**Remanence:**

**Is the retained magnetization when the magnetization force has been reduced to zero.  
It's due to the tendency of the domain to stay put once they have been aligned**

**Example**

1. A dc motor has an armature resistance of  $1\Omega$  and is connected to a 240 V supply. The armature current taken by the motor is 10A. Calculate

- (i) the back emf in the armature
- (ii) the mechanical power developed by the motor
- (iii) the efficiency of the motor

**Solution**

$$(i) \quad V = E_b + I_a R_a \\ 240 = E_b + 1 \times 10$$

$$E_b = 230V$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{mechanical power} = E_b I_a \\ = 230 \times 10 = 2300W$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{efficiency} = \frac{E_b}{V} \times 100\% \\ \text{efficiency} = \frac{230}{240} \times 100\% \\ = 95.8\%$$

2. A dc motor has an armature resistance of  $0.5\Omega$  and is connected to a 240V supply. The armature current taken by the coil is 30A. calculate:

- (i) the back emf generated by the motor
- (ii) the power supplied to the armature
- (iii) the mechanical power developed by the motor.
- (iv) the efficiency of the motor

**Solution**

$$(iv) \quad V = E_b + I_a R_a \\ 240 = E_b + 30 \times 0.5$$

$$E_b = 225V$$

$$(v) \quad P = VI_a = 240 \times 30 = 7200W \\ (vi) \quad \text{mechanical power} = E_b I_a \\ = 225 \times 30 = 6750W$$

$$(vii) \quad \text{efficiency} = \frac{E_b}{V} \times 100\% \\ \text{efficiency} = \frac{225}{240} \times 100\% \\ = 93.8\%$$

3. A d.c motor has armature resistance of  $0.5\Omega$  and is connected to 220V supply. The armature current in the motor is 20A. calculate

- (i) the back emf generated by the motor
- (ii) the power supplied to the armature
- (iii) the mechanical power developed by the motor.
- (iv) the efficiency of the motor

**Solution**

$$(i) \quad V = E_b + I_a R_a \\ 220 = E_b + 20 \times 0.5$$

$$E_b = 210V$$

$$(ii) \quad P = VI_a = 220 \times 20 = 4400W \\ (iii) \quad \text{mechanical power} = E_b I_a \\ = 210 \times 20 = 4200W$$

$$(iv) \quad \text{efficiency} = \frac{E_b}{V} \times 100\% \\ \text{efficiency} = \frac{210}{220} \times 100\% \\ = 95.45\%$$

**Relation of back emf and magnetic flux density**

Consider a coil of N turns and area A of a motor rotating at  $\omega$  radians per second in a radial magnetic field of flux density B.

Flux linking the coil,  $\Phi = NAB\cos\omega t$

$$\text{back e.m.f., } E_b = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt}(NAB\cos\omega t) \\ E_b = -(-NAB\omega\sin\omega t)$$

For	a	radial	magnetic	field	$\omega t = 90^\circ$
$E_b = NAB\omega \sin 90^\circ$					
$E_b = NAB\omega$					

### Example

The coil of a dc motor is mounted in a radial magnetic field of flux density 1T. The coil has 20 turns each of area  $40\text{cm}^2$  and total resistance  $2\Omega$ . Calculate the maximum angular velocity of the motor when working on a 240V supply and drawing current of 1A.

Solution

$$V = E_b + I_a R_a$$

$$240 = E_b + 1 \times 2$$

$$E_b = 238\text{V}$$

$$E_b = NAB\omega$$

$$238 = 20 \times 40 \times 10^{-4} \times 1 \times \omega$$

$$\omega = 2975\text{rads}^{-1}$$

### Energy losses in a dc motor

- ❖ Energy loss due to the resistance of the coil. This minimized using thick Copper wires.
- ❖ Energy losses due to eddy currents. Minimized by using laminated core.
- ❖ Hysteresis loss in the core, reduced by using soft iron core.

### Explain the following observations

- (ii) When a d.c motor is switched on, the initial current decreases to a steady value when the motor is running at a constant speed
- (iii) If the motion of the d.c motor is slowed down, the current rises and then falls again when the motor is allowed to run freely.

Solution

- (i) Initially back e.m.f is zero. When the motor is switched on, the back e.m.f increases due to increased rate of change of the magnetic field linking the motor coil and the current reduces. When the motor is running at a constant speed the back e.m.f is constant and current is steady
- (ii) If the speed of the motor is reduced, back e.m.f reduces due to reduced rate of change of magnetic field linking the armature coil and current increase. When the motor is running freely back e.m.f increases due to increased speed and hence increased rate of change of the magnetic field linking the armature coil and current reduces

### Exercise

1. A dc motor has an armature resistance of  $0.5\Omega$  and is connected to a 200V supply. The armature current taken by the coil is 20A. calculate:
  - (i) the back emf generated by the motor
  - (ii) the power supplied to the armature
  - (iii) the mechanical power developed by the motor.
  - (iv) the efficiency of the motor

An( 190V, 4000W, 3800W, 95%)
2. A motor which is 80% efficient is required to do mechanical work at a rate of 640W.
  - (i) Find the current that the motor will take from a 200V d.c supply
  - (ii) Calculate the back e.m.f in the armature of the motor in (i) above. An( 4A, 160V)
3. A motor whose armature resistance is  $2\Omega$  is operated on 240V mains supply. If the back e.m.f in the motor is 220V, calculate the armature current
4. A transformer is designed to work on a 240V, 60W supply. It has 3000 turns in the primary and 200 turns in the secondary and its efficiency is 80%. Calculate the current in the secondary coil
5. (a) A transformer connected to an ac supply of peak voltage 240V, is to supply a peak voltage of 9V to a mini lighting system of resistance  $5\Omega$ . Calculate
  - (i) the ratio of the primary to the secondary turns
  - (ii) the rms current supplied by the secondary

- (iii) the average power delivered to the lighting system
- (b) (i) Explain why the voltage of the electricity generated at Owen Falls Dam has to be stepped up to about 132 kV for transmission places in the Western Region, and then stepped down for general use.
- (ii) Give any two power losses in a transformer and state how they are minimized.
- 6 An a.c transformer operates on 240 V mains. It has 1200 turns in the primary and gives a voltage of 18 V across the secondary
- Find the number of turns in the secondary
  - If the efficiency of the transformer is 90%, calculate the current in the primary coil when a resistor of  $50\ \Omega$  is connected across the secondary

#### CALIBRATION OF A BALLISTIC GALVANOMETER USING A STANDARD MUTUAL INDUCTANCE

A known mutual inductance can be used to calibrate a ballistic galvanometer so that its sensitivity C can be known.

The Ballistic galvanometer is connected to a secondary with a mutual inductance and its deflection  $\theta$  is noted when a known current  $I_P$  as measured by the ammeter is reversed in a primary coil or switched off.

**Case I [when current is switched off]**

$$\Phi_0 = MI_P \text{ and } \Phi_t = 0$$

$$\text{hence induced charge, } Q = \frac{\Phi_0 - \Phi_t}{R} = \frac{MI_P}{R}$$

But from the theory of Ballistic galvanometer,  $Q = c\theta$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{MI_P}{R} = c\theta$$

$$\text{Hence } c = \frac{MI_P}{R\theta}$$

**Case II [when  $I_P$  is reversed]**

$$\Phi_0 = MI_P \text{ and } \Phi_t = -MI_P$$

$$\text{If the deflection of the B.G is } \theta_1, \text{ then induced charge } Q = \frac{\Phi_0 - \Phi_t}{R} = \frac{MI_P - -MI_P}{R} = \frac{2MI_P}{R}$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{2MI_P}{R} = c\theta_1$$

$$\text{Hence } c = \frac{2MI_P}{R\theta_1}$$

#### Examples

1. For calibration purposes, a B.G is connected to the secondary of mutual inductance  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}\text{ H}$ . The total resistance of the secondary circuit being  $1000\ \Omega$ . When a current of  $2\text{ A}$  is reversed in the primary, the B.G deflects through 30 divisions. What is the sensitivity in  $\text{Cdiv}^{-1}$ .

**Solution**

$$c = \frac{2MI_P}{R\theta_1}$$

$$c = \frac{2 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \times 2}{1000 \times 30}$$

$$c = 1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Cdiv}^{-1}$$

2. A solenoid 50cm long and of mean diameter 3cm is uniformly wound with 2000 turns. A secondary coil of 800 turns is wound closely round the middle of the solenoid and is connected to a B.G. the total resistance of the secondary circuit is  $400\ \Omega$ . When a current of  $4\text{ A}$  in the solenoid is switched off, the deflection on the B.G is 12 divisions. Calculate the sensitivity of B.G in  $\text{Cdiv}^{-1}$
3. A secondary coil of 500 turns is wrapped closely round the middle of a long solenoid which has 2000 turns per metre and area of cross section  $9\text{ cm}^2$ . The resistance of the secondary coil is  $75\ \Omega$  and is connected to a B.G of resistance  $125\ \Omega$ . When a current of  $2.5\text{ A}$  in the solenoid is reversed, a deflection corresponding to  $28.3\ \mu\text{C}$  is registered. Calculate the permeability of air.

**Uneb 2016**

- (a) (i) What is the difference between a motor and a dynamo?

(01mark)

- (ii) Describe with the aid of a labelled diagram the structure and mode of operation of a d.c generator. (06marks)
- (i) Describe briefly the factors that determine the peak value of the induced e.m.f. (03marks)
- (ii) How can d.c generator be converted into an a.c generator. (01mark)
- (b) Figure below shows two wires AB and CD of length 5.0cm each carrying a current of 10.0A in the direction shown. A long conductor carrying a current of 10.0A in the direction shown. Along conductor carrying a current of 15A is placed parallel to the wire CD, 2.0 cm below it.



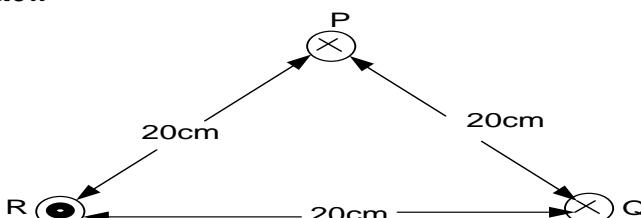
- (i) Calculate the net force on the long wire (06marks)
- (ii) Sketch the magnetic field pattern between the long wire and the wire CD after removing wire AB. Use the field pattern to define a neutral point. (03marks)

**Uneb 2016**

- (a) What is meant by the following as applied to the earth's magnetic field?
- (i) Magnetic meridian (01mark)
  - (ii) Magnetic variation (01mark)
- (b) Describe the structure and mode of action of the deflection magnetometer. (06marks)
- (c) A circular coil of 4 turns and diameter 11cm has its plane vertical and parallel to the magnetic meridian of the earth. Determine the resultant magnetic flux density at the centre of the coil when a current of 0.35A flows in it.  
(take the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic flux density to be  $1.6 \times 10^{-5} T$ ). (04marks)
- (d) (i) Define self-induction and mutual induction. (02marks)
- (ii) Give the causes of power loss in an a.c transformer and state how each can be minimized. (04marks)
- (iii) Explain why the current in the primary coil of a transformer increases when the secondary is connected to a load. (02marks)

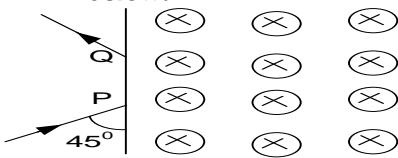
**Uneb 2015**

- (a) What is meant by the following as applied to the earth's magnetic field?
- (i) Magnetic meridian (01mark)
  - (ii) Angle of dip (01mark)
- (b) (i) Define the ampere (01mark)
- (ii) Three conductors P, Q and R carrying current 3A, 6A and 8A respectively are arranged as shown below



- Calculate the force experienced by conductor P. (06marks)
- (c) (i) Define magnetic flux and magnetic flux density. (02marks)

- (ii) A charged particle of mass  $1.4 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$  and charge  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$  enters a region of uniform magnetic field of flux density  $0.2 \text{ T}$  at a point P and emerges at a point Q as shown in the figure below.



If the speed of the particle is  $10^7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , calculate the distance PQ  
(04marks)

- (d) Describe an experiment to measure the magnetic flux density between the pole pieces of a strong magnet  
(05marks)

**Uneb 2015**

- (a) (i) State the laws of electromagnetic induction. (02marks)  
(ii) Describe with the aid of a labelled diagram, an experiment to verify Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.  
(05marks)

**(b) Explain**

- (i) Why when a plate of copper is pushed into a strong magnetic field between the poles of a powerful electromagnet, considerable resistance to the motion is felt, but no such effect is felt with a sheet of glass.  
(04marks)  
(ii) How damping is achieved in a moving coil galvanometer.  
(03marks)

- (c) An aero plane of wing-span 30m flies horizontally at a speed of  $100 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$ . What is the p.d across the tips of its wings, if the horizontal component of the earth's field is  $1.46 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ . (Angle of dip at the place is  $70^\circ$ ).  
(03marks)

- (d) A coil of 500 turns and area  $80 \text{ cm}^2$  is rotated 1200 revolutions per minute about an axis perpendicular to its plane and magnetic field of flux density  $0.25 \text{ T}$ . Calculate the maximum e.m.f in the coil.  
(03marks)

**Uneb 2013**

- (a) Define the following terms

- (i) Magnetic flux density (01mark)  
(ii) Magnetic flux linkage (01mark)

- (b) (i) A rectangular coil of N turns, length l, and width, b, carrying a current , I is placed with its plane making

an angle,  $\theta$ , to a uniform magnetic field of flux density, B. Derive the expression for the torque exerted on the coil.

(05marks)

- (ii) A current of  $3.25 \text{ A}$  flows through a long solenoid of 400 turns and length  $40.0 \text{ cm}$ . Determine the magnitude of the force exerted on a particle of charge  $15.0 \mu\text{C}$  moving at  $1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  through the centre of the solenoid at an angle of  $11.5^\circ$  relative to the axis of the solenoid.  
(04marks)

- (c) Describe with the aid of a diagram, an absolute method of measuring current.  
(06marks)

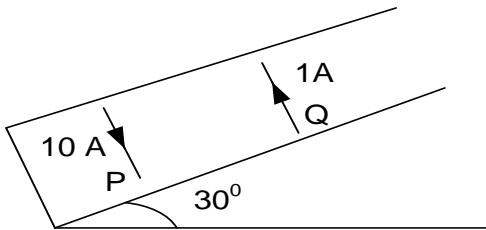
- (d) Explain why a current carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field experiences a force magnet  
(05marks)

**Uneb 2012**

- (a) Define the following terms

- (i) Weber (01mark)  
(ii) Ampere (01mark)

- (b) A circular coil of  $N$  turns each of radius  $R$  carries a current, I
- Write an expression for the magnetic flux density at the centre of the coil. (05marks)
  - Sketch the magnetic fields pattern associated with the coil. (04marks)
- (c) Describe how a deflection magnetometer can be used to investigate the variation of magnetic flux density at the centre of a circular coil with the current flowing through the coil. (06marks)
- (d) Two parallel wire P and Q each of length 0.2m carrying currents of 10A and 1A respectively in opposite directions as shown below

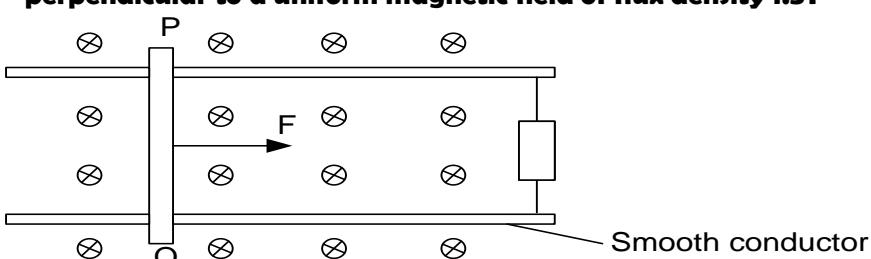


The distance between the wire is 0.04m. If both wire remain stationary and the angle of the plane with the horizontal is  $30^\circ$ , calculate the weight of Q (05marks)

- (e) (i) State why the damping in the B.G should be as small as possible. (01mark)
- (ii) Describe how damping can be reduced in practice. (06marks)

#### Uneb 2012

- (a) (i) Define self-induction and mutual induction. (02marks)
- (ii) State Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. (01mark)
- (b) (i) Describe the structure and action of an a.c transformer (06marks)
- (ii) Explain why voltage at a generating power station must be stepped up to a very high value for long distance transmission (03marks)
- (c) The figure below shows connecting rod PQ of length 20mm rests on a smooth conducting frame to form a complete circuit of resistance  $4.0\Omega$ . When a force, F, is applied, the rod moves at a constant velocity of  $6.0ms^{-1}$  perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of flux density 1.5T



- (i) Explain why the rod PQ moves with a constant velocity (03marks)
- (ii) Calculate the magnitude of the induced e.m.f (02marks)
- (iii) Calculate the magnitude of the force F (03marks)

#### Uneb 2011

- (a) (i) Draw a well labelled diagram to show a repulsive type moving iron ammeter. (02marks)
- (ii) Explain how the ammeter in (a)(i) above is able to measure alternating current. (05marks)
- (b) (i) Write down an expression for the magnetic flux density at the centre of a flat circular coil of, N, turns each

of radius,  $a$ , carrying a current,  $I$ .

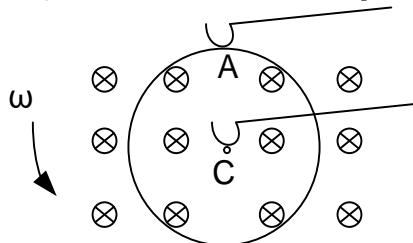
(01mark)

- (ii) Describe how you would determine the value of the earth's magnetic flux density at a place, using a search coil. (06marks)
- (c) A circular coil of 50 turns and mean radius 4cm is placed with its plane in the magnetic meridian. A small compass needle is placed at the centre of the coil. When a current of 0.1A is passed through the coil, the compass needle deflects through  $40^\circ$ . When the current is reversed, the compass needle deflects through  $43^\circ$ . Calculate the:

- (i) horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field density (04marks)  
 (ii) Magnetic flux density of the earth's field at the place given that the angle of dip at the place is  $15^\circ$ . (02marks)

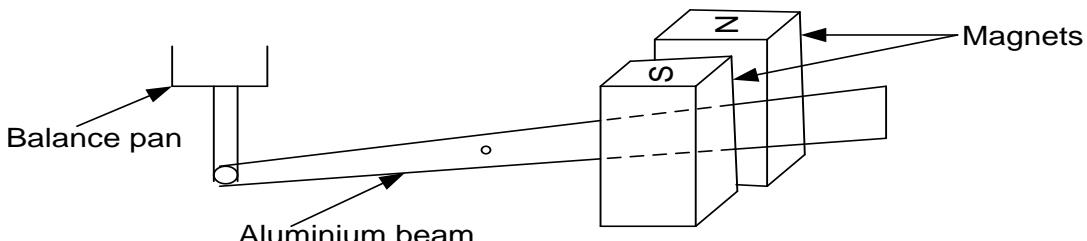
Uneb 2011

- (a) State the laws of electromagnetic induction. (02marks)
- (b) (i) A circular metal disc of radius,  $R$ , rotates in anticlockwise direction at an angular velocity,  $\omega$ , in a uniform magnetic field of flux density,  $B$ , directed into the paper as shown below.



Derive an expression for the e.m.f induced between A and C. (03marks)

- (ii) A copper disc of radius 10cm is placed in a uniform magnetic field of flux density, 0.02T, with its plane perpendicular to the field. If the disc is rotated parallel to the field about an axis through its centre at 3000 revolutions per minute. Calculate the e.m.f that is generated between its rim and the centre. (03marks)
- (c) Describe an experiment to demonstrate mutual induction (04marks)
- (d) The diagram below shows the arrangement by which a laboratory balance is critically damped. The aluminium beam supporting the pan moves in the magnetic field of two powerful magnets.



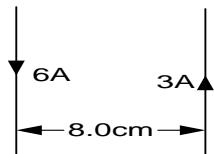
- (i) Explain how damping is caused (03marks)  
 (ii) What change would occur in the performance of the balance if the magnets were replaced by weaker ones? (01mark)
- (e) (i) Define the ampere. (01mark)
- (ii) Two parallel wires, P and Q of equal length 0.1m, each carrying a current of 10.0A are a distance 0.05m apart, with P carrying a current of 10A and Q carrying a current of 10.0A. If P remains stationary, find the weight of P. (03marks)

Uneb 2010

- (a) Define the term magnetic flux density (01mark)
- (b) Write the expression for the:

- (i) Magnetic flux density at a perpendicular distance  $R$  from a long straight wire carrying current,  $I$ , in air. (01mark)

- (ii) Force on a straight conductor of length,  $l$  (meter) carrying current,  $I$  (amperes) at an angle,  $\theta$  to a uniform magnetic field of flux density,  $B$  (tesla) (01mark)
- (c) Two straight long and parallel wire of negligible cross-sectional area carrying currents of 6.0A and 3.0A in opposite directions as shown below



If the wire are separated by a distance of 8.0cm, find the;

- (i) Magnetic flux density at a point mid-way between the wires. (04marks)
- (ii) Force per metre between the wires. (03marks)

(d) Define;

- (i) Angle of dip (01mark)  
(ii) Angle of declination (01mark)

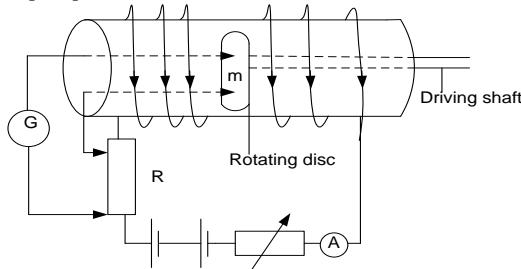
(e) A straight conductor of length,  $l$  is perpendicular to a uniform, magnetic field of flux density  $B$ . if the conductor moves with a velocity,  $U$  at an angle  $\theta$  to the magnetic field, derive the expression for the e.m.f induced.

(04marks)

(f) An air craft with the wing span of 20m moving horizontally from west to east at a velocity of  $250ms^{-1}$  in a place where the angle of dip is  $40^\circ$ . The e.m.f induced across the tips of the wings is 6mV. Find the magnetic flux density of the earth field. (04marks)

**Uneb 2010**

- (i) State the laws of electromagnetic induction. (02marks)
- (ii) The e.m.f generated in a coil rotating in a uniform magnetic field is given by  $E_0 \sin \omega t$
- (i) State the meaning of the symbols used and give their units (03marks)
- (ii) Draw a diagram showing the relative position of the coil and the magnetic field when it is zero and when the e.m.f generated is  $E_0$  (03marks)
- (iii) A rectangular coil of 50 turns is 15.0cm wide and 30.0cm long. If it is rotated at a uniform rate of 2000 revolutions per minute about an axis parallel to its long side and at right angles to a uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.04T, find the peak value of the e.m.f induced in the coil. (03marks)
- (iv) A solenoid of,  $n$ , turns per metre, a resistor,  $R$ , an ammeter,  $A$ , and a rheostat are connected to the battery as shown below. A metal disc of radius,  $r$ , is mounted inside the solenoid with its axis coincident with that of the solenoid. The centre and rim of the disc are connected across,  $R$ . The disc is rotated with its plane perpendicular to the axis of the solenoid at a frequency,  $f$ .



The rheostat is adjusted until the galvanometer shows no deflection, and ammeter reads a current of I amperes

- (i) Show that the e.m.f induced between the centre and the rim of the disc is  $\pi Br^2 f$ , where B is magnetic flux density inside the solenoid. (04marks)
- (ii) Deduce an expression for the resistance of R in terms of n, f ,l and r (03marks)
- (iii) State the two limitations of the set up in measurements of resistance. (02marks)

**Uneb 2009**

- (a) Define the terms magnetic flux and magnetic flux density (02marks)
- (b) A straight wire of length 20cm and resistance  $0.25\Omega$  lies at right angles to a magnetic field of flux density  $0.4T$ . The wire moves when a p.d of  $2.0V$  is applied across its ends. Calculate the,
  - (i) Initial force on the wire. (02marks)
  - (ii) Force on the wire when it moves at a speed of  $15m s^{-1}$  (02marks)
  - (iii) Maximum speed attained by the wire. (02marks)
- (c) (i) Sketch the magnetic field patterns around a vertical straight wire carrying a current in the earth's magnetic field and use it to explain a neutral point in a magnetic field. (03marks)  
(ii) Two long parallel wire placed 12cm apart in air carry currents of  $10A$  and  $15A$  respectively in the same direction. Determine the position where the magnetic flux density is zero. (04marks)
- (d) Describe with the aid of a diagram an absolute method of determining resistance. (05mark)

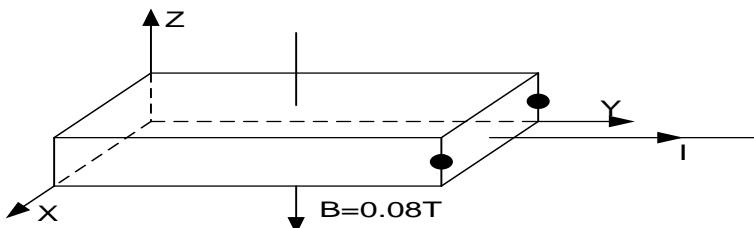
**Uneb 2009**

- (a) Derive an expression for the charge, Q induced in a coil of N turns when the magnetic flux though it changes. (04marks)
- (b) (i) Describe how a ballistic galvanometer of an unknown charge sensitivity can be used to measure magnetic flux density in a region between the poles of a magnet. (05marks)  
(ii) State the possible sources of errors in the above experiment (02marks)
- (c) A flat circular coil with 2000 turns, each of radius 50cm, is rotated at a uniform rate of 600 revolutions per minute about its diameter at right angles to a uniform magnetic flux density  $5 \times 10^{-4}T$ . Calculate the amplitude of the induced e.m.f. (03marks)
- (d) Describe with the aid of a diagram the structure and action of a hot wire ammeter. (06mark)

**Uneb 2008**

- (a) Define the following terms
  - (i) tesla (01mark)
  - (ii) magnetic flux (01mark)
- (b) Two infinitely long straight wires carrying currents,  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  respectively are placed parallel to each other in a vacuum at a distance, d meters apart. Derive an expression for the force per metre between the wires. (05mks)
- (c) (i) Sketch the magnetic fields pattern due to a current flowing in a circular coil. (02marks)

- (ii) Write an expression for magnetic flux density,  $B$  at the center of a circular coil of  $N$  turns each of radius  $r$  and carrying current  $I$ . (01mark)
- (iii) A wire of length 7.85m is wound into a circular coil of radius 0.05m. if a current of 2 A passes through the coil, find the magnetic flux density at the centre of the coil. (04marks)
- (d) (i) Explain the term back e.m.f in a d.c motor (02marks)  
(ii) Show how the back e.m.f in a motor is related to the efficiency of the motor. (04marks)
- Uneb 2007**
- (a) What is a magnetic field (01mark)
- (b)

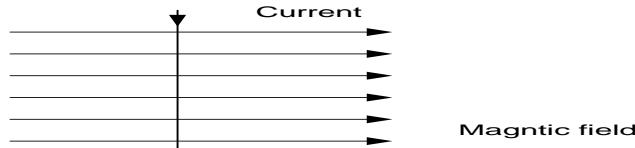


A magnetic field of flux density 0.08T is applied normally to a metal strip carrying current, I as shown above

- (i) Account for the occurrence of potential difference (p.d) between points P and Q (03marks)
- (ii) Calculate the electric field intensity between P and Q if the drift velocity of the conduction electrons is  $4.0 \times 10^{-4} m/s$ . (03marks)
- (c) (i) Describe with the aid of a diagram the structure and mode of operation of a moving coil galvanometer.  
(ii) Explain how the design of a moving coil galvometer can be modified to produce a ballistic galvanometer
- (d) A flat circular coil X of 30 turns and mean diameter 30cm is fixed in a vertical plane and carries a current of 3A. Another coil Y of  $2cm \times 2cm$  and having 200 turns is suspended in a vertical plane at the center of the circular coil. Initially the planes of the two coils coincide. Determine the torque on coil Y when a current of 2.0A is placed through it. (04marks)
- Uneb 2007**
- (a) (i) Describe an experiment to demonstrate the damping effect of eddy current. (04marks)  
(ii) Give two practical applications of this effect (01mark)
- (b) What is meant by:  
(i) Self-induction? (01mark)  
(ii) Mutual induction? (01mark)
- (c) Discuss the factors which determine the maximum e.m.f generated by a dynamo. (04marks)
- (d) A transformer has 2000 turns in the primary coil. The primary coil is connected to a 240V mains. A 12 V, 36W lamp is connected to the secondary coil. If the efficiency of the transformer is 90%, determine the;  
(i) Number of the turns in the secondary coil. (02marks)  
(ii) Current flowing in the primary coil (03marks)
- (e) Explain any two factors which lead to energy losses in the transformer (04marks)
- Uneb 2006**

- (a) Define magnetic flux density and state its units (02marks)
- (b) Describe how the magnetic flux density between the poles of a powerful magnet can be determined. (05marks)
- (c) (i) Explain with the aid of a sketch, the terms angle of dip and declination (04marks)
- (ii) Explain what happens to the angle of dip as one moves along the same longitude from the equator to the north. (02marks)
- (iii) Find the force per unit length on a straight horizontal wire carrying a current of  $2.0A$  in the direction North to south. If the angle of dip  $70^\circ$  and the earth's horizontal field component is  $1.6 \times 10^{-5}T$ . (03marks)

(d)



A wire is placed vertically in a horizontal magnetic field as shown above. Sketch the resultant magnetic field pattern. (03marks)

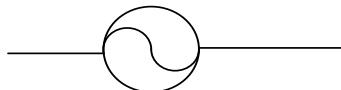
Uneb 2006

- (a) (i) With the aid of a diagram, describe how a simple d.c motor works. (06marks)
- (ii) Explain the significance of back e.m.f in the operation of a d.c motor (02mark)
- (b) A motor of armature resistance  $0.75\Omega$  is operated from a  $240V$  d.c supply;
- (i) When the motor turns freely without a load, the current in the armature is  $4.0A$  and the motor makes 400 revolution per minute. Calculate the back e.m.f (02mark)
- (ii) When the load is placed on the motor, the armature current increases to  $60.0A$ . find the new speed of rotation of the motor (04mark)
- (c) (i) A circular coil of 10 turns and radius  $5.0cm$  carries a current of  $1.0A$ . Find the magnetic flux density at its centre.
- (ii) A copper wire of cross-sectional area  $1.5mm^2$  carries a current of  $5.0A$ .The wire is placed perpendicular to a magnetic field of flux density  $0.2T$ .if the density of free electrons in the wire is  $10^{29}m^{-3}$ . Calculate the force on each electron (04marks)

## ALTERNATING CURRENT CIRCUITS

An alternating current or voltage is one which varies periodically with time in magnitude and direction. When an alternating p.d is applied to a conductor it causes the direction of the charge carriers to reverse many times per second (at the frequency of the alternating voltage).

An a.c source is represented by



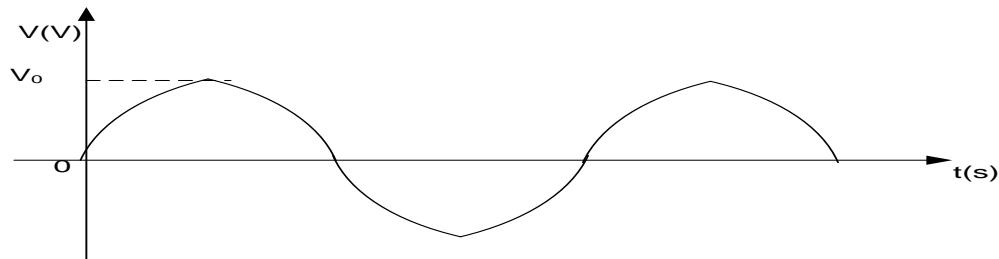
In a conductor it causes heating and produces around it a magnetic field that changes with time. Since alternating voltages and currents vary in magnitude and direction, they are treated as vector quantities.

### Sinusoidal alternating currents and voltages

Sinusoidal voltage is a periodic voltage whose time dependence is given by a sine function

The voltage is of the form  $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$ , where

where  $V$  is the voltage at time  $t$ ,  $V_0$  is the amplitudes or peak value of the voltage and  $\omega$  the angular velocity given by  $\omega = 2\pi f$  where  $f$  is the frequency of the alternating voltage



When applied to a circuit the alternating voltage produces an alternating current given by  $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$  where  $I$  is the current at time  $t$  and  $I_0$  is the amplitudes or peak value of the alternating current.

### Definitions

- (i) Peak value of alternating current: this is the maximum value of alternating current
- (ii) Peak value of alternating voltage: this is the maximum value of alternating voltage
- (iii) Frequency  $f$ : this is the number of complete cycles made by an alternating current per second  
$$\omega = 2\pi f$$
- (iv) Period  $T$ : this the time taken for an alternating current to make one complete cycle  
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

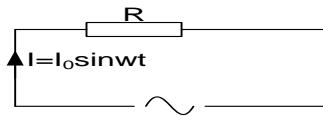
### Root mean square value of alternating current or voltage ( $I_{rms}$ or $V_{rms}$ )

The root mean square value of alternating current is the value of the steady current which dissipates heat in a resistor at the same rate as the alternating current.

**The root mean square value of alternating voltage is the value of the steady voltage which dissipates electrical energy in a resistor at the same rate as the alternating voltage.**

### Relationship between $I_o$ and $I_{rms}$

Consider a resistor in series with a.c source of electrical energy.



**The instantaneous current I is given by,**

$$I = I_0 \sin \omega t$$

**The instantaneous power dissipated in the resistor,  $P = I^2 R = (I_0^2 \sin^2 \omega t)R$**

**The average power over one cycle,**

$$\langle P \rangle_T = \langle I_0^2 \sin^2 \omega t \rangle_T R$$

$$\langle P \rangle_T = \frac{I_0^2 R}{2}$$

**For direct current,  $I_{dc}$  passing through the same resistor,**  
**power dissipated by the steady current**  
 $= I_{rms}^2 R$   
**but  $I_{dc} = V_{rms}$**   
 $I_{rms}^2 R = \frac{I_0^2 R}{2}$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**Exercise: show that for a sinusoidal voltage,  $V_{rms} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$**

**Examples**

1. **The r.m.s value of the domestic mains p.d is 240 V. Determine the peak value of the mains p.d.**

**Solution**

$$V_{r.m.s} = 240 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{r.m.s} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_0 = \sqrt{2} \times 240$$

$$V_0 = 339.4 \text{ V}$$

2. **What is the peak value of the voltage from a 220V a.c mains?**

**solution**

$$V_{r.m.s} = 220 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{r.m.s} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_0 = \sqrt{2} \times 220$$

$$V_0 = 311.127 \text{ V}$$

3. **An electric kettle draws 3000W from a 240V mains supply. Find the peak value of the current drawn by the kettle if the voltage is sinusoidal.**

**Solution**

$$P = I_{r.m.s} V_{r.m.s}$$

$$I_{r.m.s} = \frac{3000}{240} = 12.5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_0 = \sqrt{2} \times I_{r.m.s}$$

$$I_0 = \sqrt{2} \times 12.5 = 17.68 \text{ A}$$

4. **An alternating p.d that varies sinusoidally is represented by  $V = \sqrt{5000} \sin 1000t$**

**Determine,**

- (i) **The r.m.s value of the voltage**
- (ii) **Frequency of the p.d**

**Solution**

- (i) **Comparing  $V = \sqrt{5000} \sin 1000t$  with  $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$**   
 $V_0 = \sqrt{5000} \text{ V.}$   
 $V_{r.m.s} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5000}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$(ii) \quad \begin{aligned} V_{r.m.s} &= 50 \text{ V} \\ \omega &= 1000 \text{ rad s}^{-1} \\ f &= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1000}{2\pi} \\ f &= 159.2 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

**NOTE: Moving -coil ammeter is not suitable for measuring a.c.**

#### **Explanation**

When an a.c is passed through a moving – coil ammeter, the direction of the couple changes each time the current reverses. The pointer therefore vibrates at the high frequency of the a.c about the zero position hence the value of the current cannot be read.

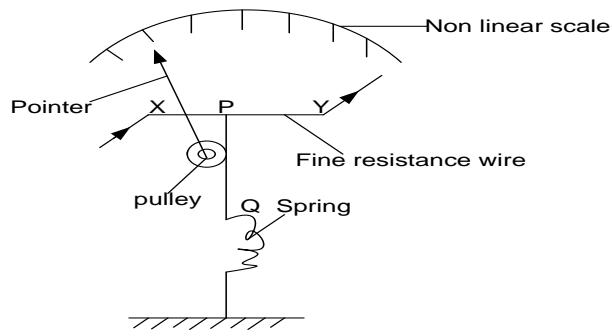
**Alternatively:**

During the first half cycle, the current in the ammeter increases and then reduces to zero. The pointer deflects to maximum then back to zero position.

In the second half cycle, the current through the coil changes direction, increases and decreases to zero. The pointer deflects to maximum in the opposite direction then deflects back to zero position. The pointer thus keeps deflecting about the zero position at the frequency of the mains. Hence the moving coil ammeter cannot be used to measure a.c.

## **INSTRUMENTS USED TO MEASURE ALTERNATING CURRENT**

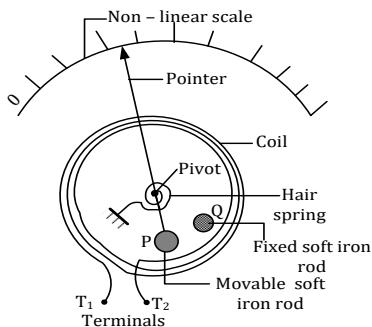
### **Hot wire ammeter**



- ❖ When alternating current is passed through the fine resistance wire XY, it heats up, expands and sags.

- ❖ The sag is taken up by the fine wire PQ, which is held taut by a spring.
- ❖ When the pulley moves downwards pointer attached to the pulley turns over the scale until it's stopped by the restoring couple due to hair spring.
- ❖ The deflection of the pointer is proportional to the rate at which heat is developed in the wire XY.
- ❖ The deflection of the pointer is proportional to the average value of the square of the current in the coil.

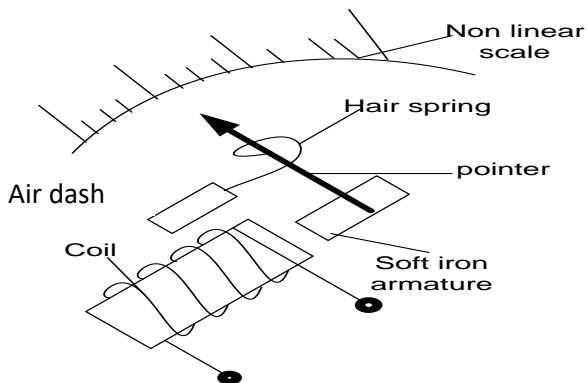
### **The repulsion type of moving iron ammeter.**



- Current I is fed into the coil via terminal T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub>, creating a magnetic field at the centre of the coil.
- The two soft iron rods P and Q get **magnetized in the same sense** and begin to **repel each other with an average force** which is proportional to the square of the current flowing through the coil.

- The fixed rod Q repels rod P, causing it to rotate about the pivot and moves over the scale through an angle  $\theta$ , until its stopped by the restoring couple due to a pair of hair springs.
- The deflection  $\theta$  produced is proportional to the average of the square current.  
i.e.  $\theta \propto \langle I^2 \rangle$  Hence a non - linear scale.

### Moving Iron Ammeter (attraction type)



- ❖ If alternating current is passed through the solenoid, the soft - iron armature gets

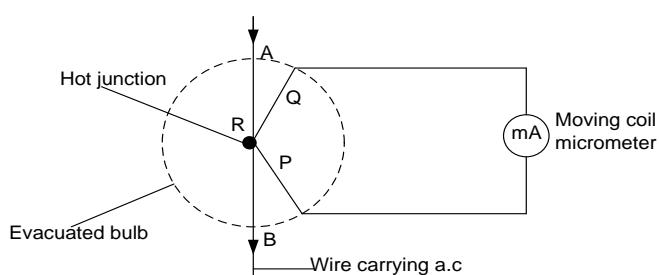
#### Advantages of moving iron ammeter

- they are cheap
- can be used to measure both a.c and d.c.

#### Disadvantages of moving iron ammeter

- they have non-linear scales.
- They are not sensitive like moving coil galvanometers
- Can easily be affected by stray magnetic fields like earth's magnetic field unless shielded by an iron case

### 4. Thermocouple meter



P and Q are different metals joined at R-the hot junction

- magnetized and is attracted towards the coil whatever the direction of the current
- ❖ This causes the pointer to deflect over the scale until it is stopped by the restoring couple of the hair spring
- ❖ The attractive force is proportional to the average value of the square of the current.
- ❖ The deflection  $\theta$  of the pointer is therefore proportional to the average value of the square of the current,  $\theta \propto \langle I^2 \rangle$ .

*The air dash port is used to damp the oscillations of the pointer.*

- ❖ Alternating current is passed through wire AB and it heats the junction R of the thermocouple.
- ❖ An electric e.m.f is generated causing a direct current to flow through the micro ammeter already calibrated to measure r.m.s value of current.

## RECTIFICATION

Rectification is the process of converting Alternating current to Direct current.

This can be done by use of

❖ Thermionic diodes.

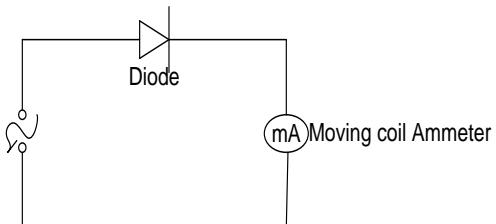
❖ Semiconductor diode

**When a diode is connected to a supply its supposed to conduct and when it does so its said to be forward biased. And when connected in a reverse way it fails to conduct therefore its said to be reverse-biased.**

**Types of rectifier meters:**

- i) Half wave rectifier
- ii) Bridge full wave rectifier
- iii) Center tap full wave rectifier.

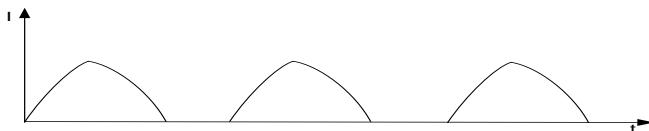
### Half wave Rectification



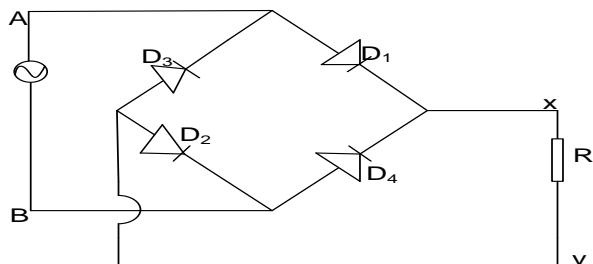
- ❖ Current to be measure is fed to the meter through the rectifier diode which conducts current in only one direction.
- ❖ So a direct current of varying magnitude flows through the meter.
- ❖ The moving coil meter is calibrated to measure the  $I_{rms}$

**N.B: The Arrow head in the rectifier symbol shows the direction of flow of current through the circuit.**

**Variation of the resulting current with time:**

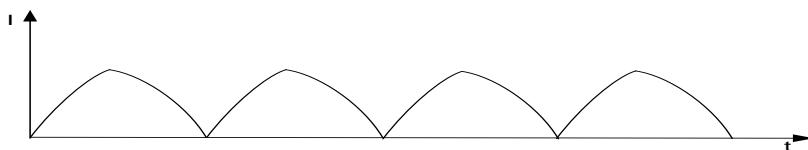


### Bridge Full wave rectification(it uses four diodes)



- In the half cycle when A is positive and B is negative, diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  conduct and current flows through R and the milliammeter in the direction x to y and diode  $D_3$  and  $D_4$  do not conduct in this half cycle.

- During the next half cycle when B is positive and A is negative diodes  $D_3$  and  $D_4$  conduct while  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  do not conduct in this cycle and current (I) flows through R and milliammeter in the same direction x to y.
- Hence current flows through R is in the same direction throughout. The ammeter deflects in the same direction during both cycles hence reads steady values or root mean square values.

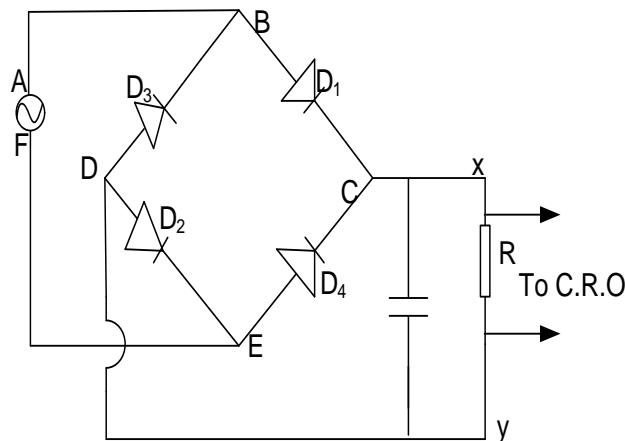


**The current is said to be full wave rectified current.**

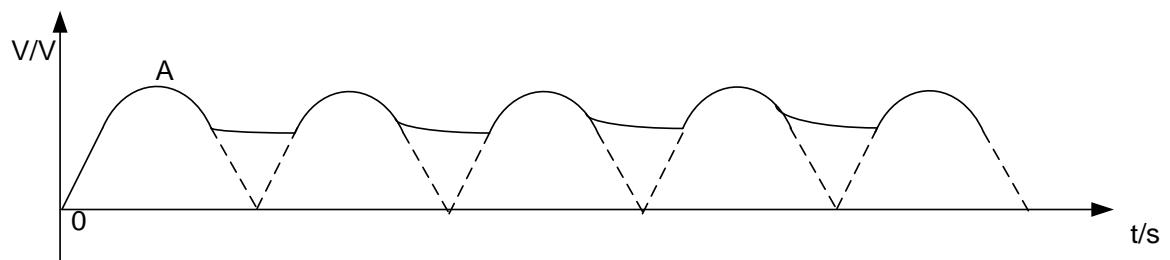
**Why rectify?**

**Many electrical appliances such as radios, televisions and computers require direct current for their operation. Alternating e.m.f.s are easy and cheap to generate and to use it for these devices it must be converted to direct current by the use of rectifiers.**

### Capacitor Smoothing



Smoothed output of a full - wave rectifier

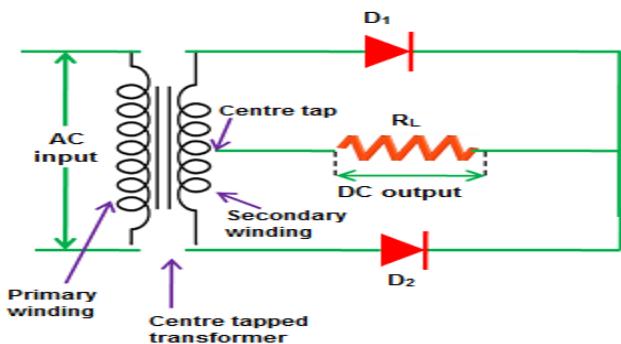


A large electrolytic capacitor C is connected in parallel with the load resistor R such that its positive terminal is connected to the positive output of the bridge rectifier.

The voltage increases to a peak at A as the capacitor charges. When the p.d begins to drop, the capacitor supplies charge to the load, thus raising the p.d across the load. The resultant drop in p.d across the load is thus small. As the pd begins to increase as the capacitor charges and the cycle is repeated and thus fluctuation in p.d is effectively reduced

### Center tapped full wave rectifier.

A center tapped full wave rectifier is a type of rectifier which uses a center tapped transformer and two diodes to convert the complete AC signal into DC signal.



**It consist of diodes D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>.**

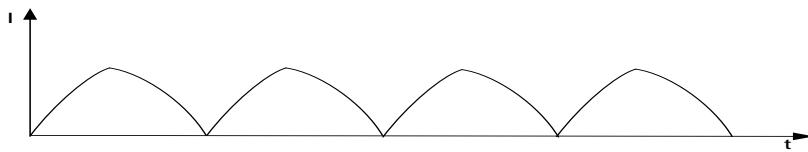
**During the first half when a is positive and b negative, diodes D<sub>1</sub> is forward biased and therefore conducts. Diode D<sub>2</sub> is reverse biased and therefore does not conduct. Current flows through R in the direction a - k - x - c**

**In the second half cycle when b is positive and a negative, diode d<sub>2</sub> is forward biased and therefore conducts while D<sub>1</sub> is revers biased and there does not conduct. Current flows through R in the direction b - y - x - c in both cycles, current flows through R in the same direction.**

**The pointer of the millimeter connected in series with the resistor R deflects in the same direction in both cycles.**

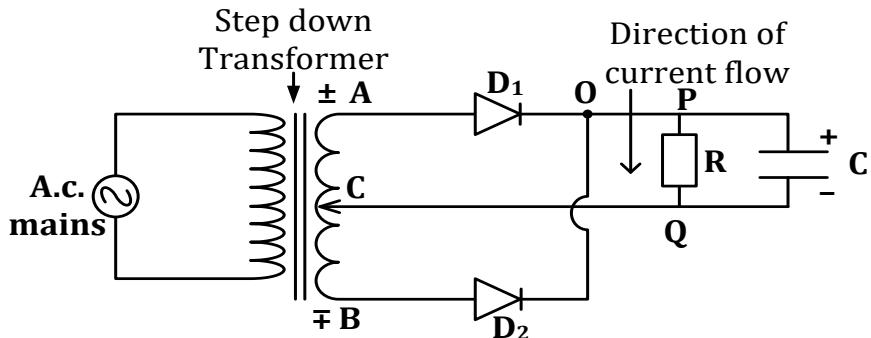
**The deflection of the pointer is directly proportional to the average of the square of current**  
 $\theta \propto \langle I^2 \rangle$ .

**The variation of output current with time t for the center tap transformer.**



**With the aid of a circuit diagram explain the smoothening action of a capacitor in full wave rectification**

**Solution:**



**When terminal A of the a.c. input is positive with respect to B, diode (rectifier) D<sub>1</sub> conducts current while D<sub>2</sub> does not.**

**Current flows from A through D<sub>1</sub>, to P through resistor R to Q in the direction PQ to C and back to A and at the same time the capacitor charges to a maximum p.d.**

**The first half of the a.c input cycle is then rectified.**

**During the change of current from terminal A to terminal B, current drops to zero in the circuit and the capacitor quickly discharges through R, to maintain the current flow in the circuit.**

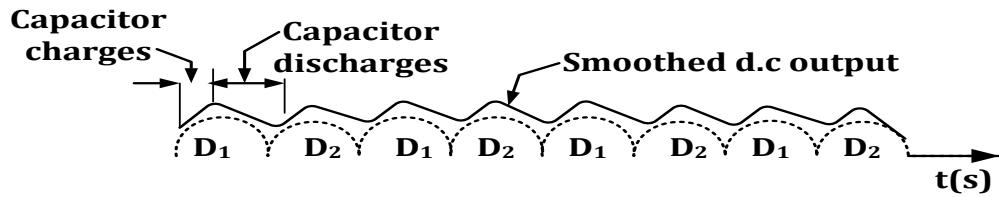
**When B is positive with respect to A, diode D<sub>2</sub> conducts current while D<sub>1</sub> does not.**

**Current flows from the source (B) through D<sub>2</sub> to O, then P through resistor R in the same direction PQ, then to C and back to B and at the same time the capacitor charges to a maximum p.d.**

**Hence, the second half cycle of the a.c input is now also rectified.**

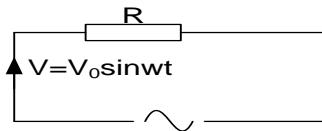
**During the change of current from terminal B to terminal A, current drops to zero in the circuit and the capacitor quickly discharges through R, to maintain the current flow in the circuit.**

**The process repeats itself several times per second for all the subsequent cycles producing direct current flow through the load resistor R but with pulsating output that has been smoothed using the reservoir capacitor as shown below.**



### A.C THROUGH A RESISTOR

**Consider a resistor in series with a.c source of electrical energy.**



**When an alternating p.d is applied to a pure resistor its magnitude rises to a maximum in the same time as that of the current. Thus at any instant in a resistor  $I$  and  $V$  are said to be in phase.**

**If the alternating voltage is  $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$ , then the current  $I$  is given by**

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{V_0 \sin \omega t}{R}$$

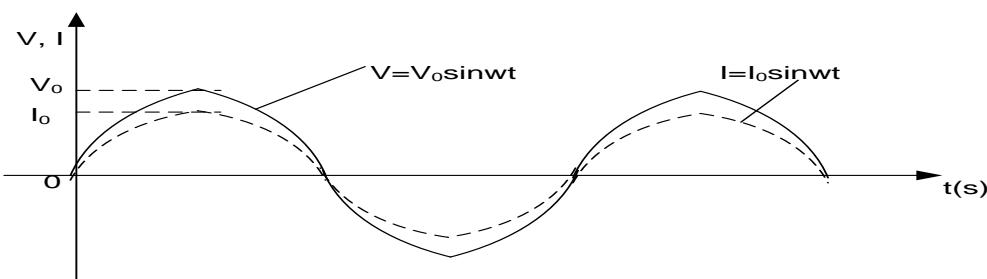
**But  $\frac{V_0}{R}$  is the maximum value of  $I$  i.e.  $I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R}$**

**Hence  $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$**

**For a resistor current and voltage are in phase**

$$I = I_0 \sin \omega t \text{ and } V = V_0 \sin \omega t,$$

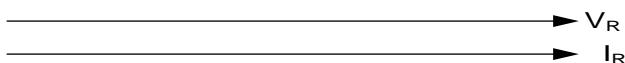
### Variation of $V$ and $I$ with $t$ in a resistor.



### Phasor Diagrams/Vector Diagram for a resistor

**Phasor a diagram is a vector diagram showing variation of voltage with current.**

**For a resistor voltage and current are in phase. When voltage is maximum currents also maximum**



### Power absorbed in a resistor

**Instantaneous power absorbed,  $P = VI$**

$$P = (V_0 \sin \omega t)(I_0 \sin \omega t)$$

$$P = V_0 I_0 \sin^2 \omega t$$

**Mean power (average)**

$$\text{power} = V_0 I_0 \langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle \text{ but } \langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2}$$

#### **Examples**

1. A sinusoidal alternating voltage  $V = 170 \sin 120\pi t$  is applied across a resistor of resistance 100  $\Omega$ . Determine

- (i) the r.m.s value of the current which flows;
- (ii) the frequency of the current through the resistor

#### **Solution**

- (i) Instantaneous current through R is given by

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{170 \sin 120\pi t}{100}$$

$$\therefore I = 1.7 \sin 120\pi t$$

Comparing  $I = 1.7 \sin 120\pi t$  with  $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$  we have;

2. A sinusoidal a.c  $I = 4 \sin 100\pi t$  flows through a resistor of resistance 2.0  $\Omega$ . Find the mean power dissipated in the resistor. Hence deduce the r.m.s value of the current.

#### **Solution**

Mean power,  $\langle P \rangle = \langle (4 \sin 100\pi t)^2 \rangle \times R$

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{4^2 \times 2}{2} = 16 \text{ W since } \langle \sin^2 100\pi t \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle P \rangle = 16W$$

OR

$$\text{Average power} = \frac{I_0^2 R}{2}, \text{ but } I_0 = 4A$$

Since  $V_0 = \sqrt{2} V_{rms}$

and  $I_0 = \sqrt{2} I_{rms}$

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{(\sqrt{2} I_{rms})(\sqrt{2} V_{rms})}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\langle P \rangle = I_{rms} V_{rms}}$$

$$I_0 = 1.7 A$$

From  $I_{r.m.s} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ , it follows that

$$I_{r.m.s} = \frac{1.7}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.2 A$$

$$(i) \omega = 120\pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{But } \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$2\pi f = 120\pi$$

$$f = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{4^2 \times 2}{2} = 16 \text{ W}$$

Power dissipated by d.c  $\langle P \rangle = I_{rms}^2 R$

$$16 = 2 \times I_{rms}^2$$

$$I_{rms}^2 = 8$$

$$I_{rms} = 2\sqrt{2}A$$

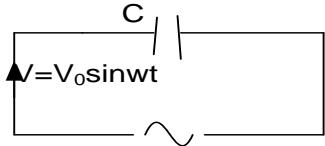
#### **Questions**

1. A sinusoidal a.c  $I = 3 \sin 120\pi t$  flows through a resistor of resistance 2.5  $\Omega$ . Find the mean power dissipated in the resistor. An(11.25W)
2. A sinusoidal alternating voltage  $V = 340 \sin 120\pi t$  is applied across a resistor of resistance 40  $\Omega$ . Determine
  - (i) Amplitude of the current which flows;
  - (ii) the average power developed in the resistor An[8.5A, 1445W]
3. What is the rms value of alternating current which must pass through a resistor immersed in oil in a calorimeter so that the initial rate of rise of temperature of the oil is three times that produced when a direct current of 2A passes through the resistor under the same conditions? An[3.46A]
4. A current  $I = 8.0 \sin 100\pi t$  amperes is maintained in a heating coil immersed in 20kg of water. The resistance of the coil is 50  $\Omega$ . Find the temperature rise obtained in 5 minutes
5. An a.c circuit of a resistor of resistance R and it is connected to a source of p.d given by  $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$ 
  - (i) Derive an expression for current at any time, t

- (ii)** Sketch the variation of current with time on the same axes and use your graph to explain the phase difference between I and V

### CAPACITORS IN A.C CIRCUITS

Consider a capacitor of capacitance  $C$ , connected to an a.c source so that the p.d  $V$  across the capacitor at time  $t$  is given by  $V_0 \sin \omega t$



The charge  $Q$  on the plates at time  $t$  is given by

$$Q = CV$$

$$Q = CV_0 \sin \omega t \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

At any time  $t$ , the current  $I$ , in the circuit is equal to the rate of flow of charge.

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$I = \frac{d}{dt} (CV_0 \sin \omega t)$$

$$I = CV_0 \omega \cos \omega t \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

If  $I_0$  is the peak value of the current, then we can write

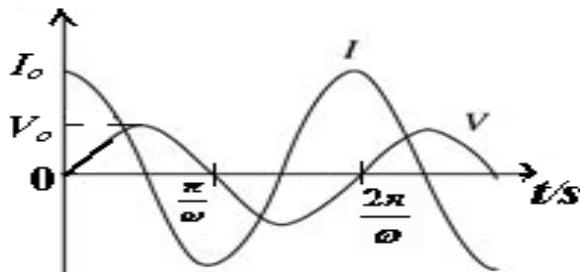
$$I = I_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{where. } I_0 = CV_0 \omega$$

$$I = I_0 \sin \left( \omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

Thus the current (cosine curve) through a capacitor leads the p.d (sine curve) across the capacitor by a quarter of a cycle or  $90^\circ$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians. i.e the current reaches its maximum value one quarter of a cycle before the p.d reaches its peak value.

### Variation of I and V of a capacitor with time



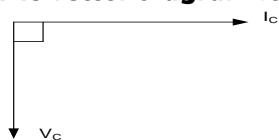
### Phasor Diagrams/Vector Diagram for a capacitor

For a pure capacitor in an a.c circuit the current  $I$ , leads the applied p.d  $V$  by  $90^\circ$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians.

Explain why current in a capacitor leads voltage by  $90^\circ$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians

From the graph above, when the voltage across the capacitor is zero and is beginning to increase, current is maximum since the opposition to its flow is minimum. As the voltage increases, opposition to the flow of current increases, hence current decreases. Hence current and voltage are out of phase.

The vector diagram for a capacitor is as follows



### Capacitive Reactance, $X_C$

The capacitive reactance is the non- resistive opposition to the flow of a.c through a capacitor.

Its symbol is  $X_C$  and is defined by the equation

$$X_C = \frac{V_O}{I_O}$$

Since  $V_O = \sqrt{2}V_{rms}$  and  $I_O = \sqrt{2}I_{rms}$ , it follows

$$X_C = \frac{V_{r.m.s}}{I_{r.m.s}}$$

that

From,  $I_O = CV_O\omega = I_O = 2\pi fCV_O$  since  $\omega = 2\pi f$

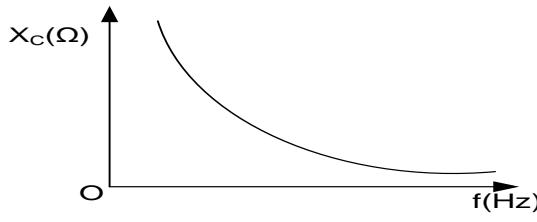
$$\text{but } X_C = \frac{V_O}{I_O} = \frac{V_O}{2\pi f CV_O} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

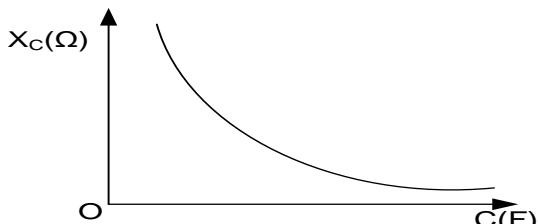
The S.I unit of  $X_C$  is the ohm ( $\Omega$ ) when  $f$  is in hertz and  $C$  in farad.

Thus for a given frequency,  $X_C \propto \frac{1}{f}$  and for a given capacitance,  $X_C \propto \frac{1}{C}$ .

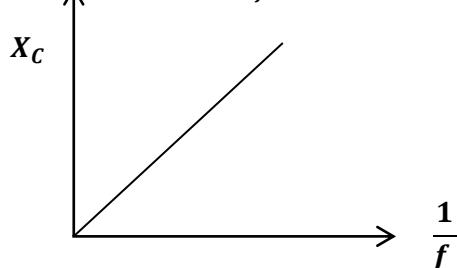
### Variation of $X_C$ with $f$



### Variation of $X_C$ with $C$



### Variation of $X_C$ with $\frac{1}{f}$



### A.c power in a capacitor

In a pure capacitor  $V$  lags behind  $I$  by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

If the p.d applied to the capacitor is,  $V = V_O \sin \omega t$  then the current  $I$ , is given by  $I = I_O \cos \omega t$ .

Instantaneous power absorbed,  $P = VI$

$$P = (V_O \sin \omega t)(I_O \cos \omega t)$$

$$P = I_O V_O \sin \omega t \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{But } \sin 2\omega t = 2 \sin \omega t \cos \omega t$$

$$\sin \omega t \cos \omega t = \frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{I_O V_O \sin 2\omega t}{2}$$

$$\text{Average power } \langle P \rangle = \frac{I_O V_O \langle \sin 2\omega t \rangle}{2} \text{ but}$$

$$\langle \sin 2\omega t \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Average power } \langle P \rangle = 0$$

Thus mean power absorbed by a capacitor over a cycle is zero.

### Explanation for zero power

- ❖ During the first quarter cycle, the capacitor charges and energy is drawn from the source and stored in the electric field of the capacitor.

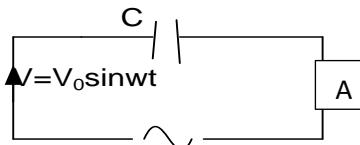
- ❖ During the second quarter cycle, the capacitor discharges and energy is returned to the source.
- ❖ During the third quarter cycle, the capacitor charges in the opposite direction, again energy is stored in the electric field in the capacitor
- ❖ In the last quarter, the capacitor discharges and energy returns to the source. Therefore in one cycle, there is no net energy stored in the capacitor. Hence a capacitor is a wattless component.

**Question:** Explain why a capacitor allows the flow of a.c but not d.c.

- ❖ When a capacitor is connected to a d.c source, the capacitor charges and when fully charged current stops flowing (pd across the plates is equal to pd of the source)
- ❖ When the capacitor is connected to an a.c source, the capacitor charges when the voltage is increasing, and the capacitor also discharges when the voltage is decreasing. Since increase and decrease in voltage is continuous, there is continuous flow of current (charge) in the circuit hence capacitor appears to allow flow of a.c

**Question:** Explain why ac appears to flow across the capacitor plates.

**Solution:**



When the circuit is completed, ammeter deflects indicating the flow of current. In the first half cycle, capacitor charges to maximum and in the second half cycle it discharges. The charge originally stored drives current in the opposite direction. In the third quarter cycle, it charges again but with charge on the plates interchanged. In the fourth quarter cycle it discharges. This is repeated at the frequency of the a.c. the charging and discharging current flows in the circuit though no charge flows across the capacitor.

**Examples**

1. A capacitor of capacitance  $1\mu F$  is used in a radio circuit where frequency is  $1000\text{Hz}$  and current is  $2\text{mA}$ . Calculate the voltage across capacitor.

**Solution**

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \quad X_C = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi \times 1000 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} = 159\Omega \right. \quad \left. V = I X_C = 159 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 0.32V \right.$$

2. A capacitor of capacitance  $2\mu F$  is connected to an a.c source of current  $4\text{mA}$  (r.m.s) and frequency  $50\text{Hz}$ . Calculate the ;

(i) Capacitive reactance( $1592\Omega$ )

(ii) Voltage across the plates of the capacitor( $6.37\text{V}$ )

**Solution**

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \quad X_C = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}} = 1592\Omega \right. \quad \left. V_{r.m.s} = I_{r.m.s} X_C = 1592 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} = 6.37V \right.$$

6. A capacitor of capacitance  $2\mu F$  is connected to an a.c source of voltage  $20\text{V}$  and frequency  $50\text{Hz}$ . Calculate the Current which flows

**Solution**

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \quad X_C = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}} = 1592\Omega \right. \quad \left. V_{r.m.s} = I_{r.m.s} X_C \right.$$

$$20 = 1592xI_{r.m.s}$$

$$I_{r.m.s} = 12.6mA$$

## **Exercise**

1. A capacitor of capacitance  $2\mu F$  is connected to an a.c source of current  $2mA$  and frequency  $100Hz$ . Calculate the ;
    - (i) Capacitive reactance
    - (ii) Voltage across the plates of the capacitor
    - (iii)Reactance if the frequency is  $140Hz$   
An(  $795.8\Omega$ ,  $1.6V$ ,  $568.4\Omega$ )
  2. A  $240 V$ ,  $60Hz$  alternating voltage is applied across a capacitor of capacitance  $10 \mu F$ . Calculate the
    - (i) root mean square value of the current which flows
    - (ii) power expanded An(  $0.63A$ ,  $0W$ )
  3. A capacitor of capacitance  $C$  and infinite resistance is connected across a source of an a.c source whose p.d is given by  $V = V_0 \cos \omega t$  and frequency  $f$ .
    - (i) find the expression for the charge and current
    - (ii) using the same axes, show how the applied voltage and current in the circuit may vary with time and comment on this variation
    - (iii)find the expression for reactance of the circuit and sketch its variation with frequency

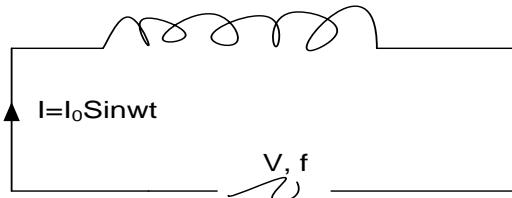
## A.C THROUGH AN INDUCTOR

**A pure inductor is a coil of negligible resistance.**

## **Self-Induction**

**This is the process of generating an *emf* in a coil due to changing current in the same coil**

**This e.m.f is called a back e.m.f and creates a current which opposes the flow of current in the coil its self.**



**Consider an inductor of negligible resistance, inductance L, through which an alternating current I flows where**

**The a.c produces a changing magnetic flux in the inductor and sets up a back e.m.f  $E_b$  in the coil.**

**The back e.m.f is given by**  $E_b = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$

$$= -L \frac{d}{dt} (I_0 \sin \omega t) \\ E_b = -LI_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

**But for finite current across a pure inductor**

$$V = -(-LI_0\omega \cos \omega t)$$

$$V = LI_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$V = V_0 \cos \omega t$$

LI<sub>O</sub>ω

**Where**  $V_0 = LI_0\omega$

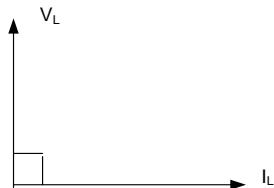
$$V = V_0 \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

**Thus the voltage (cosine curve) across an inductor leads the current (sine curve) through an inductor by  $90^\circ$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians.**

## **Phasor Diagrams/Vector Diagram for an inductor**

**For a pure inductor in an a.c circuit the voltage leads the current by  $90^\circ$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians.**

The vector diagram for a capacitor is as follows



### Inductive Reactance, $X_L$

**The Inductive reactance is the non- resistive opposition to the flow of a.c through an inductor.**

**Its symbol is  $X_L$  and is defined by the equation**

$$X_L = \frac{V_O}{I_O}$$

**Since  $V_O = \sqrt{2}V_{rms}$  and  $I_O = \sqrt{2}I_{rms}$ , it follows that**

$$X_L = \frac{V_{r.m.s}}{I_{r.m.s}}$$

**From,  $V_O = L I_O \omega = V_O = 2\pi f L I_O$  since**

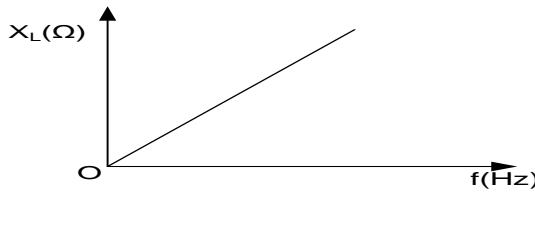
**Thus for a given frequency,  $X_L \propto L$  and for a given capacitance,  $X_L \propto C$ .**

$$\text{but } X_L = \frac{V_O}{I_O} = \frac{2\pi f L I_O}{I_O} = 2\pi f L$$

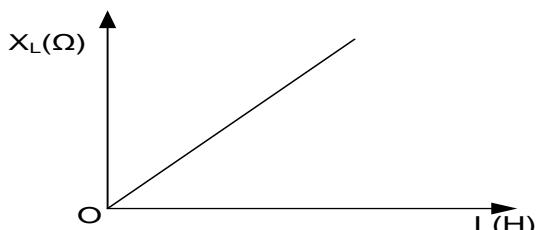
$X_L = 2\pi f L$

**The S.I unit of  $X_L$  is the ohm ( $\Omega$ ) when  $f$  is in hertz and  $C$  in farad.**

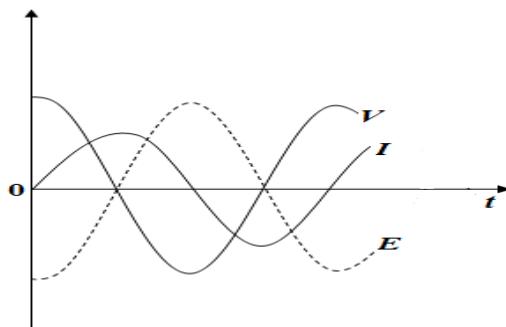
### **Variation of $X_L$ with $L$**



### **Variation of $X_L$ with $f$**



### Variation of $V$ and $I$ with $t$ for an inductor



### **Power in the inductive coil**

**If current through the inductor is**

**,  $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$ . then the p.d  $V = V_0 \cos \omega t$**

**Instantaneous power absorbed,  $P = VI$**

$$P = (V_0 \cos \omega t)(I_0 \sin \omega t)$$

$$P = I_0 V_0 \sin \omega t \cos \omega t$$

**But  $\sin 2\omega t = 2 \sin \omega t \cos \omega t$**

$$\sin \omega t \cos \omega t = \frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{I_0 V_0 \sin 2\omega t}{2}$$

$$\text{Average power } \langle P \rangle = \frac{I_0 V_0 \langle \sin 2\omega t \rangle}{2} \quad \text{but}$$

$$\langle \sin 2\omega t \rangle = 0 \quad \text{Average power } \langle P \rangle = 0$$

Thus mean power absorbed in an inductor over a cycle is zero.

#### Explanation for zero power

- ❖ During the first quarter cycle, current increases and magnetic field linking the coil builds up to the maximum value. Energy supplied by the source is stored in the magnetic field associated with the coil
- ❖ During the second quarter cycle, the current decreases, magnetic field collapses and the energy that was stored in the magnetic field of the coil is restored back to the source
- ❖ During the third cycle, current supplied by the source increase in the reverse direction. Energy supplied by the generator is stored in the magnetic field.
- ❖ In the last quarter, an equal amount of energy is restored back to the source. Therefore power dissipated in an inductor over one cycle is zero.

In a pure inductor  $V$  leads  $I$  by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . Explain the phase difference:

At the start when current is zero, its rate of growth is maximum leading to maximum Emf. This requires a maximum back Emf. This requires a maximum applied pd to offset the back emf to allow a finite current to flow. This explains why the applied pd is maximum when current is zero. When the current is maximum, its rate of growth is zero and back emf is zero. This requires an applied pd of zero to maintain current flowing.

This explains why the applied pd is zero when current is maximum.

#### Examples

1. An inductor of 2H and negligible resistance is connected to a 12V mains supply, frequency 50Hz. Find the current flowing.

Solution

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

$$X_L = 2\pi \times 50 \times 2 = 628\Omega$$

$$V_{r.m.s} = I_{r.m.s} X_L$$

$$12 = 628 \times I_{r.m.s}$$

$$I_{r.m.s} = 0.019A$$

2. A coil of inductance 5H has negligible resistance and is connected to a 12V (r.m.s) supply source of frequency 50HZ.

(a) Calculate the inductive reactance of the coil

(b) Find the maximum current which would flow when the inductance changes to 10H An [1570.8Ω, 5.4mA]

3. A pure inductor of self inductance 1H is connected across an alternating voltage of 115V and frequency 60Hz. Calculate the;

(i) inductive reactance

(ii) inductive current

(iii) peak current

(iv) average power consumed. An [377Ω, 0.31A, 0.44A, zero]

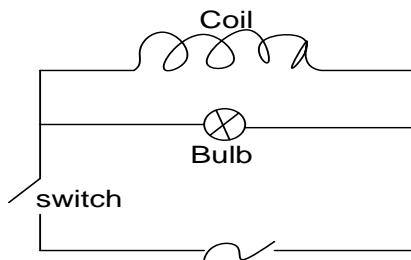
4. An a.c circuit if an inductor of inductance  $L$  and it is connected to a source of p.d given by  $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$

(a) Derive an expression for current at any time,  $t$

(b) Sketch the variation of current with time on the same axes and use your graph to explain the phase difference between  $I$  and  $V$

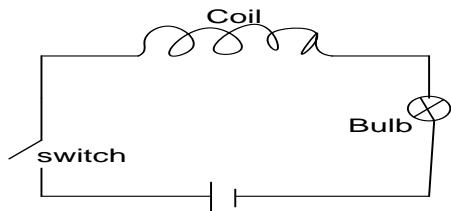
#### Example

1. A coil of many turns of wire is connected in parallel with an electric bulb an a.c supply as shown below



**Explain what happens to the bulb when the switch is;**

- (i) **Closed**
  - (b) **Opened**
- ❖ When switch is closed, the bulb will light brightly and then it will go dim after some time. This is because when the switch is closed, current begins to flow through the coil and the changing magnetic flux due to the changing current induces a back e.m.f in the coil which opposes the flow of current through it and hence most of the current passes through the bulb making it very bright.
  - ❖ After a short time the back e.m.f reduces to zero and all the current flows through the coil and hence bulb stops lighting.
  - ❖ When the switch is opened, the bulb keeps the light for some time before going off. This is because as current decays from the coil. The back e.m.f is induced in it to oppose the decay. This e.m.f creates current which lights the bulb for some time
2. A bulb is connected in series with an inductive coil a d.c source as shown below



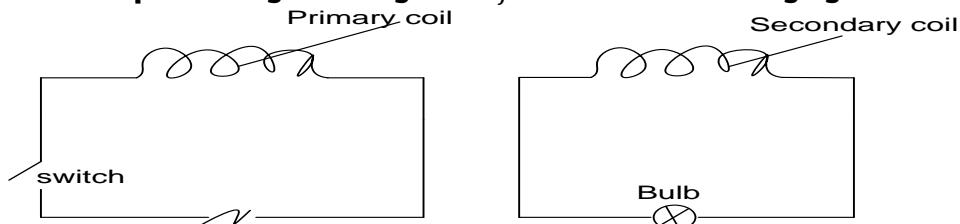
**What happens to the brightness of the bulb when an iron core is inserted in the coil?**

**Solution**

Bulb dims and then becomes bright again. When the iron core is introduced into, the magnetic flux linkage with the coil increases. The rate of change of magnetic flux linkage with the coil increase and hence an increase in the induced back e.m.f. This leads to a reduction in the current flowing though the bulb. Hence the bulb dims

## MUTUAL INDUCTANCE

**This is the process of generating an emf in a coil due to changing current in the neighboring coil**



- ❖ When switch is closed, the bulb light momentarily. This is because the a.c in the primary coil creates a varying magnetic field in the primary.

- The magnetic field links up with the secondary coil. When this magnetic field changes, a back emf is induced in the secondary coil which opposes the varying magnetic field linking it. This e.m.f creates a current in the secondary which lights the bulb
  - When the switch is opened, the bulb lights momentarily before going off. This because as the current decays in the primary coil, the back e.m.f is created to oppose the decay. The varying magnetic field lines then link the secondary. The back e.m.f produced in the secondary produces the current which lights up the bulb.
- (a) Define root mean square value of an alternating current. (01 mark)
- (b) (i) Write down the expression for the e.m.f generated by a dynamo and use it to identify the factors which determine the maximum e.m.f. (04 marks)
- (ii) Explain the structural modifications needed to convert an a.c generator into a d.c generator. (02 marks)
- (c) An iron-cored coil having a low resistance and high inductance is connected in series with a filament lamp  $P$ . The coil and the lamp are then connected across a d.c. supply as shown in figure 4.

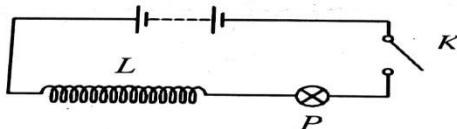


Fig. 4

Explain what is observed when switch  $K$  is closed and then opened.

- (d) An alternating voltage  $V = V_0 \cos \omega t$  is connected across an inductor of inductance  $L$ .
- (i) Derive the expression for the reactance of the inductor,  $X_L$ . (04 marks)
- (ii) Sketch using the same axes the variation of applied voltage and current through the inductor with time. (02 marks)
- (e) Describe how a thermocouple ammeter is used to measure an alternating current. (03 marks)

#### Solution for c:

**When  $K$  is closed, bulb  $P$  lights dimly then to full brightness. This is because when the  $K$  is closed, current begins to flow, back emf is induced in the coil which opposes the flow of current in the circuit and gradually back emf reduces to zero and brightness increases.**

**When  $K$  is opened, sparks appear between the contacts then the bulb goes off due to induced emf. OR the bulb goes off immediately because there is no current.**

#### Uneb 2016

- (a) Define root mean square(rms) value of an alternating voltage. (01mark)
- (b) A resistor of resistance  $100\Omega$  is connected across an alternating voltage  $V = 20 \sin 120\pi t$
- (i) Find the frequency of the alternating voltage. (01mark)
- (ii) Calculate the mean power dissipated in the resistor. (03marks)
- (c) (i) Show that when an inductor is connected to an a.c supply voltage of  $V = V_0 \sin 2\pi ft$ . The resulting current lags the current by  $90^\circ$ . (04marks)
- (ii) Sketch on the same axes the variation with time of the voltage and current if a capacitor is connected to the voltage supply in (c) (i). (02marks)

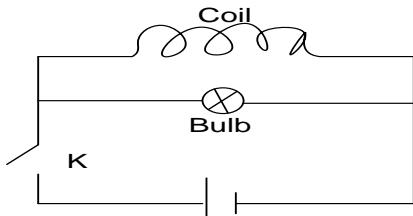
- (d) (i) Describe how a thermocouple meter works. (04marks)
- (ii) Explain the precautionary measure taken in the design of the thermocouple meter. (02marks)
- (e) A capacitor of capacitance  $60\mu F$  is connected to an a.c voltage supply of frequency  $40Hz$ . An a.c ammeter connected in series with the capacitor reads  $2.2A$ . Find the p.d across the capacitor. (03marks)
- Uneb 2015**
- (a) (i) Define root mean square (rms) current of an a.c. (01mark)
- (ii) Derive an expression for capacitive reactance. (04marks)
- (iii) Sketch on the same axes, the graphs showing variation of applied p.d and current when an inductor is connected to an a.c supply. (02marks)
- (b) (i) A capacitor of capacitance,  $C$  and an ammeter are connected in series across an alternating voltage,  $V$ , of frequency  $f$ . Explain why current apparently flows through the capacitor. (03marks)
- (ii) a sinusoidal p.d of rms value of  $20V$  and frequency  $50Hz$  is applied across a  $100\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate the capacitive reactance of the circuit. (02marks)
- (c) Describe the mode of operation of a transformer. (04marks)
- (d) A transformer connected to a.c supply of peak voltage  $240V$  is to supply a peak voltage of  $9.0V$  to a mini-lighting system of resistance  $5\Omega$ . Calculate the
- (i) R.m.s current supplied to the lighting system (02marks)
- (ii) Average power delivered to the lighting system. (02marks)

**Uneb 2013**

- (a) What is meant by the reactance and impedance as applied to alternating currents. (02marks)
- (b) (i) A source of sinusoidal current of amplitude  $I_0$  and frequency is connected across a pure inductor of inductance,  $L$ . Derive an expression for the peak voltage across the inductor. (04marks)
- (ii) Sketch on the same time axis, the graphs showing variation of voltage across the inductor and the current through it. (02marks)
- (c) An alternating current  $I = 5\sin 200\pi t$ , flows through a pure inductor of inductance  $2.0H$ . Calculate the
- (i) Reactance of the inductor. (03marks)
- (ii) root mean square value of the voltage. (03marks)
- (d) (i) Explain how an alternating current can be measured using a rectifier meter. (04marks)
- (ii) Explain why a moving coil ammeter is unsuitable for measuring alternating current. (02marks)

**Uneb 2012**

- (a) Define the term peak value and root mean square value of an alternating current. (02marks)
- (b) A coil of many turns of wire is connected in parallel with an electric bulb to a d.c supply as shown below.



**At the instant switch K is closed, the bulb flashes briefly for a short time and then goes off. Explain the observation (04marks)**

**(c) A sinusoidal alternating voltage of 20V (rms) and frequency 60Hz applied across a coil of wire of inductance 0.2H and negligible resistance.**

- (i) Find the reactance of the coil at this frequency. (03marks)
- (ii) Calculate root mean square value of the current which passes through the coil. (02marks)
- (iii) Explain why the average power delivered to the inductor over one cycle is zero. (03marks)

**(d) Describe with the aid of a labelled diagram the structure and action of a hot wire ammeter. (06marks)**

Uneb 2011

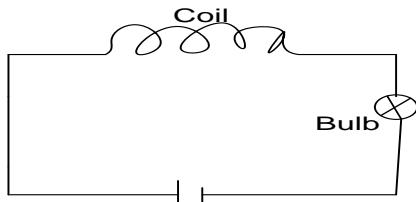
**(a) Define the term peak value and root mean square value of an alternating voltage. (02marks)**

**(b) (i) An alternating voltage is applied across a capacitor of capacitance, C. Show that the current in the circuit leads the voltage by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (03marks)**

**(ii) Find the expression for the capacitive reactance in terms of frequency, f and capacitance, C. (2mks)**

**(iii) A capacitor of  $0.1\mu F$  is in series with an ac source of frequency 500Hz. If the r.m.s value of the current flowing is 6mA, calculate the voltage across the capacitor. (03marks)**

**(c) A bulb is connected in series with an inductive coil a d.c. source as shown below**



**(i) What happens to the brightness of the bulb when an iron core is inserted in the coil. (01marks)**

**(ii) Explain what happens to the brightness of the bulb when the d.c source is replaced with an a.c and iron core inserted in the coil. (03marks)**

**(d) (i) What is hysteresis loss? (01mark)**

**(ii) How can hysteresis loss be minimized in the a.c transformer. (01mark)**

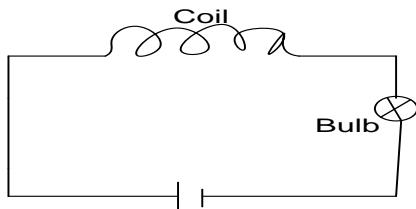
**(iii) Explain why the primary current in the a.c transformer increase when the secondary coil is connected to the load. (04marks)**

Uneb 2010

**(a) (i) Distinguish between peak value and root mean square value of an alternating current. (02mks)**

**(ii) What is the peak value of the voltage from a 240V a.c mains? (02marks)**

**(b) A bulb is connected in series with an air-cored coil an a.c source as shown below**



**When a solid iron core is introduced into the coil, the bulb becomes dimmer and the core hot. Explain the observation. (06marks)**

- (c) (i) What is meant by the term inductive reactance (01mark)  
(ii) Derive an expression for the reactance of an inductor of inductance L when a sinusoidally varying a.c of frequency, f passing through it. (05marks)  
(iii) A sinusoidal alternating voltage of  $6.0V_{r.m.s}$  and frequency 1kHz is applied to a coil of inductance 0.5H. Assuming that the coil has negligible resistance, calculate the root mean square value of the current. (03marks)
- (d) State one advantage of a.c over d.c (01mark)

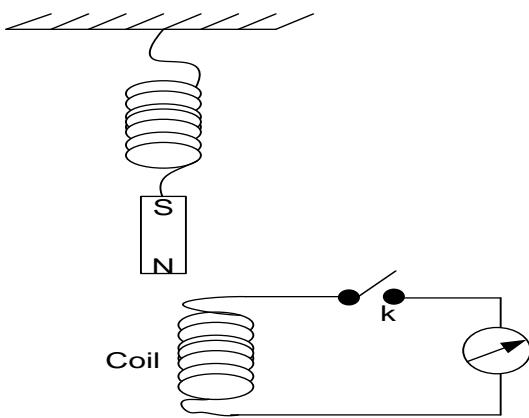
#### Uneb 2009

- (a) (i) What is meant by peak value sinusoidal current? (01mk)  
(ii) A source of sinusoidal voltage of amplitude  $V_0$  and frequency, f is connected across a capacitor of capacitance, C. Derive an expression for the instantaneous current which flows. (03marks)  
(iii) With reference to the circuit in (a)(ii), sketch using same axes, graphs to show the variation of voltage, V and current I with time. (02marks)
- (b) (i) Explain why an alternating current apparently flows through a capacitor whereas a direct current does not (03marks)  
(ii) Explain the advantages of a.c over d.c power transmission (02marks)
- (c) With the aid of a diagram, describe how a half wave rectifier type of meter works. (04mark)
- (d) A sinusoidal voltage  $V = 339\sin 100\pi t$  is connected across a  $40\Omega$  resistor. Find the:  
(i) Amplitude of the current through the resistor. (02marks)  
(ii) Average power developed in the resistor. (03marks)

#### Uneb 2008

- (a) (i) Define the terms amplitude and root mean square value of an alternating current. (02mks)  
(ii) Show that the r.m.s value,  $I_{r.m.s}$  of an alternating current of amplitude  $I_0$  is given by  

$$I_{r.m.s} = 0.707I_0$$
 (04marks)
- (b)



A small magnet is attached to a spring as shown above. Switch K is closed and the magnet is displaced downwards slightly and released to oscillate vertically. Explain

(i) the observation made  
(03marks)

(ii) why the magnet takes long to come to rest when, K is opened.  
(03marks)

(c) A sinusoidal voltage of r.m.s value pf 10V is supplied across a  $50\mu F$  capacitor

(i) Find the peak value of the charge on the capacitor  
(02marks)

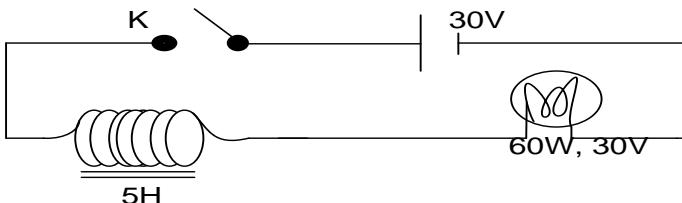
(ii) Draw a sketch graph of charge Q on the capacitor against time  
(01mark)

#### Uneb 2007

(a) (i) Define root mean square value of an alternating current.  
(01mark)

(ii) A resistor of  $400\Omega$  is connected to a 240V a.c supply. What is the peak value of the current flowing through the resistor  
(03marks)

(b)



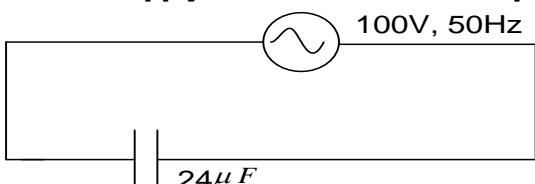
A 60W, 30V bulb and a coil of inductance 5H are connected in series to a battery of 30V as shown above

(i) What is observed when switch, K is closed and when it is opened  
(02marks)

(ii) Explain your observations in (b) (i)  
(04marks)

(c) With the aid of a labelled diagram, describe how a repulsive type of moving iron ammeter works.(5mk)

(d) A 100, 50Hz a.c supply is connected across a capacitor of  $24\mu F$  as shown below

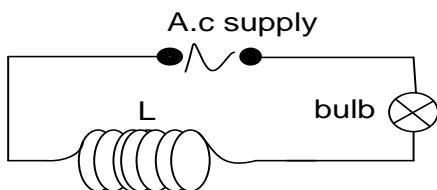


- (i) Find the reactance of the circuit (03marks)
- (ii) Draw sketch graphs to show the time dependence of the applied voltage and current in the circuit (02marks)

### Uneb 2006

- (a) Define root mean square value and peak value of an alternating current. Derive the relation between for a sinusoidal a.c (06marks)
- (b) A sinusoidal alternating current  $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$  passes through a pure inductor of inductance, L
- Derive an expression for the reactance of the inductor (04marks)
  - Using the same axes. Sketch graphs to show the relative phases of the current and voltage across the inductor. (02marks)

(c)



- (i) Bulb becomes dimmer (03marks)  
 (ii) Iron becomes warmer (02marks)

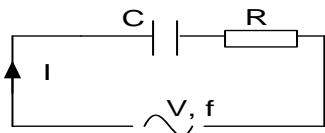
- (d) Explain why a moving coil ammeter cannot be used to measure an alternating current from the mains. (03marks)

### R-C, R-L, L-C, R-L-C SERIES CIRCUIT WITH A.C SOURCE

### IMPEDANCE, Z

**It is the resistant opposition to the flow of a.c through both reactive and resistive components connected together.**

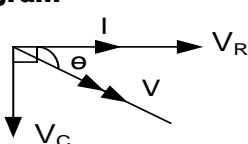
R-C series circuit (resistor and capacitor in series with a.c source)



The p.d across the capacitor  $V_C = IX_C$

The p.d across the resistor  $V_R = IX_R$

Phasor diagram



$$\begin{aligned} V^2 &= V_C^2 + V_R^2 \\ (IZ)^2 &= (IX_C)^2 + (IR)^2 \\ (Z)^2 &= (X_C)^2 + (R)^2 \\ Z &= \sqrt{(X_C)^2 + (R)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Note:

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{V_C}{V_R} = \frac{IX_C}{IR} = \frac{X_C}{R} \\ \theta &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{X_C}{R} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\theta$  is phasor angle

### Examples

A  $47.0\mu F$  capacitor and a resistor of resistance  $30.0\Omega$  connected in series. The pair are connected across a  $50\text{Hz}$  supply with a peak voltage of  $100\text{V}$ . find;

(i) Reactance of the capacitor

(ii) Impedance of the circuit

(iii) Peak value of the current in the circuit

**(iv) Peak value of the p.d across the capacitor**

**(v) Peak value of the p.d across the resistor**

**Solution**

$$(i) X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 47 \times 10^{-6}} = 67.73 \Omega$$

$$(ii) Z = \sqrt{(X_C)^2 + (R)^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(67.73)^2 + (30)^2} = 74.08 \Omega$$

$$(iii) V_0 = I_0 Z$$

$$I_0 = \frac{100}{74.08} = 1.35 A$$

$$(iv) V_C = I_0 X_C$$

$$V_C = 1.35 \times 67.73 = 91.44 V$$

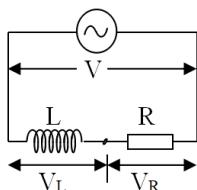
$$(v) V_R = I_0 R$$

$$V_R = 1.35 \times 30 = 40.5 V$$

A sinusoidal alternating voltage  $V = 400 \sin(100\pi t)$  volts is applied across a coil of resistance  $20 \Omega$  and self-inductance  $0.5 H$ . Find the mean power dissipated in the coil.

Comparing  $V = 400 \sin(100\pi t)$  with  $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$

It follows that  $V_0 = 400 V$ , hence  $V_{r.m.s} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{2}} = 200\sqrt{2} V$  and  $\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad}$



Inductive reactance,  $X_L = \omega L = 100\pi (0.5) = 50\pi \Omega$

Impedance of the circuit,

$$Z = \sqrt{X_L^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{(50\pi)^2 + 20^2} = 158.35 \Omega$$

Current supplied by the source,  $I_{r.m.s} = \frac{V_{r.m.s}}{Z} = \frac{200\sqrt{2}}{158.35} = 1.786 A$

Mean power dissipated in the coil,  $P = I_{r.m.s}^2 R = 1.786^2 \times 20 = 63.8 W$

A capacitance of  $12.5 \mu F$  and resistance  $10 \Omega$  in series with a  $20 \Omega$  resistor is connected to an alternating voltage,  $V = (20\sqrt{2}) \cos 2000t$ , volts. Find:

(i) the power dissipated in the circuit.

(ii) the potential difference across the capacitor.

(iii) the phase angle between the current and the applied voltage.

Comparing  $V = 20\sqrt{2} \cos 2000t$  with the general equation for an alternating voltage;

$V = V_0 \cos \omega t$ ; we get  $V_0 = 20\sqrt{2} V$  and  $\omega = 2000 \text{ rads}^{-1}$

$$\therefore V_{r.m.s} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 20 V$$

(i) The capacitive reactance is given by  $X_C =$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{10^6}{2000 \times 12.5} = 40 \Omega$$

$$\text{Impedance, } Z = \sqrt{X_C^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{40^2 + (20+10)^2} = 50 \Omega$$

$$I_{r.m.s} = \frac{V_{r.m.s}}{Z} = \frac{20}{50} = 0.4 A$$

Therefore, power dissipated in the circuit is

$$P = (I_{r.m.s})^2 R = 0.4^2 \times (20 + 10) = 4.8 W$$

(ii) P.d across the capacitor,

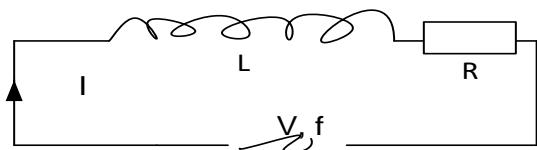
$$\begin{aligned} V_{cap} &= IZ = I \sqrt{X_C^2 + r_c^2} \\ &= 0.4 \sqrt{40^2 + 10^2} \\ &= 16.49 V \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Phase angle between current and applied p.d is given by

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_C}{R}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{40}{20 + 10}\right) = 53.13^\circ$$

with the current leading the applied voltage.

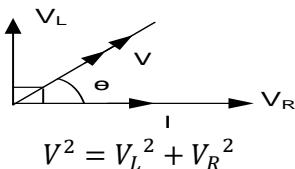
## R – L series circuit (resistor and inductor in series with a.c source)



The p.d across the inductor  $V_L = IX_L$

The p.d across the resistor  $V_R = IX_R$

**Phasor diagram**



### Examples

1. A coil which has an inductance of  $0.4\text{H}$  and negligible resistance is in series with a resistor of resistance  $120\Omega$ . The pair are connected across a  $\frac{200}{\pi}\text{Hz}$  supply with a.c mains of  $100\text{V}$ . find;

- (i) Total impedance    (ii) Phase angle  
**Solution**

$$(i) X_L = 2\pi fL = 2\pi \times \frac{200}{\pi} \times 0.4 = 160\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(X_L)^2 + (R)^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(160)^2 + (120)^2} = 200\Omega$$

$$(ii) \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_L}{R}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{160}{120}\right) = 53^\circ$$

$$(IZ)^2 = (IX_L)^2 + (IR)^2$$

$$(Z)^2 = (X_L)^2 + (R)^2$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(X_L)^2 + (R)^2}$$

**Note:**

$$\tan\theta = \frac{V_L}{V_R} = \frac{IX_L}{IR} = \frac{X_L}{R}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_L}{R}\right)$$

where  $\theta$  is phasor angle

2. A coil which has an inductance of  $0.4\text{H}$  and a resistance of  $5\Omega$  is in series with a resistor of resistance  $25.0\Omega$  connected in series. The pair are connected across a  $\frac{50}{\pi}\text{Hz}$  supply with a.c mains of  $200\text{V}$ . find;

- (i) R.m.s current    (ii) R.m.s voltage across the resistor    (iii) R.m.s voltage across the coil

**Solution**

$$(i) X_L = 2\pi fL = 2\pi \times \frac{50}{\pi} \times 0.4 = 40\Omega$$

$$V_{r.m.s} = I_{r.m.s} Z$$

$$I_{r.m.s} = \frac{100}{200} = 0.5A$$

$$(iii) P = I_{r.m.s}^2 R = (0.5)^2 \times 120 = 30W$$

2. A coil which has an inductance of  $0.4\text{H}$  and a resistance of  $5\Omega$  is in series with a resistor of resistance  $25.0\Omega$  connected in series. The pair are connected across a  $\frac{50}{\pi}\text{Hz}$  supply with a.c mains of  $200\text{V}$ . find;

- (i) R.m.s current  
(ii) R.m.s voltage across the resistor  
(iii) R.m.s voltage across the coil  
**Solution**

$$(iv) X_L = 2\pi fL = 2\pi \times \frac{50}{\pi} \times 0.4 = 40\Omega$$

$$V_{r.m.s} = I_{r.m.s} Z$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(X_L)^2 + (R)^2}$$

$$I_{r.m.s} = \frac{200}{50} = 4.0A$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(40)^2 + (25 + 5)^2} = 50\Omega$$

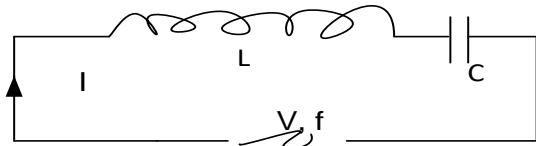
$$(v) V_R = I_{r.m.s} R$$

$$V_C = 4 \times 25 = 100V$$

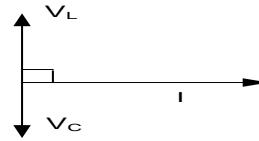
(vi)  $V_{coil} = I_{r.m.s} Z_{coil}$

$$V_{coil} = 4 \times \sqrt{(40)^2 + (5)^2} = 161.2V$$

**C – L SERIES CIRCUIT ( CAPACITOR AND INDUCTOR IN SERIES WITH A.C SOURCE)**



**The p.d across the inductor**  $V_L = IX_L$   
**The p.d across the capacitor**  $V_C = IX_C$   
**Phasor diagram**

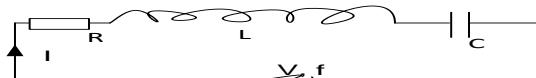


$$V = V_L - V_C$$

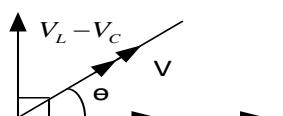
$$IZ = IX_L - IX_C$$

$$Z = X_L - X_C$$

**R – C – L SERIES CIRCUIT ( RESISTOR, CAPACITOR AND INDUCTOR IN SERIES WITH A.C SOURCE)**

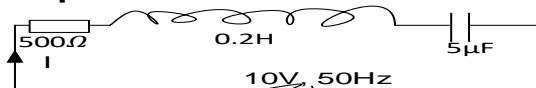


**The p.d across the inductor**  $V_L = IX_L$   
**The p.d across the capacitor**  $V_C = IX_C$   
**The p.d across the resistor**  $V_R = IX_R$   
**Phasor diagram**



$$V^2 = (V_L - V_c)^2 + V_R^2$$

**Example**



**The circuit above three components connected in series. Find:**

(i) **The current flowing in the circuit**  
**Solution**

(i)  $X_L = 2\pi fL = 2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 0.2 = 62.8\Omega$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f c} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} = 636.94\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(X_C - X_L)^2 + (R)^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(636.94 - 62.8)^2 + (500)^2} = 761.34\Omega$$

(ii)  $V_{r.m.s} = I_{r.m.s} Z$

(ii)

**Average power dissipated in the circuit**  
**Phase angle**

(iii)

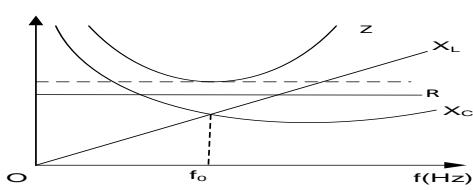
$$I_{r.m.s} = \frac{10}{761.34} = 0.013A$$

$$P = I_{r.m.s}^2 R = (0.013)^2 \times 500 = 0.0845W$$

(iii)  $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{(X_C - X_L)}{R} \right)$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{636.94 - 62.8}{500} \right) = 48.95^\circ$$

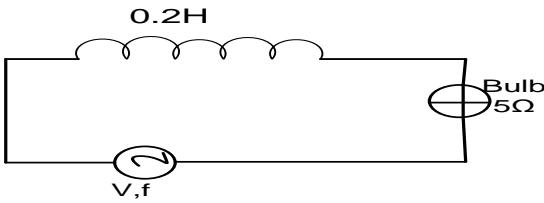
**VARIATION OF  $X_L$ ,  $X_C$ ,  $Z$  AND  $R$  WITH  $f$**



$f_0$  is called **resonant frequency**,  
**At  $f_0$ :**  $X_L = X_C$

$$2\pi f_0 L = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0 C}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



In the above diagram, if a current  $I = 68\sin 100\pi t$  amperes flows in the circuit, determine:

- the average power rating of the bulb
- root mean square value of the applied voltage
- the impedance of the circuit
- the phase difference between the applied voltage and the current.

Solution:

(i) From a current,  $I = 68 \sin 100\pi t$  amperes.  $I_0 = 68 \text{ A}$ ,  $\langle P \rangle = \frac{I_0^2 R}{2}$

$$\text{The average power rating, } \langle P \rangle = \frac{(68)^2 \times 5.0}{2} = 11560 \text{ W}$$

(ii)  $V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$  but  $X_L = 2\pi f L = 2\pi \times 50 \times 0.2 = 62.83 \Omega$

$$\therefore V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} = \frac{68}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{5^2 + 62.83^2} = 3030.6 \text{ V}$$

(iii) Impedance  $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + (2\pi \times 50 \times 0.2)^2}$

$$\therefore Z = 63.03 \Omega \quad \text{or} \quad Z = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}} = \frac{3030.6\sqrt{2}}{68} = 63.03 \Omega$$

$$\text{Direction, } \Phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{X_L}{R} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{62.83}{5} \right) = 85.5^\circ$$

i.e. voltage leads current by  $85.5^\circ$

### Exercise

- A resistor of resistance  $120\Omega$ , a capacitor of capacitance  $22\mu\text{F}$  and a coil with a resistance of  $10\Omega$  and an inductance of  $300\text{mH}$  are connected in series with a  $100\text{Hz}$  alternating supply. Find;
  - the impedance of the circuit
  - the angle by which the applied p.d leads the current. An( $174\Omega, 41.8^\circ$ )
- A  $20.0\mu\text{F}$  capacitor and a resistor of resistance  $100.0\Omega$  are connected in series. The pair are connected across a  $240\text{V}, 50\text{Hz}$  a.c mains. find;
 

(i) Reactance of the capacitor		(ii) Impedance of the circuit
(iii) R.m.s value of current in the circuit		
(iv) Average power in the circuit		An( $159\Omega, 188\Omega, 1.28\text{A}, 163\text{W}$ )
- A  $2.5\mu\text{F}$  capacitor and a resistor of resistance  $300.0\Omega$  are connected in series. The pair are connected across a  $50\text{V}, \frac{1000}{2\pi}\text{Hz}$  a.c mains. find;
 

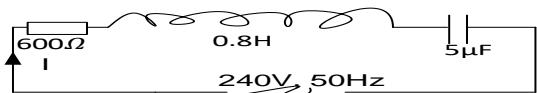
(i) R.m.s value of current in the circuit		(ii) P.d across the capacitor
(iii) Mean rate at which energy is supplied by the source		An( $0.10\text{A}, 40\text{V}, 3\text{W}$ )
- A coil which has an inductance of  $10.0\text{mH}$  and negligible resistance is in series with a resistor of resistance  $3.0\Omega$ . The pair are connected across a  $\frac{200}{\pi}\text{Hz}$  supply with a.c mains of  $5.0\text{V}$ . find;
 

(i) the p.d across the resistor		(ii) the p.d across the inductor
(ii) the p.d across the inductor		An( $3\text{V}, 4\text{V}$ )

3. A coil which has an inductance of  $0.01H$  and negligible resistance is in series with a resistor of resistance  $4.0\Omega$ . The pair are connected across  $240V$ ,  $50Hz$  a.c mains. find;

- (i) R.m.s value of current in the circuit  
(ii) Mean rate at which heat is produced An(47.2A, 8910W,)

4.

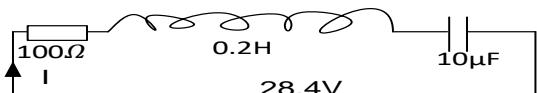


The circuit above three components connected in series. Find;

- (i) The current flowing in the circuit

- (ii) P.d across each component  
An(0.337A, 202.2V, 214.3V, 84.6V,)

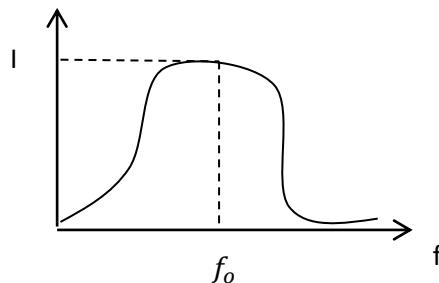
5.



The circuit above three components connected in series with  $28.4V$ ,  $\frac{1000}{2\pi}$  a.c mains Find;

- (i) impedance  
(ii) The current flowing in the circuit  
(iii) Power dissipated An(141Ω, 0.20A, 4.0W,)

### VARIATION OF I WITH f



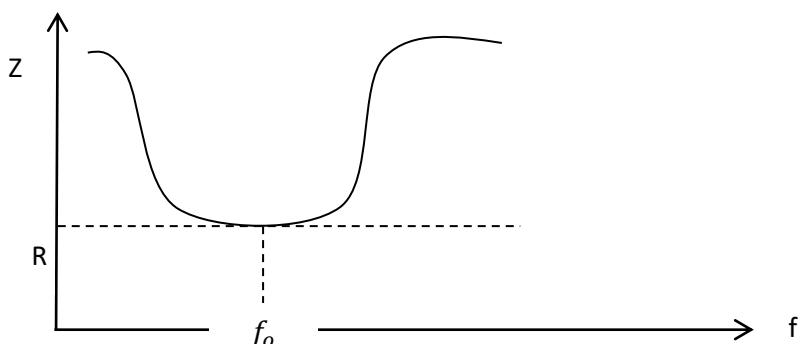
Expression for resonant frequency  $f_o$

At resonant frequency, capacitive reactance = inductive reactance

$$X_C = X_L$$

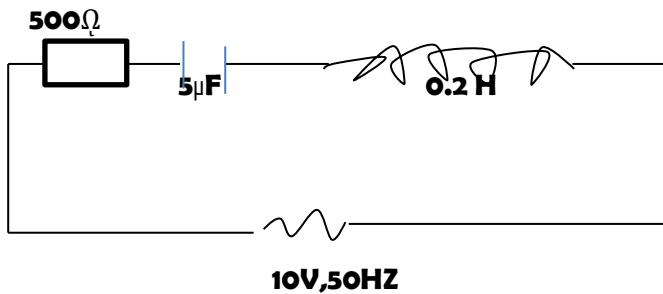
$$\frac{1}{2\pi f_o C} = 2\pi f_o L$$

$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



**AS frequency increases, impedance decreases and then increases**

**Example:**



**The figure above shows three components in series. Find,**

- I. The current flowing in the circuit
- II. The voltage across the inductor
- III. The phase angle
- IV. The average power dissipated in the circuit

**Solution:**

$$\text{i. } \frac{1}{2\pi f_o c} = X_C$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi X 50 X 0.2} = X_C$$

$$X_C = 636.6\Omega$$

$$\text{ii. } X_L = 2\pi f_o L$$

$$X_L = 2\pi X 50 X 0.2$$

$$X_L = 62.83 \Omega$$

$$\text{iii. } Z = \sqrt{(X_L - X_C)^2 + R^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{62.83^2 - 636.6^2 + 500^2}$$

$$Z = 761.1\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z}$$

$$I = \frac{10}{761.1}$$

$$I = 0.013A$$

$$\text{iv. } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{(X_L - X_C)}{R}\right)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{62.83 - 636.6}{500}\right)$$

$$\text{POWER} = RI^2$$

$$0.013^2 X 500 = 0.0845W$$

### Self-Induction

This is a process of generating an *emf* in a coil due to changing current in the same coil. This *em.f* is called back *e.m.f* and creates a current which opposes the flow of current in the coil by itself.

The induced *e.m.f* obeys the law of electromagnetic induction  $E \propto \frac{di}{dt}$

Hence induced *emf*,  $E = -L \frac{di}{dt}$  Where *L* is the inductance of the coil

**Self-inductance, L, of a coil is the ratio of the induced emf to the rate at which the current in the coil changes,**

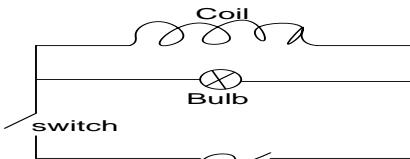
## Unit of self-inductance is the Henry (H)

### Definition

A henry (H) is the inductance of the a coil in which an e.m.f of 1V is induced when the current changes at a rate of  $1 \text{ As}^{-1}$

**Assignment:** Prove that the energy stored in an inductor is given by  $\text{Energy} = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$

## DEMONSTRATION OF SELF-INDUCTION

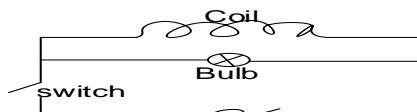


- ❖ A coil of many turns of wire is connected in parallel with an electric bulb an a.c supply as shown below

- ❖ When switch is closed, the bulb will light brightly and then it will go dim after some time.
- ❖ When the switch is opened, the bulb keeps the light for some time before going off. This is because as current decays from the coil. The back e.m.f is induced in it to oppose the decay. This e.m.f creates current which lights the bulb for some time

### Example

3. A coil of many turns of wire is connected in parallel with an electric bulb an a.c supply as shown below



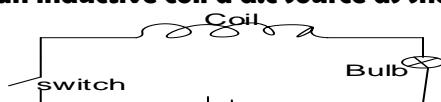
Explain what happens to the bulb when the switch is;

(iv) Closed

a. Opened

- ❖ When switch is closed, the bulb will light brightly and then it will go dim after some time. This is because when the switch is closed, current begins to flow through the coil and the changing magnetic flux due to the changing current induces a back e.m.f in the coil which opposes the flow of current through it and hence most of the current passes through the bulb making it very bright.
- ❖ After a short time the back e.m.f reduces to zero and all the current flows through the coil and hence bulb stops lighting.
- ❖ When the switch is opened, the bulb keeps the light for some time before going off. This is because as current decays from the coil. The back e.m.f is induced in it to oppose the decay. This e.m.f creates current which lights the bulb for some time

4. A bulb is connected in series with an inductive coil a d.c source as shown below



What happens to the brightness of the bulb when an iron core is inserted in the coil?

### Solution

Bulb dims and then becomes bright again. When the iron core is introduced into, the magnetic flux linkage with the coil increases. The rate of change of magnetic flux linkage with the coil increase and hence an increase in the induced back e.m.f. This leads to a reduction in the current flowing through the bulb. Hence the bulb dims

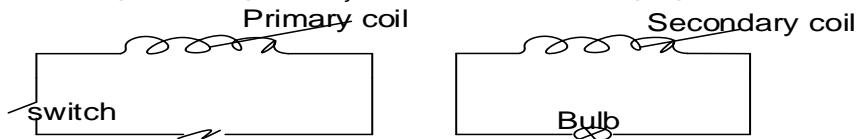
## MUTUAL INDUCTANCE

This is the process of generating an emf in a coil due to changing current in the neighboring coil.

If two coils i.e. the primary and the secondary coils, are near each other, and the current in the primary coil is changed, an emf is induced in the secondary coil. This process is called **mutual induction**.

### DEMONSTRATION OF MUTUAL INDUCTION

This is the process of generating an *emf* in a coil due to changing current in the neighboring coil



- ❖ When switch is closed, the bulb light momentarily. This is because the a.c in the primary coil creates a varying magnetic field in the primary.
- ❖ The magnetic field links up with the secondary coil. When this magnetic field changes, a back emf is induced in the secondary coil which opposes the varying magnetic field linking it. This e.m.f creates a current in the secondary which lights the bulb
- ❖ When the switch is opened, the bulb lights momentarily before going off. This because as the current decays in the primary coil, the back e.m.f is created to oppose the decay.
- ❖ The varying magnetic field lines then link the secondary. The back e.m.f produced in the secondary produces the current which lights up the bulb.

Mutual inductance,  $M$  between two coils is the ratio of the induced emf in the secondary coil to the rate of change of current in the primary coil.

$$M = -\frac{E_S}{\frac{dI_P}{dt}}, \text{ where } E_S \text{ is induced emf in the secondary coil, } \frac{dI_P}{dt} \text{ is rate of current change in primary coil.}$$

Alternatively,  $E_S = -\frac{d\Phi_S}{dt}$ , where  $\Phi_S$  is magnetic flux linkage in the secondary coil.

$$E_S = -M \frac{dI_S}{dt}$$

$$\text{hence } -M \frac{dI_S}{dt} = -\frac{d\Phi_S}{dt}$$

$$M = \frac{d\Phi_S}{dI_S} = \frac{\Phi_S}{I_S}$$

hence mutual inductance is the magnetic flux linkage in the secondary coil when the primary current is 1A.

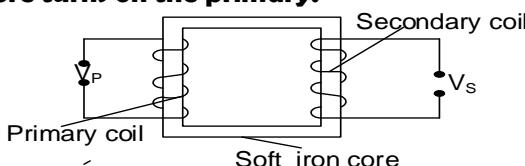
Unit of mutual inductance is the Henry(H).

### TRANSFORMER

This is a device that steps up and down voltage.

A transformer that steps up voltage is called step up transformer and the one that steps down voltage is called step down transformer.

A step up transformer has more turns on the secondary coil while step down transformer has more turns on the primary.



- ❖ Alternating voltage connected to the primary coil produces an alternating current in it. This sets up an alternating magnetic flux in the core which links up

the secondary coils and thus induces an emf in the coils. The magnitude of the e.m.f induced in the secondary coil is

$$V_S = N_S A \frac{dB}{dt}$$

- ❖ The changing magnetic flux also links the primary and induces a back e.m.f in the same coil whose  $V_P = N_P A \frac{dB}{dt}$

Thus  $\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$ . When  $N_S > N_P$  and  $V_S > V_P$   
then it's a step up transformer,

When  $N_S < N_P$  and  $V_S < V_P$  then it's a step down transformer,

#### NOTE :

When the secondary coil is connected to the load, the current in the primary coil increases. This is because current flows in the secondary which induces a magnetic flux in the core in opposition to magnetic flux due to primary current, magnetic flux in the core thus reduces. This leads to reduction in back e.m.f in the primary and hence the primary current increases

### POWER LOSSES/ ENERGY LOSSES IN A TRANSFORMER

1. Some of the energy is dissipated as heat due to the resistance of the coil ( joule-ohmic energy loss)  
This loss is minimized by using thick copper wires of low resistance.
2. Eddy currents: eddy currents circulating in the core dissipate heat by  $I^2R$  mechanism  
This is minimized by using a laminated core made of thin strips or laminar separated from each other by a layer of insulating varnish.
3. Hysteresis loss: energy used to turn the magnetic domains of the core is dissipated as heat  
It can be minimized by using a soft magnetic material such as soft iron.
4. Some loss of energy occurs because a small amount of flux associated with the primary coil may not pass through the secondary coil.  
This can be minimized by winding one coil on top of the other.

#### Examples

1. An a.c transformer is used to provide a voltage of 3000V for operating a T.V tube. If the transformer has 500 turns on primary and is connected to 240V mains supply. How many turns are in the secondary coil.

Solution

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P} \quad | \quad N_S = \frac{3000 \times 500}{240} = 6250 \text{ turns}$$

2. A transformer has 200 turns of the primary coil. Calculate the number of turns on the secondary coil if 240V is to be stepped up to 415V

Solution

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P} \quad | \quad N_S = \frac{415 \times 200}{240} = 345.8 \text{ turns}$$

Note:

Although there are a lot of energy losses in the transformer, the energy losses are so small such that the power put into primary coil is equal to power got out of secondary coil for a transformer that is 100% efficient

power put into primary coil = power out of secondary coil

$$I_P V_P = I_S V_S$$

$$\boxed{\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{I_P}{I_S}}$$

But

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{I_P}{I_S} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}}$$

### Examples

1. A transfer steps up its p.d from 12V to 48V. If the current is flowing in the primary coil is 2A. What is the current in the secondary circuit.

**Solution**

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{I_P}{I_S}$$

$$I_S = \frac{V_P}{V_S} I_P$$

$$I_S = \frac{12 \times 2}{48}$$

$$I_S = 0.5A$$

2. A transformer designed to operate a 12V lamp from 240V supply has 1200 turns on the primary coil. Calculate.

- i) Number of turns on the secondary coil.  
ii) Current passing through the primary coil when the 12V lamp has a current of 2A flowing through it.

**Solution**

$$N_p = 1200, N_S = ?$$

$$V_P = 240V, V_S = 12V$$

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_p}$$

$$N_S = \frac{12 \times 1200}{240} = 60 \text{ turns}$$

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{I_P}{I_S}$$

$$I_P = \frac{12 \times 2}{240} = 0.1A$$

### Efficiency of a transformer

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{power output} = \text{power on secondary coil} = I_S V_S$$

$$\text{power input} = \text{power on primary coil} = I_P V_P$$

$$\eta = \frac{I_S V_S}{I_P V_P} \times 100\%$$

**Examples**

1. A transformer is used on the 240V supply to deliver 9A at 80C to a heating coil. If 10% of the energy taken from the supply is dissipated in the transformer it self. What is the current in the primary winding

**Solution** Since 10% is dissipated,

$$\eta = (100 - 10) = 90\%$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{I_S V_S}{I_P V_P} \times 100\%$$

$$90\% = \frac{8 \times 9}{240 \times I_P} \times 100\%$$

$$I_P = \frac{8 \times 9 \times 100}{240 \times 90}$$

$$I_P = 3.33A$$

2. A transformer is designed to operate at 240V main supply and deliver 9V. The current drawn from the main supply is 1A if the efficiency of the transformer is 90%. Calculate

- (i) maximum power output

**Solution**

$$\eta = 90\%, I_P = 1A,$$

$$V_P = 240V, V_S = 9V$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$90\% = \frac{\text{Power output}}{I_P V_P} \times 100\%$$

- (ii) power lost

$$90\% = \frac{\text{Power output}}{240 \times 1} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Power output} = \frac{90 \times 240 \times 1}{100} = 216W$$

$$\text{Power lost} = P_{in} - P_{out} = I_P V_P - 216$$

$$= (240 \times 1) - 216$$

$$\text{Power lost} = 24W$$

3. An electric power generator produces 24kW at 240V, the voltage is stepped up to 400V for transmission to a factory where it is stepped down to 240V. The total resistance of the transmission wire is  $0.5\Omega$ .

- (i) What is the ratio of number of turns in primary to number of turns in secondary of the step down transformer?

- (ii) Find the power loss in transmission lines assuming both transformers are 100% efficient.
- (iii) What power would have been lost if same had been transmitted directly without transformers.

**Solution**

$$V_S = 240 V, V_P = 4000 V$$

$$\text{i)} \frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

$$\frac{240}{4000} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

$$\frac{3}{50} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

$$N_P : N_S = 50 : 3$$

$$\text{(iii) power loss} = I^2 R$$

4. A setup transformer is designed to operate from a 240V supply with delivery energy at 250V. If the transformer is 90% efficient, determine the current into the primary winding when the output terminals are connected to 250V, 100W lamp.

**Solution**

$$V_S = 250 V, V_P = 20 V,$$

$$\eta = 90\%, P_{out} = 100W$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$90\% = \frac{100}{P_{in}} \times 100\%$$

5. A generator with a power output of 20kW at 4kV distributes power to a workshop along cables having a total resistance of  $16\Omega$ . Calculate

(i) the current in the cables

(iii) the potential drop between the ends of the cables

$$\text{Solution } P_{out} = 20kW, V_S = 4kW$$

$$P = IV$$

$$I = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{4000} = 5A$$

$$P_{in} = 111.11W$$

$$P_{in} = I_P V_P$$

$$I_P = \frac{111.11}{20} = 5.56A$$

(ii) the power loss in the cables

$$\text{ii) Power loss} = I^2 R = 5^2 \times 10 = 400W$$

$$\text{iii) potential drop} = IR = 5 \times 16 = 80V$$

6. A transformer steps up 200V, it has 10 windings in the primary and 100 windings in the secondary. If the current in the primary winding is 1.2A. What is the current in the secondary given that the efficiency is 80%

**Solution**

$$V_S = 200 V, V_P = ?, N_S = 100, N_P = 10$$

$$I_p = 1.2A, I_s = ? \quad \eta = 80\%,$$

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

$$V_P = \frac{200 \times 10}{100} = 20V$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$80\% = \frac{I_S V_S}{I_P V_P} \times 100\%$$

$$I_S = \frac{80 \times I_P V_P}{100 \times V_S} = \frac{80 \times 1.2 \times 20}{200 \times 100}$$

$$I_S = 0.096A$$

7. A transformer is designed to private an output of 220V when connected to a 25V supply. If the transformer is 80% efficient. Calculate the input current when the output is connected to a 220V, 75W lamp.

**Solution**

$$V_S = 220 V, V_P = 25V,$$

$$\eta = 80\%, P_{out} = 75W$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$80\% = \frac{P_{out}}{I_P V_P} \times 100\%$$

$$I_P = \frac{75}{80 \times 25} \times 100 = 3.75A$$

### **Exercise**

1. An a.c transformer operates on a 240V mains. The voltage across the secondary which has 960 turns is 20V.
  - i) find the number of turns in the primary
  - ii) if the efficiency of the transformer is 80% calculate the current in the primary coil when a resistor of  $40\Omega$  is connected across the secondary. [11520 turns, 0.0521A]
2. A transformer whose secondary coil has 60 turns and primary 1200 turns has its secondary connected to a  $3\Omega$  resistor if its primary is connected to a 240V a.c supply. Calculate the current flowing in the primary assuming that the transformer is 80% efficient. [0.25A]
3. A transformer is designed to work on a 240V, 60W supply, it has 3000 turns in the primary and 200 turns in the secondary and its efficiency is 80%. Calculate the current in the secondary coil. [3A]
4. An a.c transformer operates on 240V mains. It has 1200 turns in the primary and gives 18V across the secondary.
  - i) find the number of turns in the secondary
  - ii) if the efficiency of the transformer is 90% calculate the current in the primary coil when a resistor of  $50\Omega$  is connected across the secondary [90 turns, 0.03A]
5. An a.c. transformer operates on a 240 V mains. The voltage across the secondary which has 960 turns is 20V.
  - (i) find the number of turns in the primary
  - (ii) If the efficiency of the transformer is 80%, calculate the current in the primary coil when a resistor of  $40\Omega$  is connected across the secondary.
7. A transformer is designed to work on a 240V, 60W supply. It has 3000 turns in the primary and 200 turns in the secondary and its efficiency is 80%. Calculate the current in the secondary coil

## **TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL POWER**

When power is transmitted, alternating current is used (a.c).

However power is lost due to heating of the cables during transmission as a result of resistance of the wires.

Power is transmitted at high voltage as this reduces the energy loss. It is transmitted using high voltage and low current because the heating effect depends on the square of current and the loss as heat is reduced by using a high voltage.

power carried by cable =  $IV$

power lost in heating cables =  $I^2R$

### **Note**

Electric cables are always thin so that low current and high voltage is transmitted with low power loss and the cost of supporting the cable is also reduced.

### **Advantages of a.c over d.c power transmission**

- Alternating current can be stepped up to high voltage and transmitted over long distances with minimum power loss
- It is very easy to generate.

## **EDDY CURRENTS**

Eddy currents are currents which circulate in a piece of metal when the magnetic flux linking the metal changes.

Eddy currents can be minimized by laminating the coils

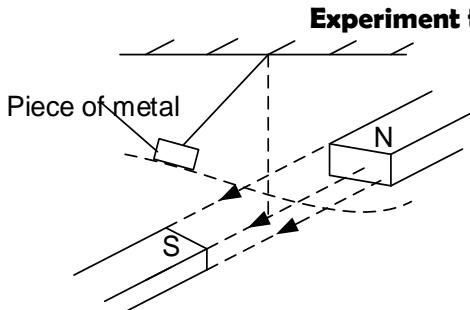
### **Uses of eddy currents**

- (i) Used in damping of moving coil galvanometers
- (ii) They can be used to detect cracks in metals

- (iii) They can act as electromagnetic brakes in electric trains
- (iv) Used in sorting metallic objects from solid waste

### Disadvantages

- (iii) Can lead to heat power loss in a transformer
- (iv) Produce heat



### Experiment to demonstrate eddy currents

- ❖ A metal plate is suspended in a magnetic field so that its plane is perpendicular to the the magnetic field.
- ❖ The plate is then set to oscillate, such that its plane cuts the magnetic field and the time taken for the oscillation to die down noted.
- ❖ The experiment is repeated with an identical metal plate which has vertical slots cut through.
- ❖ It is noted that the plate with slots oscillates for a long period of time.

### Note

- (i) If the weaker magnets are used the metal takes long to settle
- (ii) Oscillation of the metal plate dies down because, when the beam moves between the magnetic poles, it cuts the magnetic field. Eddy currents are induced in the beam whose magnetic field opposes its movement and hence damping the motion

## MAGNETIC MATERIALS

### Relative permeability

This is the ratio of magnetic flux density in a material to magnetic flux density in a vacuum

$$\mu_r = \frac{B}{B_0}$$

### Diamagnetic materials

These are materials with very weak magnetic effects and relative permeability slightly less than one

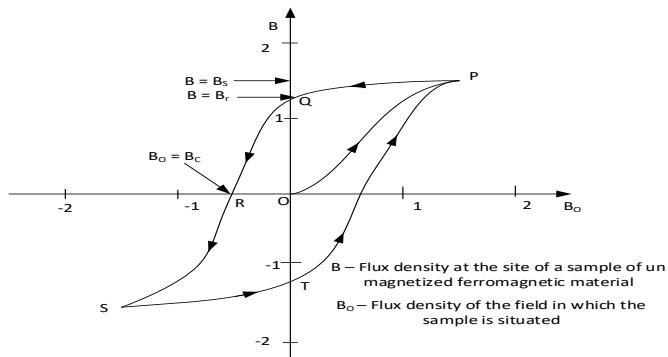
### Paramagnetic materials

These are materials with very weak magnetic effects and relative permeability slightly greater than one

### Ferromagnetic materials

These are materials with very strong magnetic effects and very large relative permeability e.g Iron, cobalt, nickel, gadolinium and dysprosium.

### Hysteresis curve for a ferromagnetic material



- ❖ **PQ.** If  $B_O$  is reduced to zero, B falls only slightly to  $B_r$  at Q. The sample has retained some of its magnetism, the flux density  $B_r$  which remains in the sample is called remanence or retentivity.
- ❖ **QT.** In order to reduce B to zero, a reverse field of flux density  $B_c$  is applied. If the reverse field is increased, the sample saturates at S. When the reverse field is reduced to zero, the sample again retains its magnetism at point T.
- ❖ **TP.** When  $B_O$  is increased to its original maximum value, B increases to  $B_s$  along TP.

- ❖ **OP.** At O the sample is initially un magnetized, as  $B_O$  is increased B increases along OP and reaches its saturation value  $B_s$

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- (c) With the aid of a sketch graph, explain the hysteresis curve for ferromagnetic materials. (07marks)
- (d) (i) Describe with the aid of a labelled diagram, the structure and the mode of action of a moving coil galvanometer. (06marks)
- (ii) Explain why eddy currents are useful in a moving coil galvanometer. (02marks)
- (e) A conducting disc of radius 0.05 m with its plane perpendicular to the uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.25T, rotates at 15 revolutions per second about an axis through its centre and perpendicular to its plane. Calculate the:
- (i) Magnetic flux threading the disc at any time. (03marks)
- (ii) E.m.f generated between the centre of the disc and any point on its rim. (02marks)

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- (a) State Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. (01mark)
- (b) With the aid of a diagram describe an experiment to illustrate Lenz's law of electromagnetic induction. (05marks)
- (c) Define magnetic moment of a coil (01mark)
- (f) A small circular coil of 20 turns of wire lies in a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $5.0 \times 10^{-2} T$ . The normal to the coil makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the direction of the magnetic field. If the radius of the coil is 4 cm and the coil carries a current of 2.0A, find the:
- (i) Magnetic moment of the coil. (02marks)
- (ii) Torque on the coil. (03marks)
- (g) (i) State and define the unit of magnetic flux density. (02marks)
- (ii) Show that when the magnetic flux linking a coil changes, the total charge which passes through it depends only on the resistance of the coil and the total flux linking it. (05marks)
- State any two factors which determine the efficiency of a transformer. (01mark)

## SECTION D: ELECTROSTATICS, CAPACITORS AND ELECTRICITY

**Electrostatics (static electricity) is the study of electric charges at rest, the forces between them, and the electric fields associated with them.**

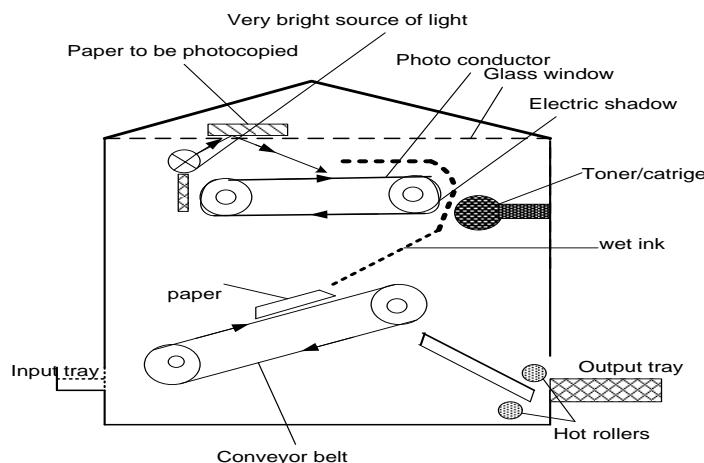
**Static electricity occurs when positive (+) or negative (-) electrical charges collect on an object's surface. There are several methods through which this condition can be caused.**

**One way is by rubbing certain materials together or pulling them apart. Another way is by bringing a charged material near to a neutral material, and also by sharing the charge on a body with another neutral insulated body when they come into contact with each other.**

**Applications of electrostatics;**

- ***Working principle of a paper photocopier***
- ***Working of an oil spray machine.***
- ***Wind mill.***
- ***Electrostatic generator (Van de- Graaff generator)***

**With the aid of a well labeled diagram, describe how a photocopier works**



**The document to be photocopied is place upside down on the glass window.**

**An extremely bright source of light scans through the document and sends electrical shadow of the page to be photocopied.**

**As the belt rotates, it carries with it an electric shadow around with it and passes near the ink drum touching the belt which coats it with tiny particles of powdered ink.**

**The toner has been given a charge and it sticks on the electric shadow and makes an ink image of the original page on the conveyor belt.**

**A paper from the input tray from the other side of the copier feeds up towards the first belt on another conveyor belt. As it moves, the paper is given a stronger electric charge.**

**When the paper moves toward the upper belt, its strong electric charge attracts the charged ink particles away from the belt and the image is rapidly transferred from the belt onto the paper.**

**The inked paper then passes through two hot rollers where the heat and the pressure fuse the ink permanently on the paper.**

**A final copy then emerges from the other side of the machine (output tray)**

#### **ORIGIN OF CHARGE.**

**An atom consists of electrons (negatively charged) piston (positively charged) and neutrons (neutral). Electrons are contained in shells. Protons and neutrons are contained in the nucleus of the atom.**

**When a material loses some electrons, it acquires excess positive charge and when it gains some electrons, it acquires excess negative charge.**

#### **CONDUCTORS, INSULATORS AND SEMI-CONDUCTORS**

**In conductors, most of the electrons are bound to the parent nuclei but at least one electron per atom is free to wonder through the lattice and can easily move in one direction under the influence of an external field. Examples of conductors are; metals, human bodies, earth e.t.c.**

**Insulators are materials in which the electrons are strongly bound to their parent nuclei which means that they do not have free electrons. An electron can be added or removed from an insulator by expenditure of large amounts of energy.**

**Examples of insulators are; wood, glass, wool, fur, silk, e.t.c**

**Semi-conductors are between conductors and insulators in their conductive properties. They have very few electrons and the number of electrons can be increased by heating the materials. Examples of semiconductors include Germanium, Silicon.**

#### **ELECTRIFICATION BY FRICTION / CHARGING BY RUBBING OR FRICTION**

- **When two dissimilar bodies are rubbed together, heat is generated due to friction**
- **The heat is sufficient to make the material of lower work function to release some electron, which are taken up by other material.**
- **The one which loses electrons becomes positively charged while the one which gained electrons becomes negatively charged**
- **The number of electrons lost is equal to the number of electrons acquired therefore two insulating bodies rubbed together acquire equal and opposite charges.**

#### **TO SHOW THAT TWO BODIES ACQUIRE EQUAL BUT OPPOSITE CHARGES BY RUBBING;**

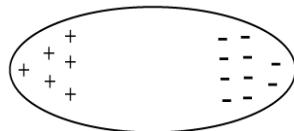
**Wool is wrapped round one end of a polythene rod and several turns of thread wound over the wool. The loose end of the thread is pulled so that wool rubs against the polythene rod making sure that the hands do not touch the wool. The end of the rod with wool is inserted in a metal can of a neutral electroscope. No divergence is observed. When the polythene is carefully pulled out to leave the wool, a divergence of the electroscope is observed. The wool is then withdrawn and the electroscope discharged. When the rod is placed inside the can, the electroscope is observed to diverge, the same extent as before. Therefore the two unlike bodies when rubbed together acquire equal but opposite charges.**

#### **ATTRACTION OF A CHARGED BODY BY AN UNCHARGED BODY**

**Consider the uncharged body to be a conductor. If it is brought near a negatively charged ebonite rod, the negative charges on the rod repel the free electrons in the metal (conductor) to its remote end. Since opposite charges are closer to each other, attraction force is greater than the force of repulsion hence the body is attracted**



Charged ebonite rod



Uncharged metal

### Law of electrostatics

**Like charges repel each other and unlike charges attract each other.**

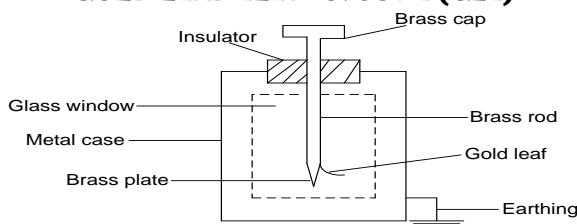
### Precautions taken when carrying experiments in electrostatics

- (i) Apparatus must be insulated
- (ii) The surrounding must be free from dust and moisture

### ATTRACTION OF NEUTRAL BODY BY CHARGED BODY

Consider the uncharged conductor being brought near a negatively charged ebonite rod. Negative charges on the ebonite rod repel the free electrons on the conductor to the remote end and positive charge is thus left near the end of the metal adjacent to the ebonite rod. So the conductor is now attracted by the ebonite rod.

### GOLD LEAF ELECTROSCOPE (GLE)



The GLE is a device used to,

- (i) Test for the presence of charge
- (ii) Test the sign of the charge
- (iii) Test the magnitude of charge
- (iv) Measure p.d

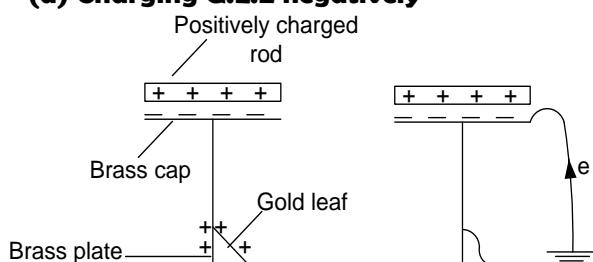
### Electrostatic induction

It's a phenomenon that describes the formation of charges on a conductor when a charged body is brought near it.

The charge acquired is opposite to that of inducing body.

### CHARGING A GOLD LEAF ELECTROSCOPE BY INDUCTION

#### (a) Charging G.L.E negatively

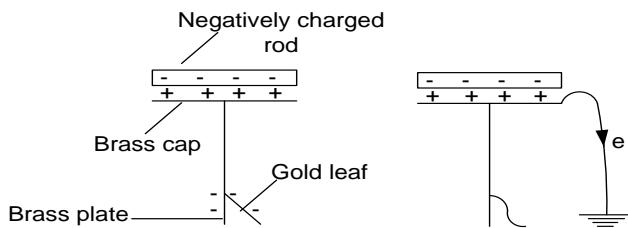


❖ A positively charged glass rod is brought near the cap of the G.L.E, negative charges are induced on the brass cap and positive

charges on Gold leaf and brass plate. The gold leaf diverges.

- ❖ With glass rod still in position, the G.L.E is earthed. Free electrons flow from the earth to the brass plate and gold leaf thus collapses.
- ❖ With the rod still in position, the earthing wire is removed.
- ❖ Glass rod is removed, the negative charges then redistribute themselves to the brass cap, plate and gold leaf thus causing the leaf to diverge. The electroscope is now negatively charged.

#### Charging G.L.E negatively



**A negatively charged rod is brought near the cap of the G.L.E, positive charges are induced on the brass cap and negative charges on G.L and brass plate. The gold leaf diverges.**

**With glass rod still in position, the G.L.E is earthed. Free electrons flow from the plate and leaf to the earth thus the leaf collapses.**

**With the rod still in position, the earthing wire is removed.**

**The rod is removed; the positive charges then redistribute themselves to the brass cap, plate and gold leaf thus causing the leaf to diverge. The electroscope is now positively charged**

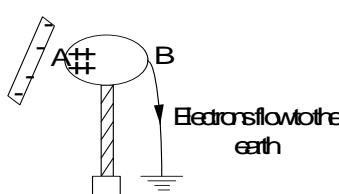
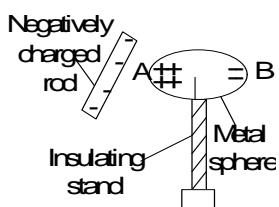
#### Testing for the sign of charge on a body

- ❖ Charge an electroscope negatively and the divergence noted. Bring the body under test near the cap of **GLE**. If the leaf divergence increases then that body is negatively charged, but if the divergence of the leaf decreases, then that body has either positive charge or it is neutral body
- ❖ To differentiate between the two alternatives, discharge the **GLE** and now charge it positively
- ❖ Bring the same body under test near the cap of a positively charged **GLE**. If the leaf divergence increases again, then that body has positive charges but if the leaf divergence decreases then that body is neutral.

**Note:** Repulsion is the only confirmatory test for the sign of the charge

#### Charging a conductor by induction

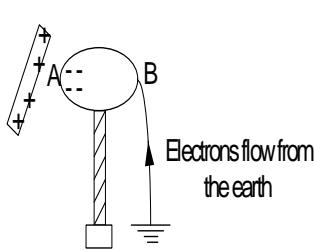
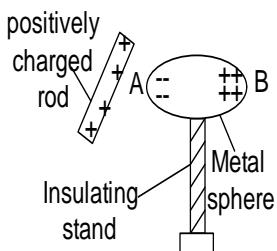
##### a) Positively



- ❖ Metal sphere on an insulating stand is placed near the negatively charged body. Free electrons in the metal sphere are repelled to the far end of the sphere.

- ❖ The sphere is earthed while the charged body is still in position. Free electrons move from the sphere to the earth.
- ❖ The earthing wire is removed while the charged rod is still in position
- ❖ The charged body is removed and charges distribute themselves all over the sphere. Hence the metal sphere is now positively charged.

##### b) Negatively

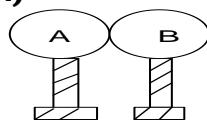


- ❖ Metal sphere on an insulating stand is placed near the positively charged body.

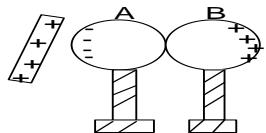
- ❖ Free electrons in the metal sphere are attracted to the near end of the sphere.
- ❖ The sphere is earthed while the charged body is still in position. Free electrons move from the earth to the sphere.
- ❖ The earthing wire is removed while the charged rod is still in position
- ❖ The charged body is removed and charges distribute themselves all over the sphere. Hence the metal sphere is now negatively charged.

## CHARGING TWO BODIES OPPositely AND SIMULTANEOUSLY BY INDUCTION

i)



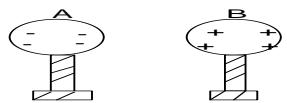
ii)



iii)



iv)



Two identical brass spheres A and B are placed together so that they touch one another.

A positively charged rod is now brought near end A and as a result negative charge is induced at the rear of A and positive charges repelled to the far end of B.

Keeping the positive rod in position, sphere B is moved a short distance away from B

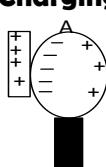
The charged rod is now removed and on testing, sphere A is found to have a negative charge and B has a positive charge.

### Questions

1. Explain how two spherical conductors made of brass can be charged oppositely and simultaneously by induction.

2. Explain how two bodies can be charged and they acquire the same charge simultaneously by induction.

### Charging a body by contact:



The body acquires a charge similar to the inducing charge

A positively charged rod is brought close to the neutral metal sphere placed on an insulating stand. Negative charges induce on the near end while the positives are repelled at the far end of the sphere.

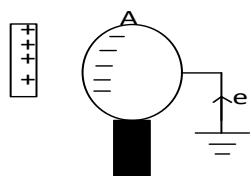
The rod is made to touch the sphere. The charge on the rod at the near end of the sphere is neutralized. The rod is then taken away.

On testing, the rod is found to have lost the charge while the sphere is found to have a positive charge.

### How to distinguish between a conductor and an insulator using an electroscope

- ❖ An electroscope is given charge and the divergence noted. The material is brought near the cap of the electroscope
- ❖ If there is no change in divergence, the material is an insulator. If the leaf divergence decrease then the material is a conductor

### Charging a body negatively at zero potential

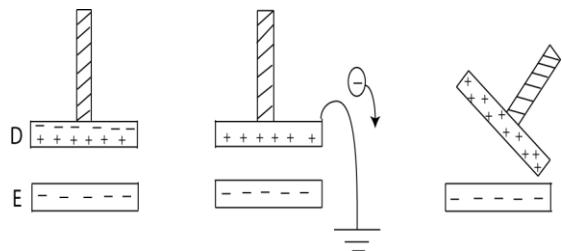


- ❖ A positively charged glass rod is brought near end A of the conductor. Negative charges are induced at the near end and positive charges at the far end of the neutral body.

- With the glass rod still in position, body is earthed. Body is now

### THE ELECTROPHOROUS

It is an electrostatic device used to provide large amounts of charge. It consists of a Perspex base or ebonite base, E and a metal disc, D on an insulating handle. An ebonite rod is charged negatively by rubbing it with fur. The disc is then laid upon it and acquires induced charges, positive underneath and negative charges on the top. The electrophorus is then earthed by used to charge other bodies.



negatively charged at zero potential

### The working of an electrophorus.

The slab is charged by rubbing with fur, the Bras disc is then placed to the slab. The upper surface of the disc acquires negative charge and the lower surface the charge. The upper surface is earthed momentarily. On removing the disc, it is found to have lost the charge. Each time the above process is repeated, the disc acquires equal amounts of charge.

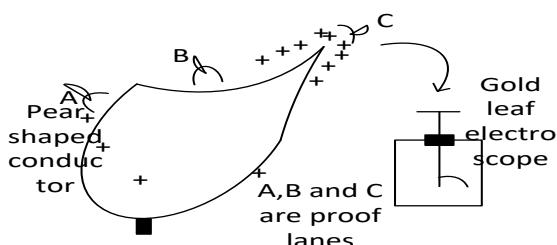
### DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGE OVER THE SURFACE OF A CONDUCTOR.

#### SURFACE CHARGE DENSITY:

This is the quantity of charge per  $1\text{m}^2$  over the surface of the conductor  $\delta = \frac{\sigma}{A}$

Charge is mostly concentrated at sharp points because sharp points have a small area

### INVESTIGATING CHARGE DISTRIBUTION ON A PEAR SHAPED CONDUCTOR

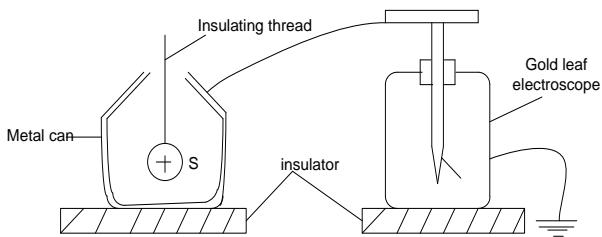


**proof planes** are first made of different shapes to fit different points eg A,B and C and placed of the conductor. A sample of charge acquired by the proof plane is then transferred inside a hollow metal can placed on the cap of a neutral electroscope and the deflection of the electroscope is noted

- other proof plane are then used to pick samples charges from different parts of the conductor and each time the deflection of the electroscope is noted
- The greatest deflection is obtained when the sample of charge are picked from the pointed end of the conductor. Therefore the surface charge density of charges is greatest where the curvature is greatest

## Experiment to show distribution of charge in a hollow conductor.

(Faraday's ice pail experiment)



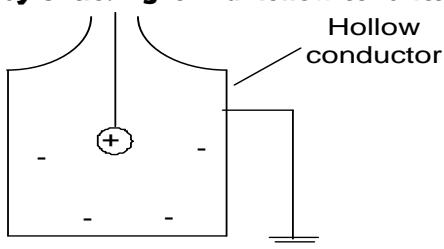
- ❖ A positively charged metal sphere,  $S$  is lowered into a metal can (without touching it) connected to a gold leaf electroscope. The leaf of the electroscope diverges
- ❖  $S$  is withdrawn, the leaf of the electroscope collapses

- ❖  $S$  is again lowered inside the metal (without touching it), the leaf of the electroscope diverges to the same extent as before.
- ❖  $S$  is then allowed to touch the can. The divergence of the leaf remains unchanged
- ❖  $S$  is withdrawn and the leaf remains diverged with the same amount as before on testing , it is found to have no charge
- ❖ There must have been charge inside the can equal and opposite to the charge on  $S$ . since the leaf remains diverged, the charge on the can must be residing on the outside of it. This charge is equal to that which was originally on  $S$

### Extension of faradays ice pail experiment (electrostatic screening/shielding)

#### ELECTROSTATIC SHEILDING OR SCREENING

It is the creation of an electrically neutral space in the neighborhood of an electric field however strong it is by enclosing it in a hollow conductor (faraday cage)



- ❖ The charged body is enclosed in a hollow conductor which is earthed.
- ❖ Equal but opposite charge is induced on the inner walls of the hollow conductor
- ❖ Electric field outside will not affect the charged body inside the conductor

#### Action of sharp points.

At the pointed charged conductor, there is a high charge density. The electric field intensity is high which ionize air molecules there and positive and negative ions are created. The charges similar to those at the sharp points are repelled while those at opposite to those at sharp points are attracted and neutralize some of the charges on the conductor.

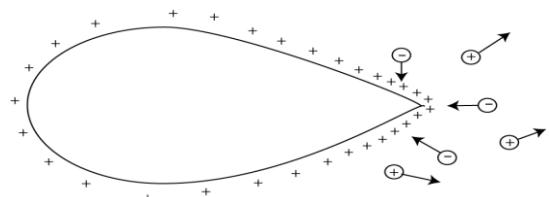
ACTION	OF	POINTS	(CORONA	DISCHARGE)
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Consider a positively charged pointed conductor in air.

(CORONA

Because of the high charge density at the pointed end, the electric field intensity there is very high.

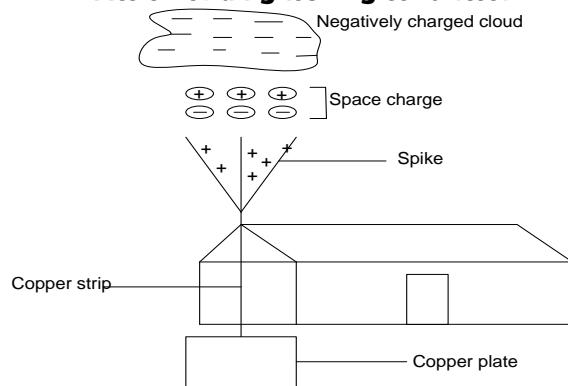
This causes the surrounding air molecules to be ionized. The positive charges are repelled away from the sharp point of the conductor while the electrons are attracted onto the conductor. Some of the charge on the conductor is neutralized and thus the conductor loses some charge. The net result of the action of points is the apparent loss of charge from the sharp point to the



surrounding. This is referred to as the **APPLICATIONS OF ACTION AT SHARP POINTS**

### LIGHTENING CONDUCTOR

#### Action of a lightning conductor



- When a negatively charged cloud passes over a building, it induces positive charges

corona discharge

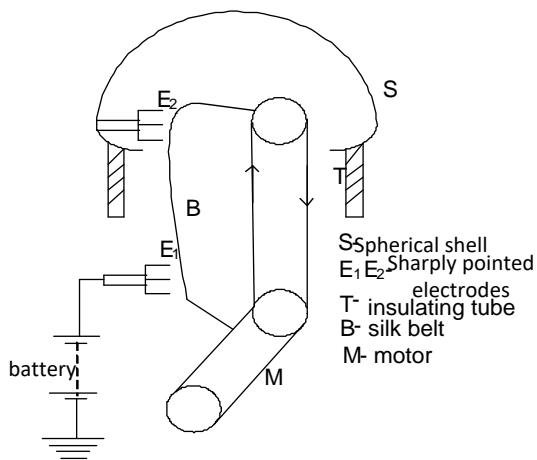
on the spikes of the conductor and repels electrons to the copper plate which dissipates them to the earth.

- Due to a high concentration of charge at the spikes, the charge density at the spikes is high and the electric field intensity is also high which ionizes the air around the sharp points, electrons are attracted to the spike which discharges the spikes while the positive ions are repelled towards the clouds and neutralize charge on the cloud. Hence the house is protected from lightning.

#### How lightning destroys a building:

When a charged cloud with negative charges at its lower part passes close to the building, it induces a positive charge on the building and electrons are repelled through the building. The accelerating electrons cause a large current in the building which then burns the building.

### VAN DE GRAAFF GENERATOR



- ❖ The electrode  $E_1$  is made highly positive relative to the earth. The high electric field intensity at the sharp points of  $E_1$

#### Uses of a vander graaf generator

- Used in atom splitting machines
- Used in x-ray machine

**Explain the energy changes that take place in a vander graaf generator.**

A certain van de graaff generator producing a pd of 0.5MV, if the belt is 0.1m wide and is moving at  $5\text{ms}^{-1}$  and carries a charge of  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}\text{Cm}^{-2}$ , what is:

- i. the minimum power of the machine motor.

ionizes air around it repelling positive charges on to the belt.

- ❖ The belt driven by a motor carries this charge into the sphere. As it approaches  $E_2$ , it induces negative charge at the spikes of  $E_2$  and positive charge on the outer surface of sphere
- ❖ The high electric field intensity around  $E_2$  ionizes air there, repelling negative charge onto the belt. The negative charge neutralizes positive charge on the belt before it goes over the upper pulley.
- ❖ The process is repeated many times until the potential of the sphere is about  $10^6\text{V}$  relative to the earth

**ii. if the dome has a radius 0.5m, what is the electric field intensity in the air adjacent to the dome's outer surface.**

**Solution:**

$$I = \sigma A$$

$$I = (\text{Area of the belt entering the dome per second}) 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$5 \times 0.1 \times 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$\text{ii). POWER} = IV = 10 \mu\text{A} \times 0.5 \times 10^6 = 5\text{W}$$

$$\text{iii). } V = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\text{but } E = \frac{\sigma}{4\mu\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\text{and } E = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$E = \frac{0.5 \times 10^6}{0.25}$$

$$E = 2 \times 10^6 \text{Vm}^{-1}$$

### COULOMBS LAW OF ELECTROSTATICS

**It states that the force between any two point charges is directly proportional to the product of the magnitude of the charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance of separation of the charges.**

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

**For vacuum or air**

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Fm}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$$

$$F = \frac{9 \times 10^9 Q_1 Q_2}{r^2}$$

**This law holds for all sign of charges. If  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are unlike then the force is attractive but if they are like then the force is repulsive**

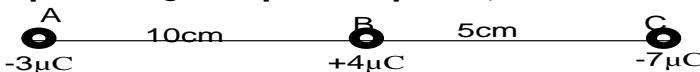
**Example**

- Find the force between two point charges  $+4\mu\text{C}$  and  $-3\mu\text{C}$  placed 10cm apart

**Solution**

$$F = \frac{9 \times 10^9 Q_1 Q_2}{r^2} \quad \left| F = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.1^2} \right| \quad F = 10.8\text{N Attractive}$$

- Three point charges are placed at point A, B and C as shown below



**Find the resultant force on the charge at B**

**Solution**

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} F_A &= \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.1^2} \\ F_A &= 10.8\text{N attracted towards left} \end{aligned} \right.$$

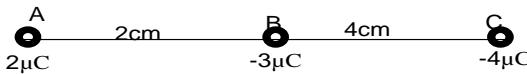
$$F_c = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 7 \times 10^{-6}}{0.05^2}$$

$F_c = 100.8N$  attracted towards right

$$F_B = 100.8 - 10.8$$

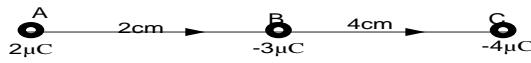
$F_B = 90N$  attracted towards right

3.



Calculate the force on  $-3\mu C$

Solution



$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$F_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.02^2}$$

$$F_A = 135N \text{ towards left}$$

$$F_c = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.04^2}$$

$$F_c = 67.5N \text{ towards left}$$

$$F_B = 135 + 67.5$$

$$F_B = 202.5N \text{ towards left}$$

4.



Find the resultant force acting at point P if a charge of  $1\mu C$  is placed at point P.

Solution



$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{1^2}$$

$$F_3 = 0.027N \text{ towards left}$$

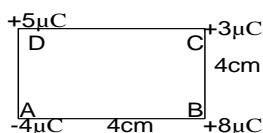
$$F_2 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}{0.6^2}$$

$$F_2 = 0.05N \text{ towards right}$$

$$F_P = 0.05 - 0.027$$

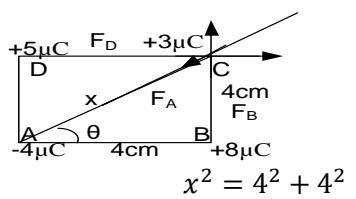
$$F_P = 0.023N \text{ towards right}$$

5.



Find the resultant force at C

Solution



$$x^2 = 4^2 + 4^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{32} = 5.66cm$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1) = 45^\circ$$

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$F_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.0566^2}$$

$$F_A = 33.75N$$

$$F_B = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 8 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.04^2}$$

$$F_B = 135N \text{ upwards}$$

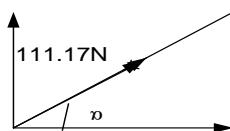
$$F_D = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.04^2}$$

$$F_D = 84.375N \text{ towards right}$$

$$F = \left( -33.7 \cos 45 \right) + \left( 0 \right) + \left( +84.375 \right)$$

$$F = \left( +60.55 \right)$$

$$\left( +111.17 \right)$$



$$F^2 = 60.57^2 + 111.17^2$$

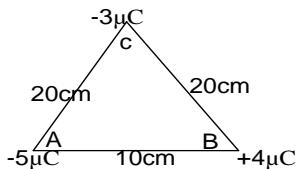
$$F = 126.59N$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{111.17}{60.57}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{111.17}{60.57} \right) = 61.42^\circ$$

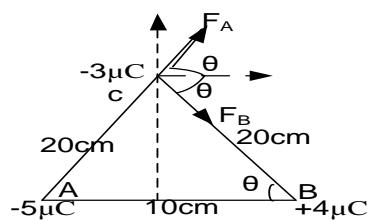
**Resultant forces at C is 126.59N at  $61.42^\circ$  to the horizontal**

6.



**Find the resultant force at c**

**Solution**



$$\cos\theta = \frac{5}{20}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 75.5^\circ$$

$$F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$F_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.2^2}$$

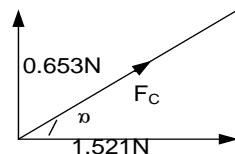
$$F_A = 3.375 N$$

$$F_B = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.2^2}$$

$$F_B = 2.7 N$$

$$F = (+3.375 \cos 75.5) + (+2.7 \cos 75.5)$$

$$F = (+1.521) \\ (+0.653)$$



$$F^2 = (-1.521)^2 + (-0.653)^2$$

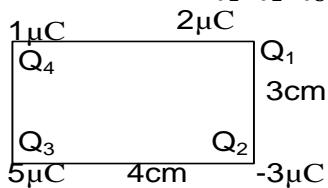
$$F = 1.655 N$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{0.653}{1.521}$$

$$\alpha = 23.23^\circ$$

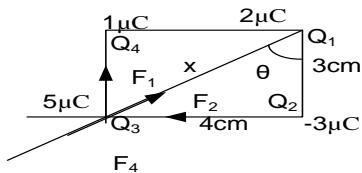
**Resultant forces at C is 1.655N at  $23.23^\circ$  to the horizontal**

7. Four point charges  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$  and  $Q_4$  are placed at different corners of rectangle



**Find the resultant force at  $Q_3$**

**Solution**



$$x^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\theta = 53.13^\circ$$

$$F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$F_4 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.03^2}$$

$$F_4 = 50 N \text{ downwards}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.04^2}$$

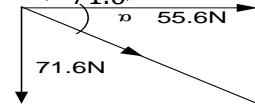
$$F_2 = 84.4 N \text{ towards the right}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^{-6}}{0.05^2}$$

$$F_1 = 36 N$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -50 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} +84.4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -36 \sin 53.13 \\ -36 \cos 53.13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} +55.6 \\ -71.6 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$F^2 = (-55.6)^2 + 71.6^2$$

$$F = 90.66N$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{71.6}{55.6}$$

$$\alpha = 52.2^\circ$$

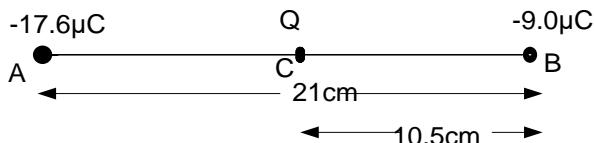
**Resultant forces at Q<sub>3</sub> is 90.66N at 52.2° to the horizontal**

8. Two points charges A and B of  $-17.6\mu C$  and  $-9.0\mu C$  respectively are placed in vacuum at a distance of 21cm apart. When a third charge C is placed mid way between A and B, the net force on B is zero

(i) Determine the charge on C

(ii) Sketch the electric field lines for the above charge distribution

**Solution**



$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$F_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 17.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^{-6}}{0.21^2} \text{ to right}$$

$$F_C = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 9 \times 10^{-6} \times Q}{0.105^2} \text{ to left}$$

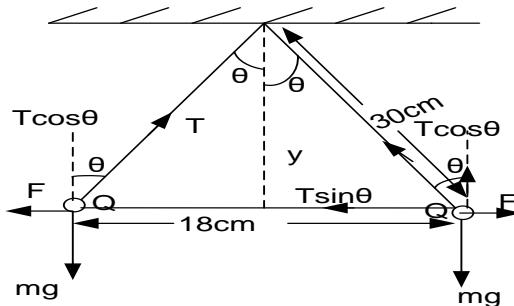
$$F_A - F_C = 0$$

$$\frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 17.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^{-6}}{0.21^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 9 \times 10^{-6} \times Q}{0.105^2}$$

$$Q = 4.4 \times 10^{-6} C$$

9. Two pith balls P and Q each of mass 0.1g are separately suspended from the same point by threads 30cm long. When the balls are given equal charges, they repel each other and come to rest 18cm apart. Find the magnitude of each charge.

**Solution**



$$(↑) T \cos\theta = mg$$

$$T \cos 17.5^\circ = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.81$$

$$T = 1.029 \times 10^{-3} N$$

$$(\rightarrow) T \sin\theta = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x (0.18)^2}$$

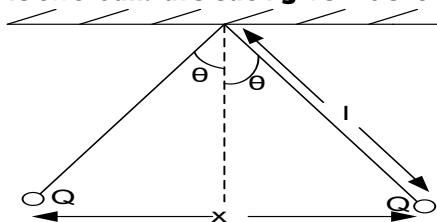
$$1.029 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{9}{30} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times Q^2}{(0.18)^2}$$

$$Q = 3.33 \times 10^{-8} C$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{9}{30}$$

$$\theta = 17.5^\circ$$

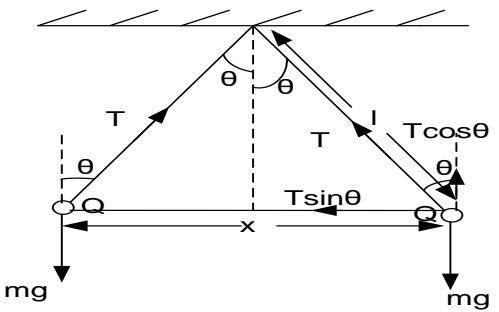
10. Two identical conducting balls of mass m are each suspended in air from a thick of length l. When the two balls are each given identical charge Q, they move apart as shown below



If at equilibrium each thread makes an angle  $\theta$  with vertical and separated  $x$  is given by

$$x = \left( \frac{Q^2 l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 m g} \right)^{1/3}$$

**Solution**



$$T \cos \theta = mg \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$eqn1 \div eqn2$$

$$\frac{T \sin \theta}{T \cos \theta} = \frac{\left( \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2} \right)}{mg}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 m g \tan\theta}$$

**But for small angles in radians**  $\tan\theta \approx \sin\theta$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{x}{2} / l = \frac{x}{2l}$$

$$\chi^2 = \left( \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 mg \frac{x}{2l}} \right)$$

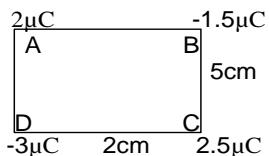
$$x^3 = \left( \frac{Q^2 l}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 mg} \right)$$

$$x = \left( \frac{Q^2 l}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 mg} \right)^{1/3}$$

## **Exercise**

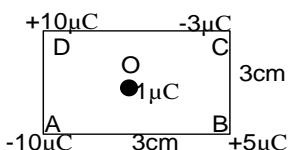
1. Two points charges A and B of  $47.0\mu C$  and  $24.0\mu C$  respectively are placed in vacuum at a distance of 30cm apart. When a third charge C of  $-35.0\mu C$  is placed between A and B at a distance of 20cm from A. find the net force on C An(-643.2N)
  2. Two point charges of  $5\mu C$  and  $2\mu C$  are placed in liquid of relative permittivity 9 at distance 5cm apart. Calculate the force between them. An(3.998N)
  3. Two insulating metal spheres each of charge  $5 \times 10^{-8} C$  are separated by distance of 6cm. What is the force of repulsion if:
    - (a) The spheres are in air An(0.00625N)
    - (b) The spheres are in air with the charge in each sphere doubled and their distance apart is halved An(0.1N)
    - (c) The two sphere are placed in water whose dielectric constant is 81 An( $7.7 \times 10^{-5} N$ )

4.



**Find the resultant force at charge B. An(12.58N at 88.5° to the horizontal)**

5.



**Calculate the resultant force at charge O, where O is the mid-point of the square An(523.166N at 46.8° to the horizontal)**

## ELECTRIC FIELD

**An electric field is a region around a charged body where an electric force is experienced. Electric fields can be represented by electric field line.**

## Definition

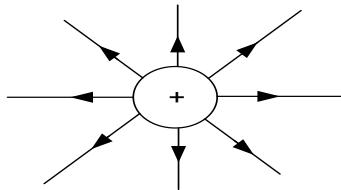
**An electric field line is the path taken by a small positive charge placed in the field.**

## Properties of electric field lines

- ❖ They originate from positive and end on negative.
- ❖ they are in a state of tension which causes them to shorten
- ❖ they repel one another side ways
- ❖ they travel in straight lines and never cross each other
- ❖ the number of field lines originating or terminating on a charge is proportional to the magnitude of the charge

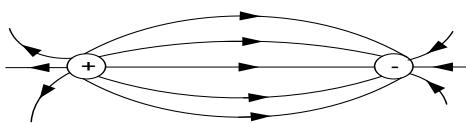
### Field patterns

#### i) Isolated positive charge

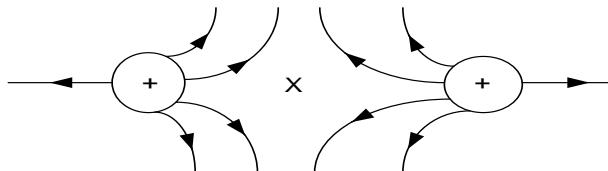


#### ii) Isolated negative charge

#### iii) Two equal opposite charges



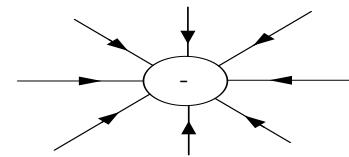
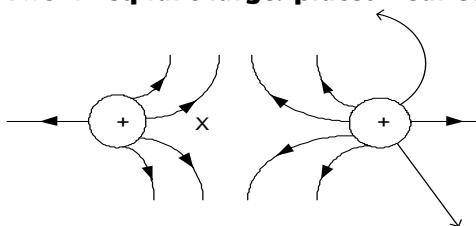
#### v) Two equal positive charges near each other



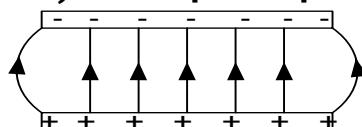
**X is Neutral point;**

**Neutral point is the point in the electric field where the resultant electric force is zero.**

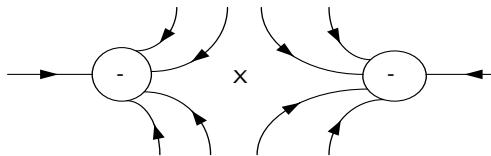
**Two unequal charges placed near each other.**



#### iv) Two parallel plates



#### vi) Two negative charges near each other



**Explain what happens to the potential energy as two point charges of the same sign are brought together**

- ❖ Like charges repel. Work has to be done by an external agent against the repulsive forces between them to bring them closer
- ❖ This work is stored as electric potential energy of the system

- The potential energy of the two like charges therefore increases when the charges are brought closer together

## ELECTRIC FIELD INTENSITY/ ELECTRIC FIELD STRENGTH, E

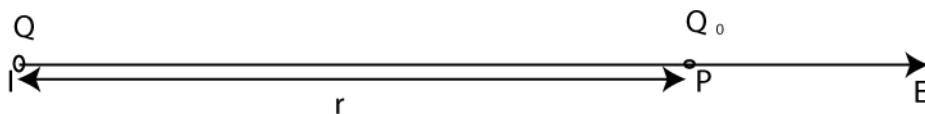
Electric field intensity at a point is the force experienced by a positive one coulomb charge placed in an electric field.

The electric field intensity, E due to a point charge

Consider a point charge Q situated in a vacuum. If a test charge  $Q_0$ , is situated at P a distance r from Q, then;

From coulombs law of electrostatics, the force on  $Q_0$  is

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{QQ_0}{r^2}$$



The electric field strength at P is given by

$$E = \frac{F}{Q_0}$$

$$E = \frac{QQ_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \times \frac{1}{Q_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

If the charge was surrounded by a material of permittivity  $\epsilon$ ,

then:-

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$

The electric field intensity at a point due to a number of charges is added in terms of vectors but algebraically

$$\boxed{E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} Fm^{-1}$$

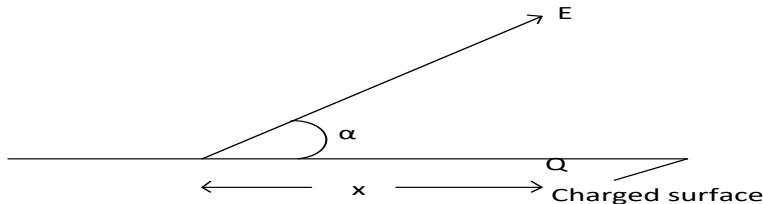
$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$$

$$\boxed{E = \frac{9 \times 10^9 Q}{r^2}}$$

S.I unit of electric field intensity is  $NC^{-1}$  or  $Vm^{-1}$

Electric field intensity is a vector quantity and therefore direction is important. The direction of E is radially outwards if the point charge is positive and radially inwards if the point charge is negative

Show that electric field intensity is always normal to the surface:



Suppose the electric field intensity makes an angle  $\alpha$  with the surface, the work done to move a charge  $Q$  a distance  $x$  against an electric field is,

$$W = Ex\cos\alpha$$

But for equipotential surface  $W = 0$

$$W = Ex\cos\alpha = 0 \text{ Since } E \neq 0 \text{ and } x \neq 0 \text{ then } \cos\alpha = 0 \text{ and therefore } \alpha = 90^\circ$$

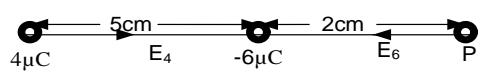
### Examples

1.



**Find Electric field intensity at P**

**Solution**



$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E_4 = \frac{9x10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}}{0.07^2}$$

$$E_4 = 7.347 \times 10^6 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ towards the right}$$

$$E_6 = \frac{9x10^9 \times 6 \times 10^{-6}}{0.02^2}$$

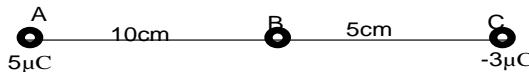
$$E_6 = 1.35 \times 10^8 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ towards the left}$$

$$E = 1.35 \times 10^8 - 7.347 \times 10^6$$

$$E = 1.2765 \times 10^6 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ Towards left}$$

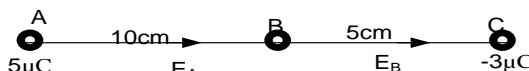
right

2.



**Find electric field intensity at B**

**Solution**



$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E_A = \frac{9x10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.1^2}$$

$$E_A = 4.5 \times 10^6 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ towards the right}$$

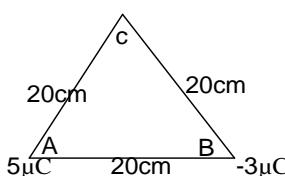
$$E_C = \frac{9x10^9 \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.05^2}$$

$$E_C = 10.8 \times 10^6 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ towards the right}$$

$$E = 10.8 \times 10^6 + 4.5 \times 10^6$$

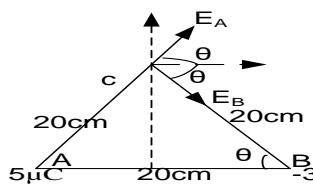
$$E = 15.3 \times 10^6 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ Towards Right}$$

3.



**Find electric field intensity at C**

**Solution**



$$\cos\theta = \frac{10}{20}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 60^\circ$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}{0.2^2}$$

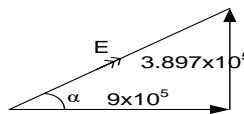
$$E_A = 1.125 \times 10^6 NC^{-1}$$

$$E_B = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{0.2^2}$$

$$E_B = 6.75 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1.125 \times 10^6 \cos 60 \\ 1.125 \times 10^6 \sin 60 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6.75 \times 10^5 \cos 60 \\ -6.75 \times 10^5 \sin 60 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 9.0 \times 10^5 \\ 3.8971 \times 10^5 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$E^2 = (9.0 \times 10^5)^2 + (3.8971 \times 10^5)^2$$

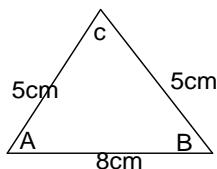
$$E = 9.81 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3.8971 \times 10^5}{9.0 \times 10^5}$$

$$\alpha = 23.4^\circ$$

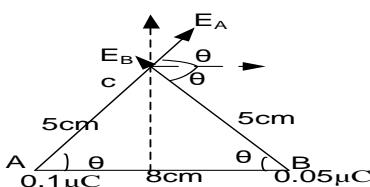
**Resultant electric field is  $9.81 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$  at  $23.4^\circ$  to the horizontal**

- 4. Two point charges A and B of charges  $0.10 \mu C$  and  $0.05 \mu C$  respectively placed 8cm apart as shown below**



**Find electric field intensity at C**

**Solution**



$$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 36.9^\circ$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}{0.05^2}$$

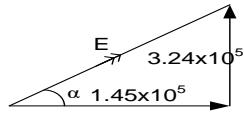
$$E_A = 3.6 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$$

$$E_B = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 0.05 \times 10^{-6}}{0.05^2}$$

$$E_B = 1.8 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 3.6 \times 10^5 \cos 36.9 \\ 3.6 \times 10^5 \sin 36.9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1.8 \times 10^5 \cos 36.9 \\ 1.8 \times 10^5 \sin 36.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1.45 \times 10^5 \\ 3.24 \times 10^5 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$E^2 = (1.45 \times 10^5)^2 + (3.24 \times 10^5)^2$$

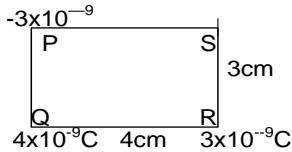
$$E = 3.55 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3.24 \times 10^5}{1.45 \times 10^5}$$

$$\alpha = 65.89^\circ$$

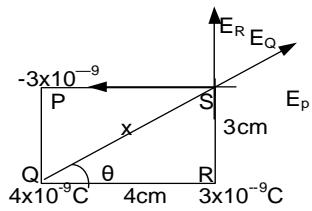
**Resultant electric field is  $3.55 \times 10^5 NC^{-1}$  at  $65.89^\circ$  to the horizontal**

- 5. Three charges  $-3 \times 10^{-9} C$ ,  $3 \times 10^{-9} C$  and  $4 \times 10^{-9} C$  are placed in a vacuum at the vertices PRQ respectively at rectangle PQRS of sides 3cm by 4cm as shown below**



**Calculate the resultant electric field strength at S**

**Solution**



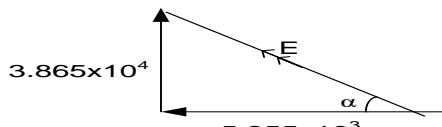
$$x^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 \\ x = \sqrt{25} = 5\text{cm}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\theta = 36.9^\circ$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

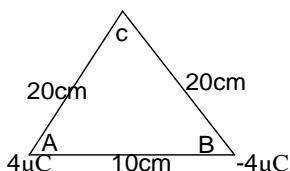
$$E = \left( \frac{-5.355 \times 10^3}{3.865 \times 10^4} \right)$$



$$E^2 = (-5.355 \times 10^3)^2 + (3.865 \times 10^4)^2 \\ E = 3.9 \times 10^4 \text{ NC}^{-1}$$

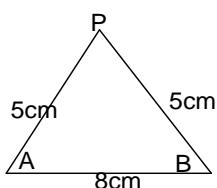
### Exercise

- The electric field intensity at the surface of the earth is about  $1.2 \times 10^2 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$  at points towards the centre of the earth. Assuming that the earth is sphere of radius  $6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ . Find the charge held by the earth surface  $\text{An}(5.46 \times 10^5 \text{ C})$ .
- Two point charges  $+4\mu\text{C}$  and  $-4\mu\text{C}$  are placed  $10\text{cm}$  apart in air.



**Find the electric field intensity at point C which is a distance of  $20\text{cm}$  from each charge.**  
**An( $4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ NC}^{-1}$ )**.

3.



$$E_P = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 3 \times 10^{-9}}{0.04^2}$$

$E_P = 1.687 \times 10^4 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  towards left

$$E_R = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 3 \times 10^{-9}}{0.03^2}$$

$E_R = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  upwards

$$E_Q = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-9}}{0.05^2}$$

$$E_Q = 1.44 \times 10^4 \text{ NC}^{-1}$$

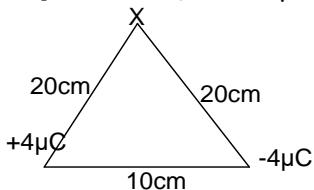
$$E = \begin{pmatrix} -1.687 \times 10^4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \times 10^4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1.44 \times 10^4 \cos 36.9 \\ 1.44 \times 10^4 \sin 36.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{3.865 \times 10^4}{5.355 \times 10^3} \\ \alpha = 82.11^\circ$$

**Resultant electric field is  $3.9 \times 10^4 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  at  $82.11^\circ$  to the horizontal**

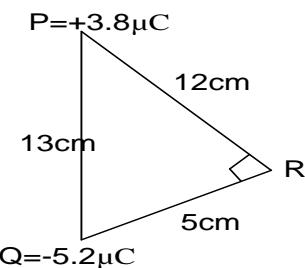
The point charges A and B of charges  $+0.10 \mu\text{C}$  and  $+0.05 \mu\text{C}$  are separated by a distance of 8.0 cm along the horizontal as shown above. Find the electric field intensity at P. An( $3.55 \times 10^5 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  at  $66^\circ$  to horizontal).

4. Two point charges  $+4.0 \mu\text{C}$  and  $-4.0 \mu\text{C}$  are separated by 10.0 cm in air as shown below



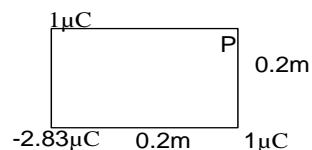
Find the electric field intensity at point X a distance of 20.0 cm from each charge . An( $4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  at  $75.52^\circ$  to the horizontal)

5. Two point charges  $+3.8 \mu\text{C}$  and  $-5.2 \mu\text{C}$  are in air at points P and Q as shown below.



Find the electric field intensity at R. An( $1.89 \times 10^7 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  at  $7.2^\circ$  to the horizontal)

6. Find the electric field strength at P

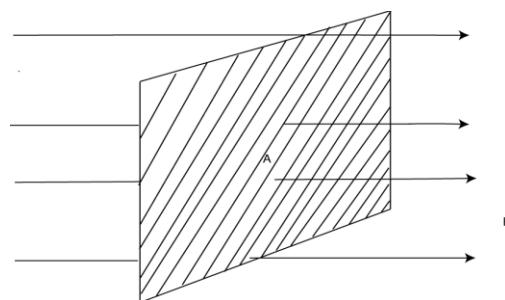


An( $142.8 \text{ NC}^{-1}$  at  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal)

7. The electric intensity at the surface of the earth is about  $1.2 \times 10^2 \text{ V m}^{-1}$  and points towards the centre of the earth. Assuming that the earth is a sphere of radius  $6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ , find the charge held by the earth's surface.

### ELECTRIC FLUX

Consider a uniform electric field represented by parallel electric field lines passing through an area A, perpendicular to the electric field.



The number of electric field lines per unit area is proportional to the magnitude of electric field intensity or strength.

$$\frac{N}{A} \alpha E$$

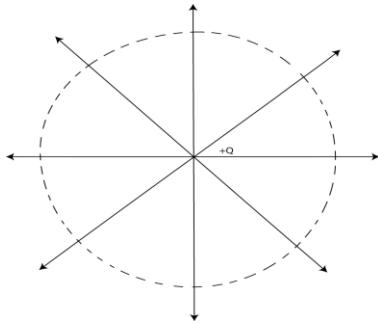
$$N \alpha AE$$

Therefore the product of electric field intensity and the area of the surface perpendicular to the electric field is called the electric flux  $\phi$  of the field.

Thus  $\phi_E = EA$

### Flux from a point charge

Consider a sphere of radius  $r$ , drawn in space concentric with a point charge,  $+Q$ .



### Electric flux

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_E &= EA \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \times 4\pi r^2 \\ \phi_E &= \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned}EA &= \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \\ \frac{Q}{A} &= E\epsilon_0 \\ E &= \frac{Q}{A\epsilon_0} \\ \text{But } \frac{Q}{A} &= \sigma \\ \text{therefore } E &= \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$

The total flux crossing any sphere drawn outside and concentric to the point charge is constant and is independent of the distance of the point charge from the sphere.

### Electric field intensity outside a charged sphere

The flux through a spherical surface of radius  $r$ , concentric with a small sphere carrying a charge  $Q$  is given by:

$$\phi = EA$$

Also the flux is given by

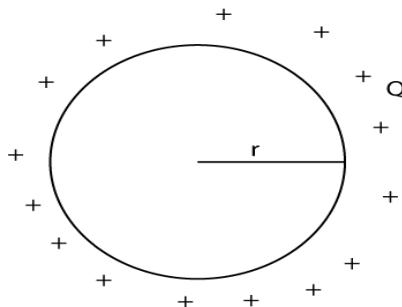
$$\phi = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow EA = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

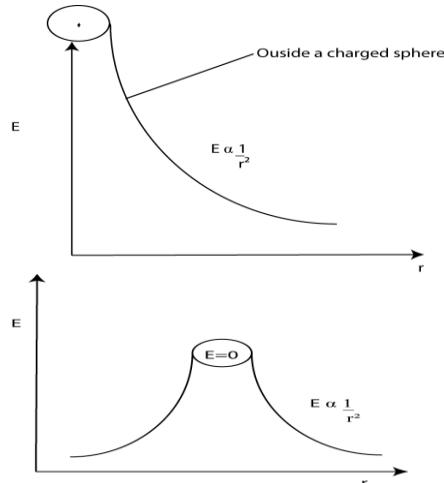
$$E \times 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

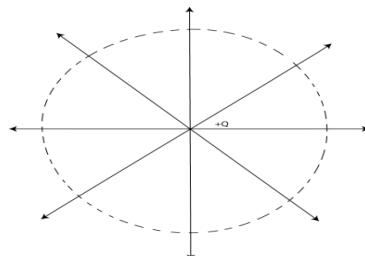
$$E \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$



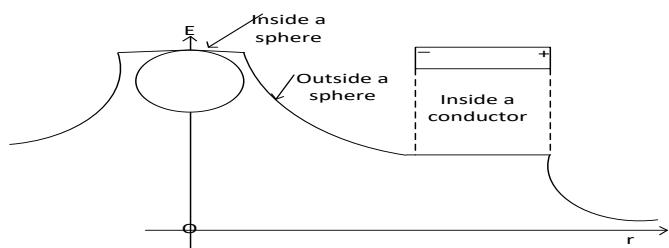
**Thus outside a charged sphere, the field behaves as if all the charges on the surface of the sphere were concentrated at its centre.**



**Inside a charged sphere, there are no charges and therefore, E must be zero since  $Q = 0$**



### **VARIATION OF E WITH DISTANCE FROM THE CENTRE OF A POSITIVELY CHARGED SPHERE CLOSE TO A NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR**



#### **Electric field intensity due to hollow charged sphere**

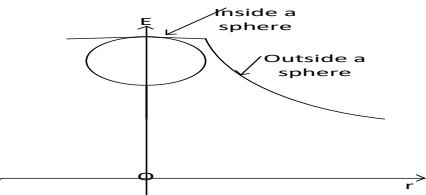
##### **(i) Outside the sphere**

Since  $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$  there  $E \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

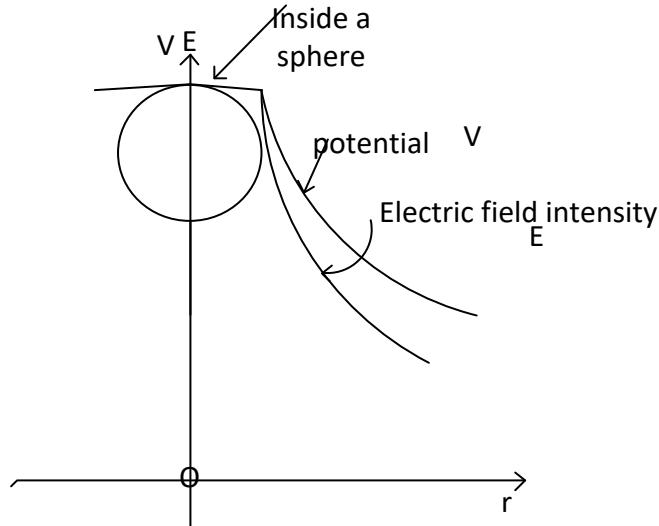
##### **(ii) Inside the sphere**

No charge resides on the inside of a hollow conductor therefore  $E = 0$

**A graph of E against the distance due to charges**



**A graph of  $E$  and  $V$  with  $r$  on the same axes**

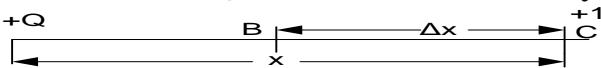


## ELECTRIC POTENTIAL

This is the work done in moving a positive one coulomb charge from infinity to a point against an electric field.

### Expression for electric potential

Consider +1C charge  $xm$  away from  $+Q$  being moved from C to B through a small displacement  $\Delta x$  without affecting the electric field due to  $+Q$



$$\text{Force on } 1\text{C of charge, } F = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2}$$

Work done to move the charge through  $\Delta x$  against the field is  $\Delta w = -F\Delta x$

Total work done to bring the charge from infinity to a point a distance  $r$  from the charge of

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \int_{\infty}^r -F dx \\ &= \int_{\infty}^r -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\infty}^r \\ &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{1}{r} - -\frac{1}{\infty} \right) \\ &\boxed{V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}} \end{aligned}$$

Note: Electric potential is a scalar quantity

Explain what happens to the potential energy when two charges of the same sign are brought together.

**When two charges of the same sign are brought together, there is a repulsive force and work must be done by an external agent to overcome the repulsive force. The external work done is stored as the potential energy of the system. Hence potential energy increases.**

**Examples**

1. A hollow spherical conductor of diameter 21.4 cm carrying a charge of  $6.9 \times 10^{-10}$  C is raised to a potential of 50V. Find the permittivity of the surrounding medium

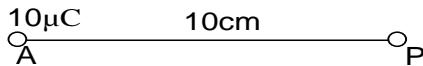
**Solution**

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{6.9 \times 10^{-10}}{4\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^{-2} \times 50}$$

$$\epsilon = 1.026 \times 10^{-11} Fm^{-1}$$

2. Find the potential at P



**Solution**

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V = \frac{10 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.1}$$

$$V = 9 \times 10^5 V$$

3. Find the potential at B



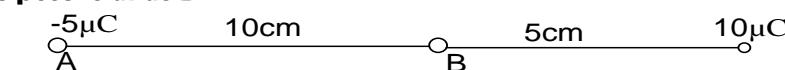
**Solution**

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V = \frac{-5 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.2}$$

$$V = -2.25 \times 10^5 V$$

4. Find the potential at B

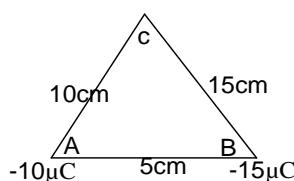


$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V = 9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-6} \times \left( \frac{-5}{0.1} + \frac{10}{0.05} \right)$$

$$V = 1.35 \times 10^6 V$$

5.



**Find;**

(a) Electric potential at C

(b) The potential energy at C if a charge of  $10 \mu C$  is placed at C

(c) Work done to move  $-10 \mu C$  charge from A to C

**Solution**

$$(a) V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_c = 9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-6} \times \left( \frac{-15}{0.1} - \frac{15}{0.05} \right)$$

$$V_c = -1.8 \times 10^6 V$$

$$(b) W = QV$$

$$P.e = 10 \times 10^{-6} \times -1.8 \times 10^6$$

$$P.e = -18 J$$

(c)

$$V_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times -15 \times 10^{-6}}{0.05}$$

$$V_A = -2.7 \times 10^6 V$$

$$W = QV_{AB}$$

$$W = -10 \times 10^{-6} \times (-2.7 \times 10^6 - -1.8 \times 10^6)$$

$$W = 9 J$$

**Potential due to hollow charged sphere**

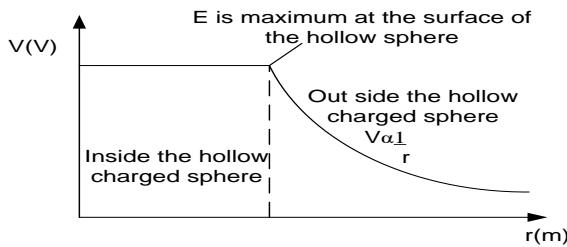
(i) **Outside the sphere**

$$\text{Since } V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \text{ there } V \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

## (ii) Inside the sphere

No charge resides on the inside of a hollow conductor  $E = 0$ , therefore there no work done is done to transfer a charge from the surface of the sphere to inside hence potential remains constant

### A graph of V against the distance of a charge from a hollow charged sphere

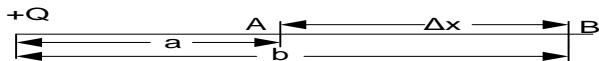


## ELECTRIC POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE

**Electric potential difference between two points is the work done to transfer +1C of charge form one point to the other against an electric field**

### Expression for electric potential

Consider two points A and B in an electric field which are  $\Delta x m$  apart



$$\text{Force on } 1\text{C of charge, } F = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2}$$

Work done to move the charge through  $\Delta x$  against the field is  $\Delta w = -F\Delta x$

Total work done to move the charge from point A to B

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \int_a^b -F dx \\ &= \int_a^b -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_a^b \\ &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{1}{b} - -\frac{1}{a} \right) \\ \boxed{V_{AB}} &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

### Examples

1. Consider two points A and B at distances of 15.0 cm and 20.0 cm respectively, from a point charge of  $6.0 \mu\text{C}$  as shown below



- (i) Find the electric potential difference between A and B

(ii) Calculate the energy required to bring a charge of  $+1.0 \mu\text{C}$  from infinity to point A

**Solution**

$$(i) V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_A = \frac{6.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.15} = 3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = \frac{6.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.2} = 2.70 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B$$

$$V_{AB} = 3.6 \times 10^5 - 2.7 \times 10^5$$

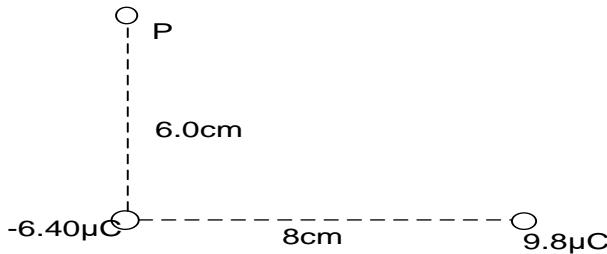
$$V_{AB} = 9.0 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$$

$$(ii) W = QV_A$$

$$W = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.6 \times 10^5$$

$$W = 0.36 \text{ J}$$

2. Consider two point charges  $9.8 \mu\text{C}$  and  $-6.4 \mu\text{C}$ , are placed as in figure below in air.



**Find the potential energy of a charge of  $2.5 \mu\text{C}$  placed at P**

**Solution**

$$x^2 = 6^2 + 8^2$$

$$x = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_{9.8} = \frac{9.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.1} = 8.82 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{-6.4} = \frac{-6.4 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.06} = -9.6 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_P = V_{-6.4} + V_{9.8}$$

$$V_P = -9.6 \times 10^5 + 8.82 \times 10^5$$

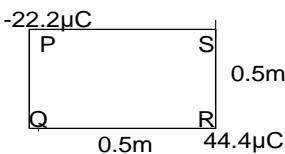
$$V_P = -7.8 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$$

$$P.e = QV_P$$

$$P.e = 2.5 \times 10^{-6} \times -7.8 \times 10^4$$

$$P.e = -0.195 \text{ J}$$

3. The figure below shows point charges  $44.4 \mu\text{C}$  and  $-22.2 \mu\text{C}$  placed at the corners of a square of side  $0.5\text{m}$  as shown below



**Calculate:**

- (i) Electric potential at S
- (ii) Potential energy of  $10 \mu\text{C}$  charge placed at S

**Solution**

$$(i) V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_R = \frac{44.4 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.5} = 7.99 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_P = \frac{-22.2 \times 10^{-6} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.5} = -3.99 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_S = V_R + V_P$$

$$V_S = 7.99 \times 10^5 + -3.99 \times 10^5$$

$$V_S = 4.0 \times 10^5 \text{ V}$$

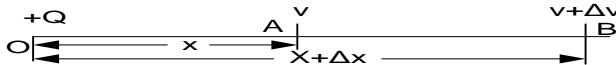
$$(iii) P.e = QV_S$$

$$P.e = 10 \times 10^{-6} \times 4.0 \times 10^5$$

$$P.e = 4 \text{ J}$$

## ELECTRIC POTENTIAL GRADIENT (relation between E and V)

Consider two points A and B in an electric field which are  $\Delta xm$  apart



If the potential at A is  $v$  and that at B is  $v + \Delta v$ . Then potential difference between A and B is

**Work done to move 1C of charge from A to B is equal to p.d and is given by**

$$V_{AB} = E \Delta x \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

$$E \Delta x = -\Delta v$$

$$E = \frac{-\Delta v}{\Delta x}$$

## **Limit as $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$**

$$E = -\frac{dv}{dx}$$

**Electric field intensity is equal to the negative of the potential gradient**

## **EQUIPOTENTIAL SURFACES**

**An equipotential surface is a charged body over which all the points are at the same electric potential and work done in moving charge from one point on surface to another is zero**

**The direction of force is always at right angles to equipotential surfaces. This implies that there is no component of electric field along the surface. Practical examples include:**

- The surface of a charged conductor
  - The inside of a hollow charged conductor

## **Properties of equipotential surface**

- ❖ **Work done to move a charge from one point to another along an equipotential surface is zero**
  - ❖ **All the points at the surface are at the same potential**
  - ❖ **The surfaces are at right angles to the lines of force**

**Explain why equipotential field lines or surfaces near the conductor are parallel to the surface of a conductor;**

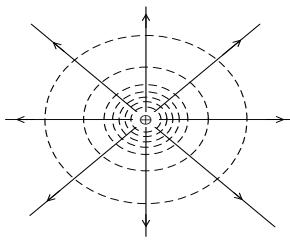
**Why equipotential lines parallel to the surface of a conductor.**

- **The equipotential lines are parallel to the surface of a conductor because the charges on the surfaces are the same as the charges on the conductor.**
  - **Since the charges are the same, this causes the equipotential lines or surfaces and the conductor to repel each other with equivalent magnitudes of the force at each position.**
  - **This forces the equipotential lines to become parallel to the surface of the conductor.**

**Explain why equipotential line/surface for a point charge get further apart as the distance from the charge increases.**

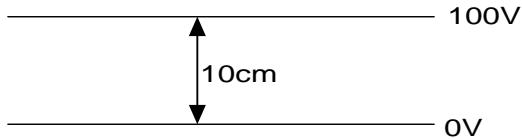
**As you move away from the charged object e.g. conductor, the lines or surfaces get further apart because the electric field decreases inversely with distance**  
 (from  $E = \frac{V}{d}$  for a constant potential,  $E \propto \frac{1}{d}$ ) **in such a way that the further you are from the object the smaller the value of E becomes.**

- The potential near a point charge decreases inversely with distance.**  
i.e.  $V \propto \frac{1}{d}$  hence as the distance from the charge increases, the potential decreases tremendously. So the potential near the charge is large while the one far from the charge is small.
  - Since the potential is large near the charge, the surfaces are closer and crowded near it. The distance between two equipotential surfaces increases as one moves away from the charge.**



### Examples

1. Calculate the electric field intensity between plates



**Solution**

$$E = \frac{dv}{dx} \quad | \quad E = \frac{100 - 0}{0.1} \quad | \quad E = 1000 Vm^{-1}$$

2. Points A and B are 0.1m apart, a point charge of  $3 \times 10^{-9} C$  is placed at A and another point charge  $-1 \times 10^{-9} C$  is placed at B. X is a point on straight line through A and B but between A and B where electric potential is zero. Calculate the distance AX

**Solution**

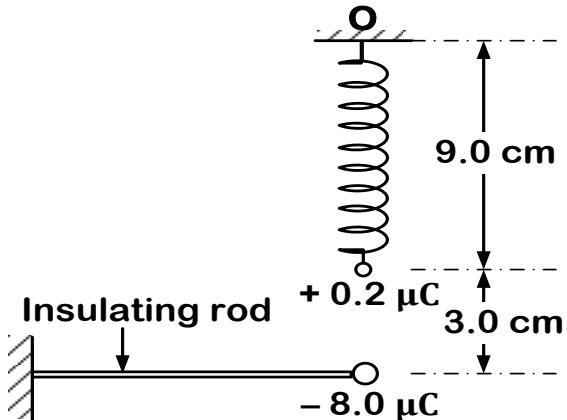
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} & X & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} & X & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} & B \\ 3 \times 10^{-9} C & & & & 0.1-x & & -1 \times 10^{-9} C \end{array}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$0 = 9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-9} x \left( \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{0.1-x} \right)$$

$$x = 0.075 m$$

3. (a) (i) Distinguish between an electric field intensity and electric potential at a point. (2 marks)  
(ii) Derive the relationship between the terms in (i) above. (3 marks)
- (b) Three point charges P, Q and R of  $+5 \mu C$ ,  $-4 \mu C$  and  $+25 \mu C$  lie along the +x direction in one straight line and in that respective order, equidistant from one another 3.0 cm apart. A point, S, is 5.0 cm from each of the points P and R but below the line PQR. Determine the resultant electric field intensity at S. (5 marks)
- (c) (i) Define the term *corona discharge*. (1 mark)  
(ii) Describe one industrial application of Corona discharge. (6 marks)
- (d) The figure 4 shows a small positively charged light sphere having a charge of  $0.2 \mu C$  attached to the end of a spring of natural length 5.0 cm fixed at point O. When another point charge of  $-8.0 \mu C$  is introduced below the sphere, the length of the spring changes to 9.0 cm when an equilibrium is established and the charges are 3.0 cm apart.



**Fig. 4**

**Determine the force constant of the spring. (3 marks)**

## Solution

- (a) (i) ***Electric field intensity*** is the electric force exerted on a +1C charge placed in an electric field *while*

**Electric potential** is the work done to move a +1C charge from infinity to a point in an electric field against electrostatic repulsive forces.

- (ii) Small work done in moving a test charge  $\delta q$  towards a charge  $Q$ , by a small distance  $\delta x$  is given by;

$$\delta \mathbf{W} = -\mathbf{F} \delta \mathbf{x} \quad \text{but } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{Q}$$

$$\therefore \delta W = -EQ \delta x \quad \text{but also } \delta W = Q\delta V$$

$$\text{thus, } Q\delta V = -EQ \delta x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta V = -E \delta x \quad \Rightarrow E = -\frac{\delta V}{\delta x}$$

**In the limit as**  $\delta x \rightarrow 0$  then  $\frac{\delta V}{\delta x} = \frac{dV}{dx}$

$$\therefore E = - \frac{dV}{dx}$$

**(b)** 
$$\begin{aligned}QS^2 &= RS^2 - QR^2 \\&= 5^2 - 3^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{QS} = \sqrt{25 - 9} = \sqrt{16} = 4.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore QS = 4.0 \text{ cm}$$

**Let  $E_P$  be electric intensity at S due to charge at P**

$E_g$  be electric intensity at S due to charge at Q

$E_R$  be electric intensity at S due to charge at R

$$|E_P| = \frac{5.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.0 \times 10^9}{(0.05)^2} = 1.80 \times 10^7 NC^{-1}$$

$$|E_q| = \frac{4.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.0 \times 10^9}{(0.04)^2} = 2.25 \times 10^7 NC^{-1}$$

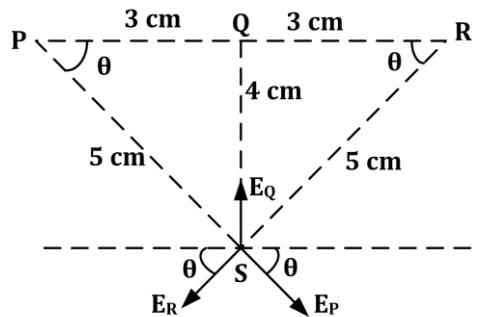
$$|E_P| = \frac{25 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.0 \times 10^9}{(0.05)^2} = 9.00 \times 10^7 NC^{-1}$$

$$\angle QPS = \angle QRS = 60^\circ$$

$$\sum E_x = E_P \cos 60^\circ - E_R \cos 60^\circ = (1.80 - 9.00) \times 10^7 \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore E_x = -3.60 \times 10^7 NC^{-1}$$

$$E_\gamma = E_R(E_P + E_O) \sin 60^\circ$$



$$= [9.00 - (1.80 + 2.25) \sin 60^\circ] \times 10^7$$

$$\therefore E_y = 5.49 \times 10^7 NC^{-1}$$

$$E^2 = E_x^2 + E_y^2$$

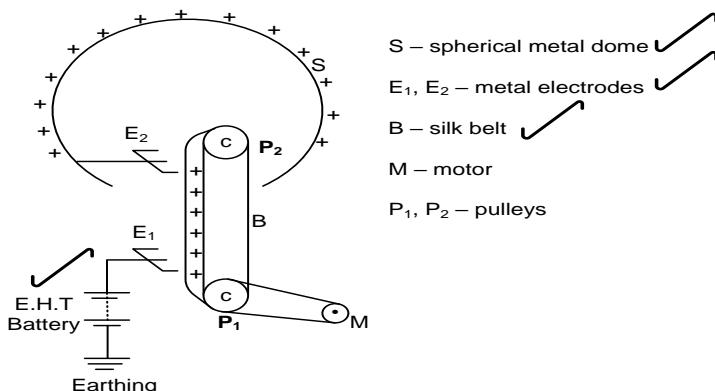
$$\therefore E = \sqrt{(3.60 \times 10^7)^2 + (5.49 \times 10^7)^2}$$

$$E_s = 6.57 \times 10^7 NC^{-1}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{5.49 \times 10^7}{3.60 \times 10^7}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{5.49}{3.60} \right) = 56.7^\circ$$

- (c) (i) **Corona discharge is the apparent loss of charge from a sharp, pointed charged conductor.**
- (ii) **Van-de-graaff generator.**



**Electrode  $E_1$  is maintained at very high positive potential so there is a high electric field intensity around the spikes, which ionize the air around  $E_1$ . Negative ions are attracted to  $E_1$  and neutralized, while positive ions are repelled to the belt.**

**The belt which is driven by a motor carries the positive charge into the metal dome.**

**On reaching  $E_2$ , the positive charge induces negative on the spikes and repel positive charge on to the outer surface of the metal sphere.**

**The high electric field intensity around  $E_2$  ionizes air around it and negative charge is repelled onto the belt thus discharging the positive charge on it before it goes over pulley  $P_2$ .**

**The process continues until  $S$  is about  $10^6$  V positive relative to the earth.**

- (d) **Electric force between the charges**

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$$

**But  $F = kx$  where  $x$  is the extension of the spring. where for spring**

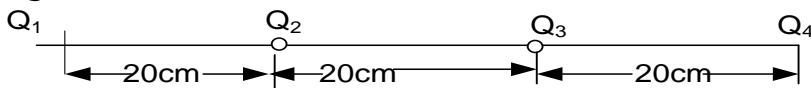
$$\text{Therefore } kx = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$$

$$\text{Therefore } k = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-6} \times 8.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.0 \times 10^9}{(0.03)^2 \times (4.0 \times 10^{-2})} = 400 Nm^{-1}$$

### Exercise

1. Two point charge  $3 \times 10^{-9} C$  and  $-1 \times 10^{-9} C$  are placed at points A and B respectively. A and B are 0.2m apart and x is a point on a straight line through A and B but between A and B. Calculate distance BX for which electric potential at x is zero. An(0.15m)

2. The figure shows charges  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$ , and  $Q_4$ , of  $-1\mu C, 2\mu C, -3\mu C$  and  $4\mu C$  are arranged on a straight line in vacuum

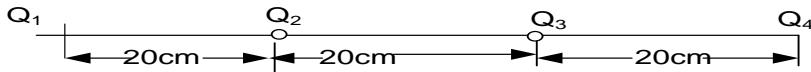


(a) Calculate potential energy at  $Q_2$ . An( $-1.8 \times 10^{11} J$ )

(b) what is the significance of the sign of the potential energy above

3. Alpha particles of charge  $2e$  each having kinetic energy  $1.0 \times 10^{-12} J$  are incident head on, on a gold nuclide of charge  $79e$  in a gold foil. Calculate the distance of closest approach of an alpha particle and gold foil. ( $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$ ) An( $3.64 \times 10^{-14} m$ )

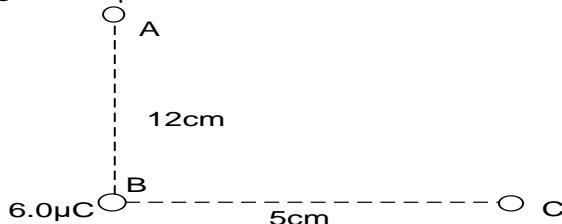
4. The figure shows charges  $Q_1, Q_2$ , and  $Q_3$ , of  $5\mu C, 6\mu C$ , and  $-20\mu C$  are arranged on a straight line in vacuum



(a) Calculate electric field intensity midway between  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$ . An( $4.44 \times 10^6 V m^{-1}$ )

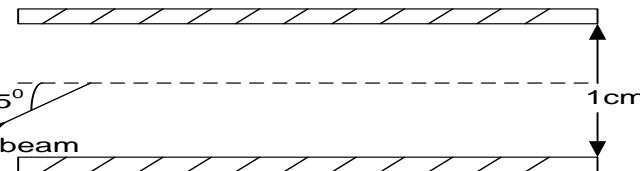
(b) Calculate electric potential midway between  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$ . An( $7.85 \times 10^5 V$ )

5. Consider two points A and C at distances of 12.0 cm and 5.0 cm respectively, from a point charge of  $6.0 \mu C$  situated at B as shown below



Calculate the energy required to bring a charge of  $+2.0 \mu C$  from A to point C. An (1.26J)

6. Two large oppositely charged plates are fixed 1.0 cm apart as shown below. The p.d between the plates is 50V.



An electron beam enters the region between the plates at an angle of  $45^\circ$  as shown. Find the maximum speed the electrons must have in order for them not to strike the upper plate

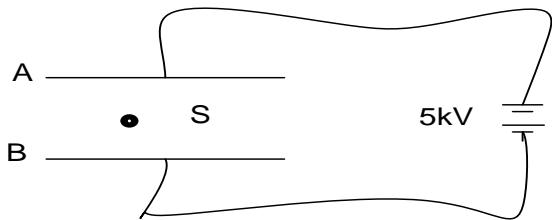
[Mass of an electron =  $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg.}$ ]

7. A conducting sphere of radius 9.0 cm is maintained at an electric potential of 10kV. Calculate the charge on the sphere. An( $1 \times 10^{-7} C$ )

Uneb 2016

- (a) (i) Explain an equipotential surface.  
(04marks)
- (ii) Give an example of an equipotential surface.  
(01mark)
- (b) (i) State coulomb's law.  
(01mark)

- (ii) With the aid of a sketch diagram, explain the variation of electric potential with distance from the centre of a charged metal sphere. (03marks)
- (iii) Two metal plates A and B, 30cm apart are connected to a 5kV d.c supply as shown below

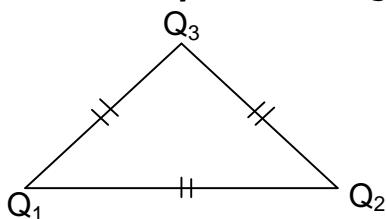


When a small charged sphere, S, of mass  $9.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$  is placed between the plates, it remains stationary. Indicate the forces acting on the sphere and determine the magnitude of the charge on the sphere. (04marks)

- (c) (i) Define electric field intensity (01mark)  
 (ii) With the aid of a diagram, explain electrostatic shielding. (04marks)
- (d) Explain briefly a neutral metal body is attracted to a charged body when brought near it. (02marks)

**Uneb 2015**

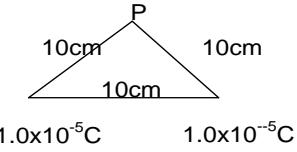
- (a) (i) Define electric potential (01mark)  
 (ii) Derive an expression for the electric potential at a point of a distance  $r$ , from a fixed charge.
- (b) With reference to a charged pear-charged conductor.  
 (i) Describe an experiment to show the distribution of charge on it. (03marks)  
 (ii) Show that the surface of the conductor is an equipotential surface. (03marks)
- (c) Explain how a lightning conductor protects a house from lightning. (04marks)
- (d) Three charges  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$  and  $Q_3$  of magnitude  $2\mu\text{C}$ ,  $-3\mu\text{C}$ , and  $5\mu\text{C}$  respectively are situated at corners of an equilateral triangle of sides 15cm as shown below.



Calculate the net force on  $Q_3$ . (05marks)

**Uneb 2013**

- (a) (i) State Coulomb's law of electrostatics (01mark)  
 (ii) Sketch the electric field patterns for a positively charged metallic sphere and for a negative point charge. (02marks)
- (b) (i) Define electric field intensity and electric potential at a point  
 (ii) What is the relation between them? (02marks)
- (c) Two charges of  $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C}$  are placed 10cm apart as shown below.

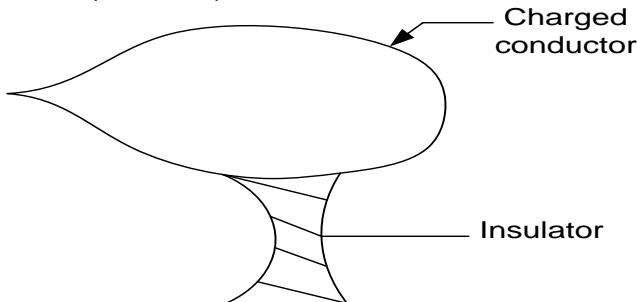


- Calculate the**
- (i) **Electric field intensity** at **P** **(06marks)**
- (ii) **Electric potential** at **P.** **(03marks)**

- (d) Two conducting spheres A and B supported on insulating stands are placed in contact. A negatively charged rod is then held near sphere A. the spheres are then separated after which the rod is removed. With the aid of a suitable diagrams, explain the process which occur. **(05marks)**

**Uneb 2012**

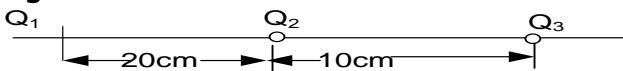
- (a) (i) What is meant by electric field intensity at a point **(01mark)**  
(ii) Describe how distribution of charge on a charged conductor of the shape shown below can be investigated. **(04marks)**



- (iii) Explain how a lightning conductor protects a house from lightening **(04marks)**

- (b) (i) What is electric field line **(01mark)**  
(ii) Derive the expression for the electric potential at a point a distance,  $a$ , from an isolated charge of magnitude  $Q$  in air. **(04marks)**

- (c) The figure shows charges  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ , and  $Q_3$  of  $46.3 \mu\text{C}$ ,  $-34.7 \mu\text{C}$ , and  $23.4 \mu\text{C}$  are arranged on a straight line in air



Find the force on  $Q_3$ , **(06marks)**

**Uneb 2011**

- (a) State Coulomb's law of electrostatics **(01mark)**  
(b) Derive the relation between electric field intensity,  $E$  and electric potential,  $V$  due to a charge at a point. **(04marks)**  
(c) Two pith balls P and Q each of mass 0.1g are separately suspended from the same point by threads 30cm long. When the balls are given equal charges, they repel each other and move to rest 18cm apart. Calculate the magnitude of charge on each ball. **(06marks)**  
(d) Describe how you would investigate the distribution of charge on a pear-shaped conductor. **(04marks)**

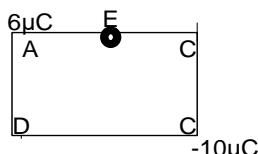
(e) Explain how a charged body attracts uncharged conductor. (03marks)

(f) Describe how an electroscope can be used to distinguish a conductor from an insulator. (02marks)

**Uneb 2010**

- (a) (i) Define electric potential (01mark)  
(ii) Derive an expression for electric potential at a point at a distance  $r$  from a point charge  $Q$ . (04marks)

(b) Two charges of magnitude  $6\mu C$ , and  $-10\mu C$  are placed at the corners of a rectangle ABCD as shown below



$AB = 6\text{cm}$  and  $BC = 4\text{cm}$ . Point E is mid-point of AB. Find the work done in taking a point charge of  $1.6 \times 10^{-10}\text{C}$  from D to E. (05marks)

(c) A negatively charged ebonite rod is brought up to uncharged pith-ball suspended by a silk thread. The pith-ball first moves to the rod, touches it and then moves away. Explain these observations. (4mks)

(d) (i) A positively charged metal sphere P is placed adjacent to a neutral conductor as shown below



Sketch a graph to show how the electric field intensity varies with the horizontal distance from the left of P to a point on the right of R. (03marks)

(ii) Explain why a charged spherical conductor loses charge faster when a pin is attached to it. (03mks)

**Uneb 2009**

(a) Define electric potential difference (01mark)

(b) Explain briefly what happens to the potential energy as two point charges of the same sign are brought closer. (02marks)

(c) Three point charges of  $5\mu C$ ,  $-3\mu C$  and  $2\mu C$  are placed respectively at three corners of a square of sides  $6.3\text{cm}$  in a vacuum

(i) Sketch the electric field lines due to the charges (02marks)

(ii) Calculate the electric potential at the fourth corner of the square. (04marks)

(iii) Find the electric potential energy, if a charge of  $-4\mu C$  is placed at the fourth corner. (02mks)

(d) Describe with the aid of a diagram, how a high voltage can be generated using a vander graaf generator. (06marks)

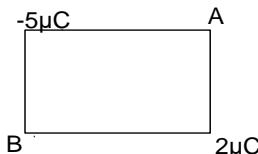
(e) Explain how two insulating bodies rubbed together acquired charge. (03marks)

**Uneb 2008**

- (a) Explain why charge redistribution occurs on uncharged metal rod when a positively charged metal sphere is brought near to one end. (03marks)
- (b) Sketch a graph showing the variation of potential.
- Relative to the earth along the axis of the metal rod in (a) from the center of the charged sphere to the furthest end of the rod (02marks)
  - Along the axis of the rod in (a) from the center of the sphere, if the rod is earthed. (04marks)
- (c) Explain why the electric field intensity close to the surface of a charged conductor is always at right angles to the surface of the conductor (03marks)
- (d) Describe with the aid of a diagram the mode of operation of the vander graaff generator. (03marks)
- (e) A proton is fired from infinity with a speed of  $3.7 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  towards a stationary charge of  $+50e$ . calculate the speed of the proton at a point  $10^{12}\text{m}$  from the stationary charge. (mass of proton =  $1.67 \times 10^{-27}\text{kg}$ ) (04marks)

**Uneb 2007**

- (a) (i) State Coulomb's law of electrostatics (01mark)  
(ii) Define electric field intensity and electric potential at a point (02marks)
- (b) Sketch graphs to show the variation of electric field potential and electric field intensity with the distance from the center of a charged conducting sphere. (02marks)
- (c) Two charges  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  of magnitude  $-5\mu\text{C}$ , and  $+2\mu\text{C}$  respectively are placed at two opposite corners of a rectangle of side 5cm and 10cm as shown below

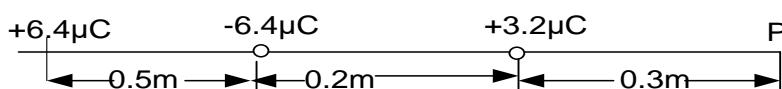


Calculate the

- |                            |           |           |    |   |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----|---|
| (i) Electric<br>(04marks)  | potential | at        | A  |   |
| (ii) Electric<br>(05marks) | field     | intensity | at | A |
- (d) (i) What is meant by corona discharge? (02marks)  
(ii) Explain how a lightning conductor works. (04marks)

**Uneb 2006**

- (a) (i) Define electric field intensity and electric potential at a point (02marks)  
(ii) What is the relation between electric potential and electric field intensity? (01mark)
- (b)

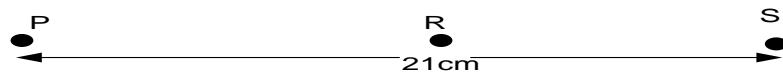


Three point charges of  $+6.4\mu\text{C}$ ,  $-6.4\mu\text{C}$  and  $+3.2\mu\text{C}$  are placed respectively in a line as shown below. Find the electric field intensity at P (06marks)

- (c) (i) Explain with the aid of a diagram, how a charged body is screened against external electric fields.  
(ii) Describe briefly how the sign of a charge on a given body can be detected using a gold leaf electroscope.  
(04marks)  
(iii) What is meant by action at points in electrostatics?  
(04marks)

**Uneb 2005**

- (a) Explain the meaning of an equipotential surface as applied to electric field.  
(02marks)  
(b) With the aid of a diagram, describe an experiment to show that excess charge resides only on the outside surface of a hollow conductor.  
(05marks)  
(c) State Coulomb's law of electrostatics  
(d)



Two point charges P and S of  $-17.6\mu C$  and  $-9.0\mu C$  are placed respectively in a vacuum at a distance of 21cm apart. When a third charge R is placed mid-way between P and S as shown above, the net force is zero;

- (i) Determine the charge on R.  
(05marks)
- (ii) Calculate the electric potential at the position of R.  
(05marks)
- (iii) Sketch the electric field lines corresponding to the charge distribution.  
(02marks)

## CAPACITORS

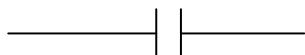
A capacitor is a device which stores charge

A capacitor consists of a pair of oppositely charged plates separated by an insulator called a dielectric.

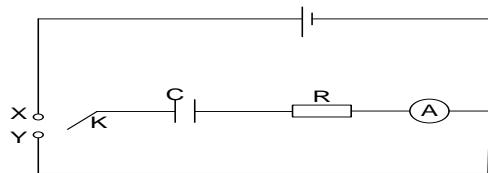
A dielectric is an insulator which breaks down when the electric field intensity is very high.

The dielectric can be air, oil, glass or a paper

The symbol of a capacitor is

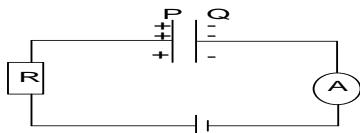


**Charging and discharging process**



When switch k is brought to contact x, the capacitor, c charges. Current flowing through the ammeter is initially high but slowly comes to zero with time when the capacitor is fully charged

Explanation of charging process



When the capacitor is connected to a battery, electrons flow from the negative terminal of the battery to the adjacent plate of the capacitor and at the same rate electrons flow from plate P of the capacitor towards the

positive terminal of the battery leaving positive charges at P.

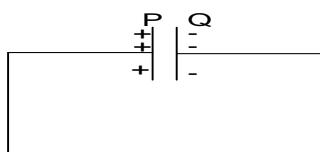
If switch k is brought in contact with y, capacitor c is discharged. The current is initially high but eventually comes to zero and in opposite direction to that when the capacitor is being charged.

positive terminal of the battery leaving positive charges at P.

Positive and negative charges therefore appear on the plate and oppose the flow of electrons that cause them

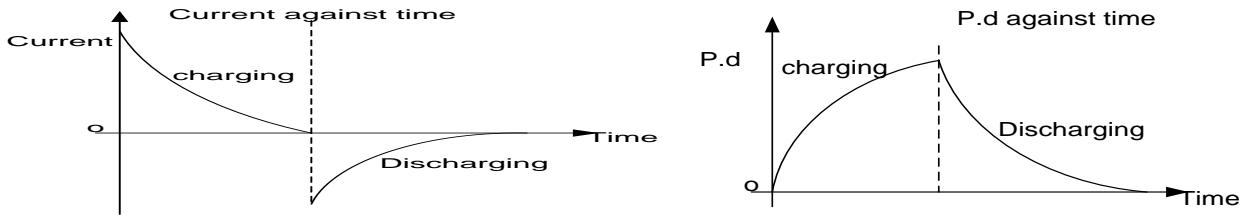
As charge accumulates the p.d between the plates increase and charge current falls to zero when the p.d between the plates of the capacitor is equal to battery voltage

**Explanation of discharging process**



Connect a wire from the positive plate to the negative plate. Electrons flow from the negative plate to positive plate through

neutralizing the positive charge. The electrons flow until all the charge has been neutralized and there is no charge on either plates of the capacitor the capacitor is fully discharged.



### Note

Energy changes in charging a capacitor from a dry cell:

Chemical energy  $\Rightarrow$  heat and electrical energy  $\Rightarrow$  electric potential energy

### **Capacitance of capacitor**

This is the ratio of the magnitude of charge on either of the plates of a capacitor to the p.d between the plates of the capacitor

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

The S.I unit of capacitance is farad, F

### **Definition**

The farad is the capacitance of the capacitor when the pd between the plates one volt and the charge on the capacitor is one coulomb.

### **Other units:**

Microfarad ( $\mu\text{F}$ ) =  $10^{-6}\text{F}$

Nano farad ( $\text{nF}$ ) =  $10^{-9}\text{F}$

Pico farad ( $\text{pF}$ ) =  $10^{-12}\text{F}$

### Examples

Given the capacitance of capacitor of  $4\mu\text{F}$  and charge on the plate is  $5\mu\text{C}$ . Find the p.d across the plate.

### Solution

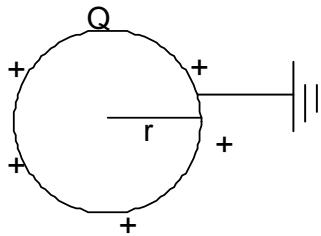
$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{5 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$V = 1.25\text{V}$$

### **Capacitance of an isolated sphere**

Consider an isolated sphere of radius r. If the sphere is given charge Q, then its p.d is



$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Where  $\epsilon_0$  – is permittivity of free space

$$4\pi\epsilon_0 r = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 r$$

### Example

Calculate the capacitance of the earth given that the radius of the earth is  $6.4 \times 10^6$ m

### Solution

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 r$$

$$C = 4 \times 3.14 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 6.4 \times 10^6$$

$$C = 7.12 \times 10^{-4} F$$

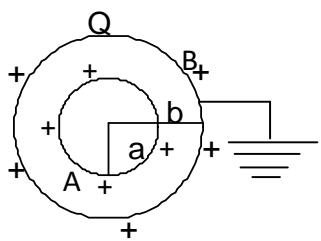
### Capacitance of concentric spheres

Consider two concentric sphere A and B each of radius  $a$  and  $b$  respectively.

If A has a charge  $+Q$  and B is earthed, because of the charge on A ie  $+Q$  there will be an induced charge  $-Q$  on the inner wall of B.

$$\text{Potential on A is } V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b}$$

Potential at B is zero



$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$\frac{V}{Q} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{b-a}{ab} \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left( \frac{ab}{b-a} \right)$$

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left( \frac{ab}{b-a} \right)$$

### Example

Find the capacitance of concentric spheres of radius 9cm and 10cm. Given that  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} Fm^{-1}$

### Solution

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left( \frac{ab}{b-a} \right)$$

$$C = 4 \times 3.14 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \left( \frac{0.1 \times 0.09}{0.1 - 0.09} \right)$$

$$C = 1.0 \times 10^{-10} F$$

Given two concentric sphere of radius 5cm and 2cm separated by material of permittivity  $8.0 \times 10^{-11} Fm^{-1}$ . Calculate its capacitance

## Solution

$$C = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \left( \frac{ab}{b-a} \right)$$

$$C = 4 \times 3.14 \times 8.0 \times 10^{-11} \left( \frac{0.02 \times 0.05}{0.05 - 0.01} \right)$$

$$C = 3.352 \times 10^{-11} F$$

## **Capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor**

Consider two parallel plate capacitors each having charge  $Q$  and an area  $A$  separated by a distance  $d$  by a dielectric of permittivity  $\epsilon$ .

Where E is electric field intensity

From Gauss law  $\phi = \frac{Q}{\epsilon}$ .....(2)

Equating (1) and (2)  $\frac{Q}{\varepsilon} = AE$

**But**  $E = \frac{V}{d}$

$$\frac{Q}{\varepsilon} = A \frac{V}{d}$$

$$\frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d}$$

**For parallel plate capacitor placed in vacuum**

or air

## Example

Calculate the capacitance of a parallel capacitor whose plates are 10 cm by 10 cm separated by an air gap of 5 mm

## Solution

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.1 \times 0.1}{0.005}$$

$$C = 1.77 \times 10^{-11} F$$

A parallel plate capacitor consists of two separate plates each of size 25cm and 3.0mm apart. If a p.d of 200V is applied to the capacitor. Calculate the charge in the plates

### Solution

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.25 \times 0.25}{0.002}$$

$$C = 1.854 \times 10^{-10} F$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$Q = 1.854 \times 10^{-10} \times 200$$

$$Q = 3.708 \times 10^{-8} C$$

The plates of a parallel plate capacitor each of area 2.0 cm<sup>2</sup> are 5 mm apart. The plates are in vacuum and a potential difference of 10,000V is applied across the capacitor. Find the magnitude of the charge on the capacitor.

### RELATIVE PERMITIVITY / DIELECTRIC CONSTANT( $\epsilon_r$ )

It is defined as the ratio of capacitance of a capacitor when there is a dielectric between its plates to the capacitance of the same capacitor with a vacuum or free space between its plates

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{C}{C_0} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$C = \epsilon_r C_0$$

But

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d} \text{ and } C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \text{ put into (1)}$$

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{\left(\frac{\epsilon A}{d}\right)}{\left(\frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}\right)}$$

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

Relative permittivity can also be defined as the ratio of the permittivity of a dielectric to permittivity of free space.  $\epsilon_r = \frac{C}{C_0}$

### Examples

- 1.** A parallel plate capacitor was charged to 100V and then isolated. When a sheet of a dielectric is inserted between its plates, the p.d decreases to 30V. Calculate the dielectric constant of the dielectric.

### Solution

By law of conservation of charge

$$Q_0 = Q$$

$$C_0 V_0 = CV$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{C}{C_0}$$

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{100}{30}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 3.33$$

- 2.** A  $2\mu F$  capacitor that can just withstand a p.d of 5000V uses a dielectric with a dielectric constant 6 which breaks down if the electric field strength in it exceeds  $4 \times 10^7 V m^{-1}$ . Find the;

- (b) Thickness of the dielectric
- (c) Effective area of each plate
- (d) Energy stored per unit volume of dielectric

### Solution

$$(a) E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$4 \times 10^7 = \frac{5000}{d}$$

$$d = 1.25 \times 10^{-4} m$$

$$(b) C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

$$2 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{6 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times A}{1.25 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$A = 4.71 m^2$$

(c)

$$\frac{Energy}{volume} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 / Ad$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \times 5000^2 / 4.71 \times 1.25 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 4.246 \times 10^4 J m^{-3}$$

3. A parallel plate capacitor has an area of  $100 cm^2$ , plate separation of 1cm and charged initially with the p.d of 100V supply, it is disconnected and a slab of dielectric 0.5cm thick and relative permittivity 7 is then placed between plates.

(a) Before the slab was inserted calculate;

(ii) Capacitance

(iii) Charge on the plates

(iv) Electric field strength in the gap between plates

(b) After the dielectric was inserted, find;

(i) Electric field strength

(iii) P.d between the plates

(iv) capacitance

Solution

$$(i) C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 100 \times 10^{-4}}{1 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$C = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} F$$

$$(ii) Q = CV$$

$$Q = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 100$$

$$Q = 8.85 \times 10^{-10} C$$

$$(iii) E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$E = \frac{100}{1 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$E = 1 \times 10^4 V m^{-1}$$

$$(i) E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon A}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

$$E = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-10}}{7 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 100 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$E = 1.43 \times 10^3 V m^{-1}$$

$$(ii) E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$1.43 \times 10^3 = \frac{V}{0.5 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$V = 7.15 V$$

$$(iii) C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

$$C = \frac{7 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 100 \times 10^{-4}}{0.5 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$C = 1.24 \times 10^{-10} F$$

It is the maximum electric field intensity beyond which a dielectric material breaks down.

Or It is the maximum potential gradient beyond which a dielectric material breaks down.

### USES OF DIELECTRIC

It should increase the capacitance of a capacitor

It is used to separate the plates of a capacitor

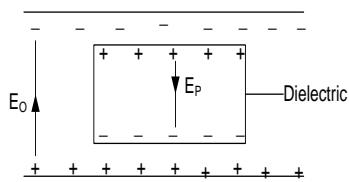
It reduces the chance of dielectric breakdown

### QUALITIES OF GOOD DIELECTRIC

It should have a large dielectric constant

It should have high dielectric strength

### ACTION OF DIELECTRIC



The molecules of the dielectric get polarized.  
Positive charges appear

near the negative plate and negative charges near the positive plate.

Since charges are bound, electric field intensity,  $E_P$  develops between the opposite faces of the dielectric in opposition to the applied field,  $E_0$

The resultant electric field intensity between the plates is thus reduced. But electric field intensity,  $E = \frac{V}{d}$  thus p.d between the plates reduces, since capacitance,  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$  hence a reduction in pd leads to an increase in capacitance.

Note:

If a conductor instead a dielectric is placed between the plates of a charged capacitor, charge reduces to zero on the plates. This is because in a conductor three are free electrons which are free to move. When an electric field is applied this electrons move to such positions that the electric field inside is zero. The pd between the plates of the capacitor would reduce to zero

### FACTORS THAT AFFECT CAPACITANCE OF A CAPACITOR

Capacitance of a capacitor is affected by;

Area of overlap of the plates

Distance of separation of the plates

Nature of the medium between the plates.

Experiment to show the effect of area of overlap on capacitance

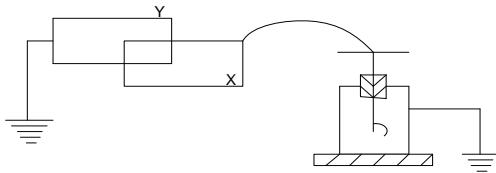
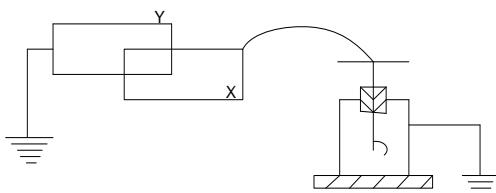


Plate x is charged and plate y earthed. Plate x is connected to the cap of a neutral gle and divergence of the leaf of the electroscope noted

Plate y is then displaced upwards keeping the separation fixed relative to x and the divergence of the leaf of the electroscope is seen to increase.

The p.d between the plates has increased. Since  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ , capacitance has decreased with decrease in area and  $C \propto A$

### **Experiment to show the effect of plate separation on capacitance**



X and Y are metal plates near each other but not touching.

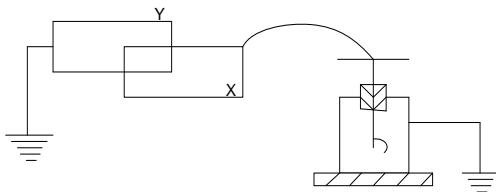
Plate x is charged and y earthed.

Plate x is connected to a neutral gle and the divergence of the leaf of the electroscope noted

Plate y is then moved closer to x and the divergence of the leaf of the electroscope is seen to decrease

The p.d between the plates has decreased. Since  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ , capacitance has increased with decrease plate separation and  $C \propto \frac{1}{d}$

### **Experiment to show the effect of dielectric on capacitance**



XY are metal plates near each other but not touching.

Plate x is charged and divergence of the leaf of the electroscope noted

Insert a dielectric between the plates and the divergence of the leaf of the electroscope is seen to decrease

The p.d between the plates has decreased. Since  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ , capacitance has increased and  $C \propto \epsilon$

### **Investigation of all factors that affect capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor**

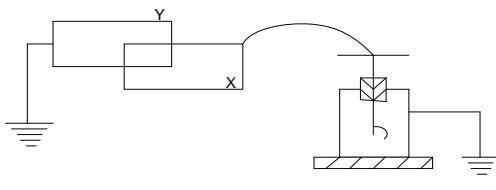


Plate x is charged and connected to a neutral gle and divergence of the leaf of the electroscope noted while y is earthed.

Plate y is then displaced upwards relative to x and the divergence of the leaf of the

electroscope is seen to increase. The p.d between the plates has increased. Since

$C = \frac{Q}{V}$ , capacitance has decreased with decrease in area and  $C \propto A$

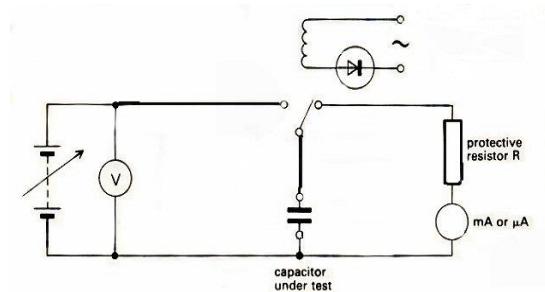
Plate y is now restored to its initial position. Plate y is then moved closer to x and the divergence of the leaf of the electroscope is seen to decrease. The p.d between the plates

has decreased. Since  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ , capacitance has increased with decrease plate separation and  $C \propto \frac{1}{d}$

The plates are restored, an insulator inserted between the plates. Divergence of the leaf decreases. Since  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ , capacitance has increased and  $C \propto \epsilon$

## **Measurement of capacitance**

### **(a) Using a reed switch**



**The circuit is connected as above**

The switch is closed, the micrometer reading  $I$  is taken together with the voltmeter reading  $V$  is recorded.

The capacitor is charged to a charge  $Q$  and it discharges through the macro ammeter.

**Knowing the frequency  $f$  of the A.C in the read switch circuit, the capacitance of the capacitor is calculated form.**

$$I = Qf.$$

but  $Q = CV, I = CVf$ , where  $c$  is the capacitance.

$$C = \frac{I}{fV}$$

## Example

A capacitor filled with a dielectric is charged and then discharged through a milliammeter. The dielectric is then withdrawn half way and the capacitor charged to the same voltage, and discharged through the millimeter again, show the relative permittivity,  $\epsilon_r$  of the dielectric is given by

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{I}{2J^1 - J}$$

Where  $I$ , and  $I^1$  are the readings of the milliammeter respectively

## Solution

$$I = cfV$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d} f V \dots \dots \dots \quad (i)$$

When the dielectric is withdrawn half way, the area is halved and both energy other without a dielectric contribute to current.

$$I^1 = \frac{\varepsilon A f V}{2d} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 A f V}{2d}$$

$$2 I^1 = \frac{\varepsilon A f V}{d} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 A f V}{d}$$

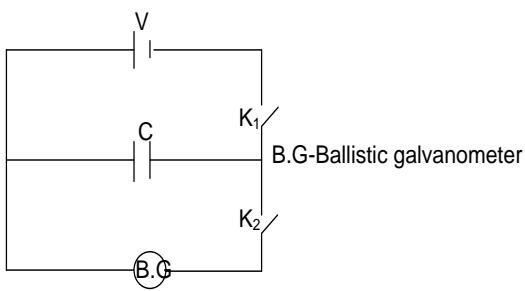
$$2I^1 = I + \frac{\varepsilon_0 A fV}{d}$$

*eq (i) ÷ (ii)*

**Explain what happens to the potential energy of the capacitors when the separation of the plates is doubled.**

The energy stored is doubled by doubling the plate separation. This is due to the fact that to move the oppositely charged plates apart against electrostatic attraction, an external agent has to provide the necessary energy to overcome the attraction. This energy is stored as potential energy in the field of the system. Hence increase in energy.

**(b) Using a Ballistic galvanometer**



The circuit is connected as shown above

First with a standard capacitor of capacitance,  $C_s$  switch  $K_1$  is closed and after a short time it is opened

$$\frac{I}{2I^1 - I} = \frac{\frac{\varepsilon A f V}{d}}{\frac{\varepsilon_0 A f V}{d}}$$

$$\frac{I}{2I^1 - I} = \varepsilon / \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_r$$

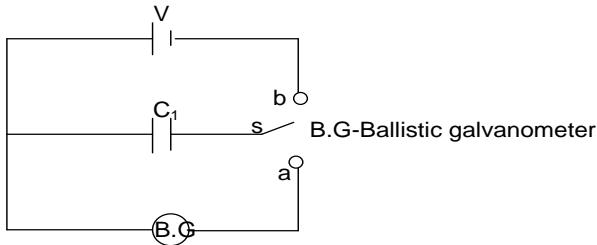
$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{I}{2I^1 - I}$$

Switch  $K_2$  is now closed and the deflection of B.G.  $\theta_s$  is noted

The capacitor is replaced with the test capacitor of capacitance  $C$  and the procedure repeated. The deflection,  $\theta$  of B.G is noted

Capacitance, C is calculated from  $C = \frac{\theta}{\theta_s} C_s$

## **Comparing capacitance using B.G**



The capacitor of capacitance  $C_1$  is charged by connecting s to b. After sufficiently charging, s is

now connected to a. The deflection  $\theta_1$  of the B.G is noted

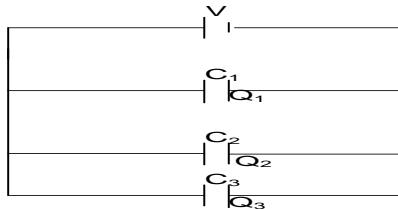
The capacitor of capacitance  $C_1$  is then replaced by one of capacitance  $C_2$

The capacitor is charged by connecting s to b. It is then discharged through a B.G by connecting s to a. The deflection  $\theta_2$  of the B.G is noted

$$\text{Then } \frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$$

## CAPACITOR NETWORKS

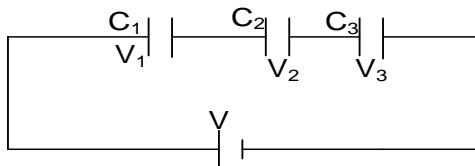
### Capacitors in parallel



For capacitors connected in parallel p.d across the plate of capacitors is the same

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

### Capacitors in series



For capacitors connected in series charge stored on the plates of capacitor is the same

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$\text{But } V_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1}, V_2 = \frac{Q}{C_2} \text{ and } V_3 = \frac{Q}{C_3}$$

But  $Q_1 = C_1 V, Q_2 = C_2 V$  and  $Q_3 = C_3 V$

$$Q = C_1 V + C_2 V + C_3 V$$

$$\frac{Q}{V} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$

$$\text{but } \frac{Q}{V} = C$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} + \frac{Q}{C_3}$$

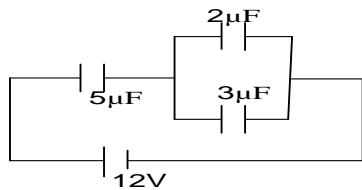
$$\frac{V}{Q} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

$$\text{but } \frac{V}{Q} = \frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

## Examples

**1.**



A battery of *emf* 12V is connected across a system of capacitor. Calculate the total energy stored in capacitor network.

**Solution**

$$C_p = 2\mu F + 3\mu F$$

$$C_p = 5\mu F$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_5} + \frac{1}{C_p}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{5+2}{2\times 5}$$

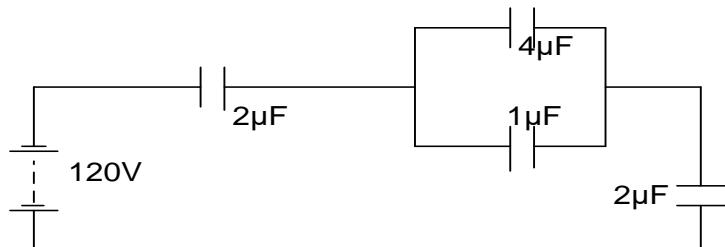
$$C = 2.5\mu F$$

$$\text{Energy stored} = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$$

$$\text{Energy stored} = \frac{1}{2}\times 2.5\times 10^{-6}\times 12^2$$

$$\text{Energy stored} = 1.8\times 10^{-4}J$$

**2.**



The diagram above shows a network of capacitors connected to a 120V supply. Calculate the;

- (i) Charge on the  $4\mu F$  capacitor
- (ii) Energy stored in  $1\mu F$  capacitor

**Solution**

(i)

$$C_p = 4\mu F + 1\mu F$$

$$C_p = 5\mu F$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_P} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$C = \frac{5}{6} \mu F$$

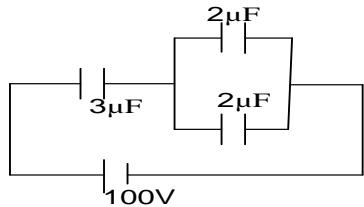
Total charge flowing in the circuit,  $Q = CV$

$$Q = \frac{5}{6} \times 10^{-6} \times 120$$

$$Q = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} C$$

p.d across the parallel combination;  $V_p = \frac{Q}{C}$

3.



Calculate energy stored in a system of capacitors, if the space between the  $3\mu F$  is filled with an insulator of dielectric constant 3 and capacitors are fully charged

Solution

$$C_P = 2\mu F + 2\mu F$$

$$C_P = 4\mu F$$

$$C_3' = \epsilon_r C_0$$

$$C_3' = 3 \times 3\mu F$$

$$C_3' = 9\mu F$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_3'} + \frac{1}{C_P}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$V = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-4}}{5 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$V = 20V$$

Charge on  $4\mu F$  Capacitor  $Q_4 = CV$

$$Q_4 = 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 20$$

$$Q_4 = 8.0 \times 10^{-5} C$$

(ii) Energy stored  $1\mu F$  Capacitor  $= \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

$$Energy stored = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 20^2$$

$$Energy stored = 2 \times 10^{-4} J$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{4+9}{9 \times 4}$$

$$C = \frac{36}{13} \mu F$$

$$Energy stored = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$Energy stored = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{36}{13} \times 10^{-6} \times 12^2$$

$$Energy stored = 13.8 \times 10^{-3} J$$

4. A  $47\mu F$  capacitor is used to power the flash gun of a camera. The average power output of the gun is  $4.0\text{kW}$  for a duration of the flash which is  $2.0\text{ms}$ . Calculate the:
- Potential difference between the terminals of the capacitor immediately before a flash
  - Maximum charge stored by the capacitor
  - Average current provided by the capacitor during a flash

Solution

(i)

$$\frac{1}{2}CV^2 = pt$$

$$Q = 47 \times 10^{-6} \times 583.5$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 47 \times 10^{-6} \times (V)^2 = 4 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Q = 2.74 \times 10^{-2} C$$

$$V = 583.5V$$

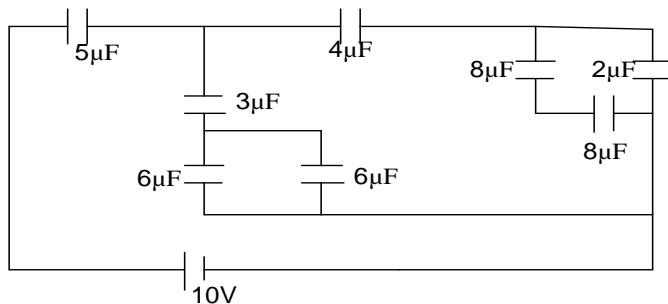
$$(iii) I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

(ii)  $Q = CV$

$$I = \frac{2.74 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$I = 13.7A$$

5.



The figure above shows a network of capacitors connected to a  $10\text{V}$  battery. Calculate the total energy stored in the network.

Solution

$8\mu F$  and  $8\mu F$  are in series

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{8+8}{8 \times 8}$$

$$C = 4\mu F$$

$2\mu F$  is in parallel with  $4\mu F$

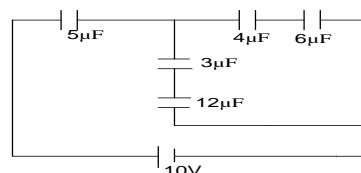
$$C = 4 + 2$$

$$C = 6\mu F$$

$6\mu F$  is in parallel with  $6\mu F$

$$C = 6 + 6$$

$$C = 12\mu F$$



$4\mu F$  and  $6\mu F$  are in series

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{4+6}{4 \times 6}$$

$$C = \frac{12}{5} \mu F$$

$3\mu F$  and  $12\mu F$  are in series

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{3+12}{3 \times 12}$$

$$C = \frac{12}{5} \mu F$$

$$C_p = \frac{12}{5} \mu F + \frac{12}{5} \mu F$$

$$C_p = \frac{24}{5} \mu F$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_5} + \frac{1}{C_p}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{24}{5}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{\frac{24}{5} + 5}{\frac{24}{5} \times 5}$$

$$C = \frac{120}{49} \mu F$$

$$\text{Energy stored} = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{120}{49} \times 10^{-6} \times 12^2$$

$$E = 1.224 \times 10^{-4} J$$

## ENERGY STORED IN A CAPACITOR

Imagine capacitor of capacitance  $C$  is charged to a pd  $V$ .

Suppose the charge at that instant is  $q$  and has to be increased by  $\delta q$ . When a small charge of  $+ \delta q$  is transferred from the negative plate to the positive plate, the p.d increases by  $\delta v$ .

Work done to transfer charge,

$$\delta w = (V + \delta v) \delta q$$

$$\delta w \approx V \delta q$$

$$\text{But } V = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\delta w = \frac{q}{C} \delta q$$

Total work done to charge the capacitor to  $Q$  is

$$W = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

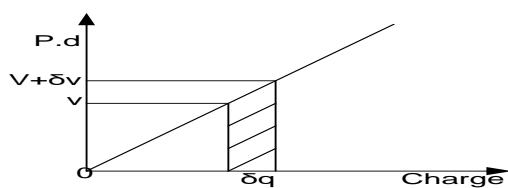
but  $Q = CV$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

## ALTERNATIVELY

From  $q = CV$

$V$  is proportional to  $q$ , giving a graph of  $v$  against  $q$



Area of the shaded part =  $\frac{1}{2}(V + V + \delta v)\delta q$   
= work done to increase charge on the capacitor from  $q = 0$  to  $q = Q$

Work done

$w = \text{average voltage} \times \text{charge}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(0 + V)Q$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} QV$$

$$\text{but } Q = CV$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

(a) Explain the process of charging a capacitor from a battery.

(b) (i) Derive an expression for the energy stored in a capacitor of when connected to a d.c. source of e.m.f.  $\mathbf{V}$ , volts.

capacitance  $\mathbf{C}$ , farads

(ii) A  $200 \mu F$  capacitor is connected across a  $120 V$  battery and The capacitor is then disconnected from

allowed to charge fully.

the battery and instead connected to an

electric heater

immersed in **1.0 cm<sup>3</sup>** of water at room temperature. Assuming

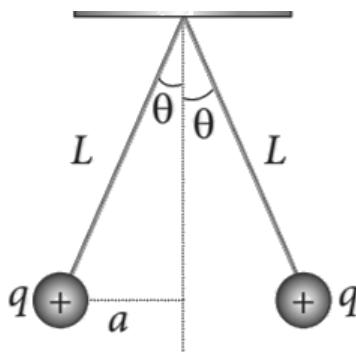
no energy losses occur in the process, determine the  
change in the water. (Take density of water as **1.0 gcm<sup>-3</sup>**)

temperature

(c) Describe how a calibrated gold leaf electroscope can be used to investigate the effect of varying the effective area of overlap of a capacitor, on its capacitance.

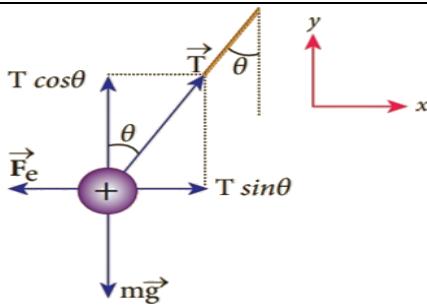
(d) (i) Explain what happens to the potential energy of two charged spheres when they are brought closer together.

(ii) Two small-sized identical equally charged spheres, each having mass **1.0 mg** are hanging in equilibrium as shown. The length of each string is **10 cm** and the angle  $\theta$  is **7°** with the vertical. Calculate the magnitude of the charge in each sphere.



(a)		<p>When the battery of emf, say <math>V_o</math>, is connected across the plates A and B of a capacitor, electrons are urged by the battery from plate B and get deposited on plate A. Thus, B acquires a positive charge while A acquires a negative charge and a p.d., <math>V</math>, between the plates comes into existence. As charges accumulate, <math>V</math> increases and since it is opposing <math>V_o</math>, the charging current <math>I</math> decreases. When <math>V</math> becomes equal to <math>V_o</math>, the capacitor is said to be fully charged with respect to the battery p.d. <math>V_o</math> and the charging current, <math>I</math> becomes zero. When the battery is disconnected, the plates retain their charge.</p>
(ii)	<p>Energy stored in the capacitor is discharged through the heater and absorbed by the water as heat energy.</p> <p>Therefore, <math>\frac{1}{2}CV^2 = mc\Delta\theta</math>, where <math>\Delta\theta</math> is the temperature change of the water.</p> $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times 10^{-6} \times 120^2 = (1.0 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-3}) \times 4200 (\Delta\theta)$ $1.44 = 4.2 (\Delta\theta) \Rightarrow \Delta\theta = 0.343^\circ\text{C}$ <p>Temperature change in the water is <math>0.343^\circ\text{C}</math> or K</p>	

(ii)



At equilibrium, each charge experiences no resultant force in any direction. Below is the force diagram on one charge.

**Resolving horizontally (along the x-direction);**

where  $T$  is the tension acting on the charge due to the string and

**Fe** is the electrostatic force between the two charges.

Resolving vertically (along the y-direction direction)  $T \cos\theta = mg$  .....(2)

By dividing equation (1) by equation (2), we get  $\tan \theta = \frac{F_e}{mg} = \frac{kq^2}{mg(2a)^2}$  .....(3)

From the diagram,  $a = L \sin \theta$ . Therefore, equation (3) becomes

$$\tan \theta = \frac{kq^2}{mg(2L\sin \theta)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 2L\sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{mg \tan \theta}{k}} = 2 \times 0.10 \sin 7^\circ \sqrt{\frac{1.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.81 \times \tan 7^\circ}{9.0 \times 10^9}} = 2.82 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}$$

**The magnitude of the charge on each sphere is  $q = 0.282 \text{ nC}$**

## **JOINING TWO CAPACITORS**

### **When two capacitors are joined together;**

- ❖ Charge flows until p.d across the capacitors is the same
  - ❖ Total charge on the circuit is conserved
  - ❖ Capacitors are in parallel ie  $C = C_1 + C_2$

## **NOTE**

**There is loss of energy when capacitors are joined together. This is because charge flows until the p.d across the capacitor is the same. The flow of charge results in heating of the wire and hence loss in energy**

**Explain why a gold leaf electroscope is referred to as a capacitor.**

The gold leaf has a brass cap connected to the plate and the leaf by brass rod and enclosed in a metal casing. When the cap is given a charge, the leaf and the plate get charged too by induction the metal case gets charged oppositely. The metal case, the leaf and the plate are separated by air as a dielectric. Thus the arrangement stores charge on the case and the plate as pd exists between them, thus a capacitor.

## Examples

1. A  $5\mu F$  capacitor is charged by a 40V supply and then connected to an uncharged  $20\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate;

- (i) Final p.d across each capacitor
  - (ii) Final charge on each
  - (iii) Energy lost

### Solution

(i)  $C = C_1 + C_2$   
 $C = 5 \times 10^{-6} + 20 \times 10^{-6}$   
 $C = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} F$

**Charge before = charge after connection**

$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q$   
 $C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 = CV$   
 $5 \times 10^{-6} \times 40 + 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 0 = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} V$   
 $V = 8V$

(ii)  $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$   
 $Q = C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2$   
 $Q = 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 40 + 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 0$   
 $Q = 2 \times 10^{-4} C$

OR

2. A capacitor of  $20 \mu F$  is connected across  $50V$  battery supply. When it has fully charged it is then disconnected and joined to capacitor of  $40 \mu F$  having a p.d of  $100V$ . Calculate;

- (i) Effective capacitance after joining  
(ii) The p.d on each capacitor  
(iii) Energy lost

Solution

(i)  $C = C_1 + C_2$   
 $C = 20 \times 10^{-6} + 40 \times 10^{-6}$   
 $C = 6.0 \times 10^{-5} F$

(ii) Charge before = charge after connection

$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q$   
 $C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 = CV$   
 $20 \times 10^{-6} \times 50 + 40 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 = 6.0 \times 10^{-5} V$   
 $V = 83.33V$

(iii) Energy lost = energy before - energy after

$Q = CV$   
 $Q = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \times 8$   
 $Q = 2 \times 10^{-4} C$

(iii) Energy lost = energy before - energy after  
 $= \left( \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_2^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} CV^2$   
 $= \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 40^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 0^2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \times 8^2 \right)$   
 $= 0.0032J$

$= \left( \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_2^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} CV^2$   
 $= \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 50^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 10^{-6} \times 100^2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 6.0 \times 10^{-5} \times 83.33^2 \right)$   
 $= 0.017J$

3. A parallel plate air-capacitor is charged to a potential difference of  $20V$ . It is then connected in parallel with an uncharged capacitor of similar dimensions but having ebonite as its dielectric medium. The potential difference of the combination falls to  $15V$ . Calculate the dielectric constant of the ebonite

Solution

Charge before = charge after connection

$Q_0 = Q$   
 $C_0 V_0 = CV$

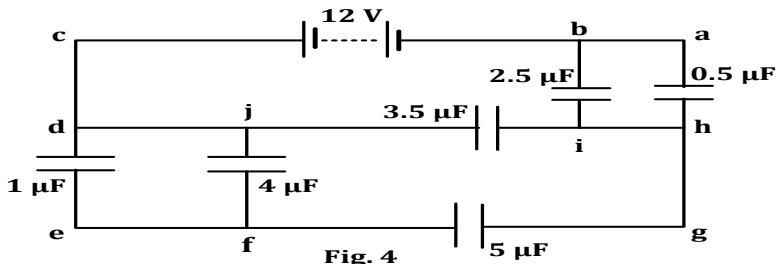
More examples

$C_0 V_0 = (C_0 + \epsilon_r C_0) V$   
 $29 = (1 + \epsilon_r) 15$   
 $\epsilon_r = 0.33$

1. (a) (i) What is a capacitor? (1 mark)  
(ii) Give three industrial uses of capacitors. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain why work is done in charging a capacitor.(3 )  
(ii) A  $200 \mu F$  capacitor is connected across a  $12.0 V$  battery and allowed to charge fully. The capacitor is then disconnected from the battery and instead connected to an electric heater immersed in 2 litres of water at room temperature. Assuming no energy losses occur in the process, determine the temperature change in the water.  
(4 marks)

- (c) Describe how a vibrating reed circuit can be used to investigate the effect of varying the effective area of overlap of a capacitor on its capacitance.  
(5 marks)

- (d) Figure 4 shows six capacitors of capacitances;  $0.5 \mu F$ ,  $1.0 \mu F$ ,  $2.5 \mu F$ ,  $3.5 \mu F$ ,  $4.0 \mu F$  and  $5.0 \mu F$  arranged as shown and connected to a  $12.0 V$  battery.



Determine the total energy stored in the network.

#### solution

- (a) (i) A capacitor – is a device for storing charge.

- (ii) Industrial uses of capacitors include: -

- Storing large quantities of charge for industrial use like in Nuclear reactors.
  - Preventing sparking in large industrial switches
  - Tuning in radio and T.V circuits.
  - Ignition circuits in auto mobiles.
  - Smoothing and filtering process in the rectification process.
- Any three of the above factors.*

- (b) (i) In charging a capacitor work is done by the source of e.m.f. in: -

- Breaking electrostatic attractive forces between opposite charges on the metal plates before an electron can be transferred to the plate connected to the negative terminal of the battery.
- Overcoming the electrostatic repulsive forces between the negative charge already deposited on the plate and all the incoming negative charge being deposited on the same negative plate.
- Overcoming the resistance provided by the lattice ions along the connecting wires as an electron impinges on the lattice ions on its way to the negative plate. The battery thus has to supply a p.d across the wires so as to maintain the motion of these electrons.

- (ii)  $C = 200 \mu F$ ,  $V = 12 V$ ,  $2 \text{ litres} = 2000 \text{ cm}^3$ , using mass = density  $\times$  volume

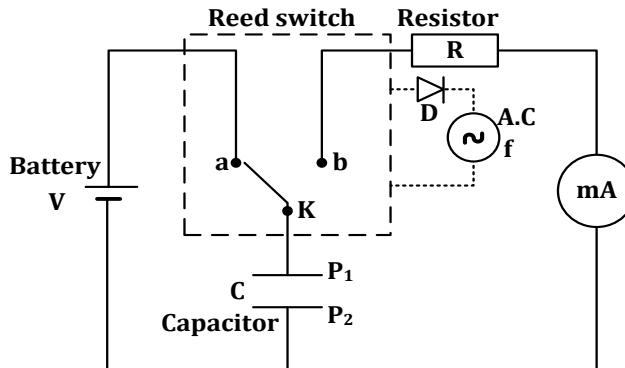
$$\text{Mass of water} = 2000 \text{ cm}^3 \times 1 \text{ g cm}^{-3} = 2000 \text{ g} = 2.0 \text{ kg}$$

**Using** Electrostatic potential energy = Heat gained by the water.

$$\frac{1}{2}CV^2 = mc\Delta\theta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times 10^{-6} \times 12^2 = 2.0 \times 4200 \times \Delta\theta$$

$\therefore$  The temperature change,  $\Delta\theta = 1.71 \times 10^{-6}^\circ C$

(c) The vibrating reed circuit.



The experiment is set up as shown on the diagram.

- With maximum area  $A_0$  of overlap of the capacitor plates, the circuit is switched on and the current  $I_0$  recorded on the milli-ammeter mA is noted.
- Plate  $P_1$  is then slid sideways with respect to  $P_2$  so as to reduce the area of overlap to  $A_1$ , where  $A_1 < A_0$ .
- When the reed switch is set on again, the new deflection  $I_1$  on the mA is noted.
- It's found that,  $I_1 < I_0$  i.e. the new value of current is less than the original current.
- From  $C = \frac{I}{fV}$  it implies  $C \propto I$ , capacitance increases with current.
- Since capacitance,  $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \Rightarrow C \propto A$  and since  $A \propto I \Rightarrow C \propto I$
- Thus reduction in the area of overlap causes a decrease in the capacitance of the capacitor and vice versa.

(d) From the circuit,  $2.5\mu F$  and  $0.5\mu F$  are in parallel, their effective capacitance

$$C_1 = 2.5 + 0.5 = 3.0 \mu F$$

$1.0\mu F$  and  $4.0\mu F$  are in parallel, their effective capacitance

$$C_2 = 1.0 + 4.0 = 5.0 \mu F$$

$5.0\mu F$  and  $5.0\mu F$  are in series, their effective capacitance

$$C_3 = \frac{5.0 \times 5.0}{5.0 + 5.0} = 2.5 \mu F \text{ now the } 2.5 \mu F \text{ and the } 3.5 \mu F \text{ are in parallel,}$$

$$C_4 = 2.5 + 3.5 = 6.0 \mu F \text{ and finally, the } C_1 = 3.0 \mu F \text{ and } C_4 = 6.0 \mu F \text{ are in series.}$$

Thus, their effective capacitance, C

$$C = \frac{3.0 \times 6.0}{3.0 + 6.0} = 2.0 \mu F$$

Thus the energy stored in the network,  $E = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2.0 \times 10^{-6} \times 12^2$

$$E = 1.44 \times 10^{-4} J$$

**Exercise**

1. A capacitor is charged by a 30V d.c supply. When the capacitor is fully charged, it is found to carry a charge of  $6.0\mu C$ . find the;
  - (i) Capacitance of the capacitor

(ii) Energy stored in the capacitor

$$An((i) 2.0 \times 10^{-7} F, (ii) 9.0 \times 10^{-5} J, 1.5 \times 10^{-2} J)$$

2. Two capacitors of  $2\mu F$  and  $3\mu F$  are charged to a p.d of  $50V$  and  $1000V$  respectively. Calculate;

(i) Charge stored in each

(ii) Energy stored in each

(iii) Suppose capacitors are now joined with plate of the same charge connected together. Find the energy lost in the circuit

$$An((i) 1 \times 10^{-4} C, 3 \times 10^{-4} C (ii) 2.5 \times 10^{-3} J, 1.5 \times 10^{-2} J (iii) 1.5 \times 10^{-3} J)$$

3. A  $100\mu F$  is charged from a supply of  $1000V$ . it is then disconnected and then connected to an uncharged  $50\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate;

(i) Total energy stored initially and finally in the two capacitors

$$(ii) Energy lost An(50J, 0.333J, 49.667J)$$

4. A  $20\mu F$  capacitor was charged to  $1000V$  and then connected across an uncharged  $60\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate the p.d across a  $60\mu F$  capacitor An( $10V$ )

5. A  $10\mu F$  capacitor was charged to  $300V$  and then connected across un charged  $60\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate the total energy stored in both capacitors before and after connection. An( $0.45J$ ,  $0.064J$ )

6. A  $60\mu F$  capacitor was charged from a  $100V$  supply and then connected across an uncharged  $15\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate the final p.d across the combination and the energy lost An( $80V$ ,  $23.7J$ )

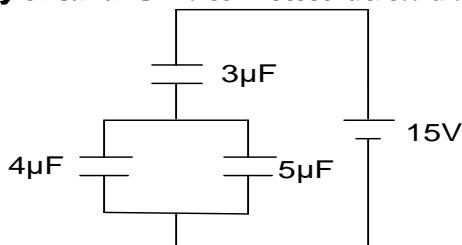
7. A  $20\mu F$  capacitor is charged to  $40V$  and then connected across an un charged  $60\mu F$  capacitor. Calculate the potential difference across the  $60\mu F$  capacitor. An( $10V$ )

8. An air capacitor of capacitance  $400\mu F$ . is charged to  $180V$  and the connected across un charged capacitor of capacitance  $500\mu F$ .

(i) Find the energy stored in the  $500\mu F$  capacitor

(ii) With the two capacitors still connected, a dielectric of dielectric constant 1.5 is inserted between the plates of the  $400\mu F$ . capacitor. If the separation between the plates remains the same, find the new p.d across the two capacitors. An( $116J$ ,  $65.5J$ )

9. A battery of e.m.f  $15V$  is connected across a system of capacitors as shown below .

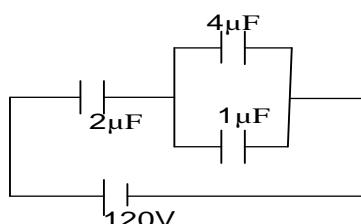


Find the

(i) charge on the  $4\mu F$  capacitor

(ii) energy stored in the  $3\mu F$  capacitor

10. Figure 9 shows a network of capacitors connected to a d.c. supply of  $120 V$ .



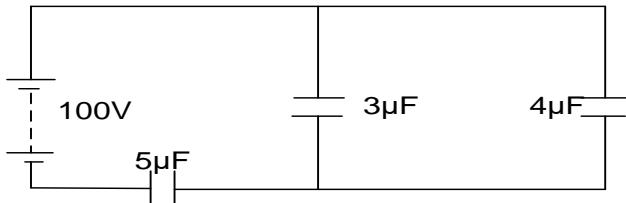
Calculate the

(i) charge on  $4\mu F$  capacitor

(ii) energy stored in  $1\mu F$  capacitor

11. A  $20\ \mu F$  capacitor is charged to  $40V$  and then connected across an uncharged  $60\ \mu F$  capacitor. Calculate the potential difference across the  $60\ \mu F$  capacitor
12. A  $60\ \mu F$  capacitor is charged from a  $100V$  supply. It is then connected across the terminals of a  $15\ \mu F$  uncharged capacitor. Calculate
- the final p.d across the combination An(  $80V$ )
  - the difference in the initial and final energies stored in the capacitors and comment on the difference An( $0.06J$ )

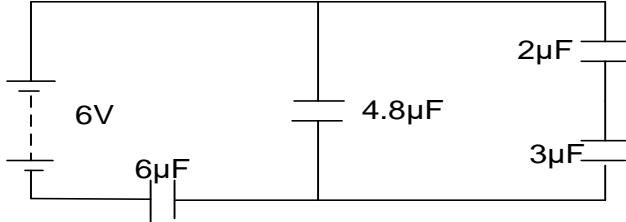
13.



- Find the resultant capacitance in the circuit
- Calculate the charge stored in each capacitor

$$An(\frac{35}{12}\ \mu F, \frac{35}{12} \times 10^{-4} C, 1.25 \times 10^{-4} C, 1.67 \times 10^{-4} C)$$

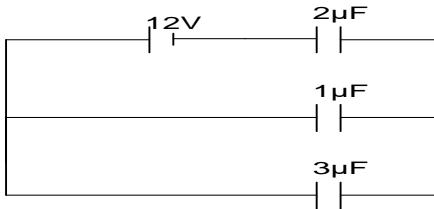
14.



Find;

- Effective capacitance
- Energy stored in the 2 capacitor An(  $3\ \mu F, 3.24 \times 10^{-6} J$ )

15.



Find the energy stored in the capacitor of capacitance  $3\ \mu F$  shown in figure above, when the capacitor is fully charged

#### Uneb 2016

- (a) (i) What is meant by capacitance of a capacitor. (01mark)
- (ii) A parallel plate capacitor is connected across a battery and charged fully. When a dielectric material is now inserted between its plate, the amount of charge stored in the capacitor changes. Explain the change. (04marks)
- (iii) Describe an experiment to determine the relative permittivity of a dielectric. (04marks)

- (b) A network of capacitors of capacitance  $40\mu F$ ,  $50\mu F$ , and  $70\mu F$  is connected to a battery of 9V as shown below.



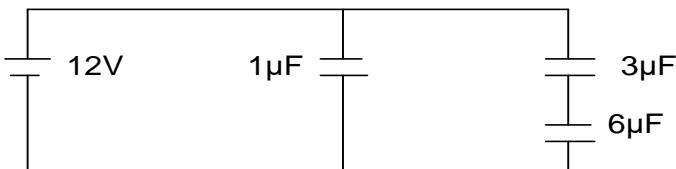
**Calculate;**

- (i) Charge stored in the  $50\mu F$  capacitor  
(05marks)
- (ii) Energy stored in the  $40\mu F$  capacitor  
(03marks)

- (c) Explain corona discharge. (03marks)

**Uneb 2015**

- (a) (i) Define capacitance of a capacitor. (01mark)
- (ii) Describe briefly an experiment to show the effect of placing a sheet of glass or mica between the plates of a capacitor on capacitance. (05marks)
- (b) Describe how capacitance of a capacitor can be measured using a ballistic galvanometer. (04marks)
- (c) Explain briefly how a charged capacitor can be fully discharged. (02marks)
- (d) A network of capacitors of capacitance  $3\mu F$ ,  $6\mu F$ , and  $1\mu F$  is connected to a battery of 12V as shown below.



**Calculate;**

- (i) Charge stored by each capacitor  
(05marks)
- (ii) Energy stored in the  $6\mu F$  capacitor when fully charged  
(03marks)

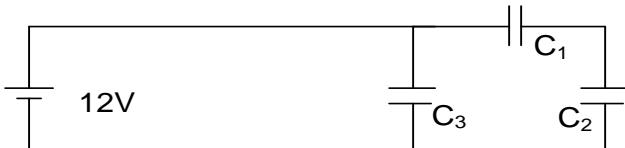
**Uneb 2013**

- (a) Define the following
- (i) capacitance. (01mark)
- (ii) dielectric (01mark)
- (b) Describe an experiment that can be used to show how capacitance of a capacitor depends on the permittivity of a dielectric. (04marks)
- (c) A capacitor of capacitance C, is fully charged from a 200V battery. It is then discharged through a small coil of wire embedded in thermally insulated block of heat capacity  $250J/K^{-1}$ . If the temperature of the block rises by  $0.4K$ , calculate C (04marks)

- (d) (i) State three properties of an equipotential surface. (03marks)
- (ii) What is meant by charge quantization (01mark)
- (e) With an aid of a labelled diagram, describe the structure and action of A van de graaff generator.

**Uneb 2012**

- (a) Define the following terms
- The farad. (01mark)
  - Relative permittivity (01mark)
- (b) You are provided with the following apparatus, a battery, two switches, a capacitor of known capacitance, a ballistic galvanometer and connecting wire. Describe an experiment that can be carried out using the above apparatus to determine the unknown capacitance of a capacitor. (05marks)
- (c) The diagram below shows an arrangement of three capacitors  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  of capacitance  $8\mu F$ ,  $2\mu F$  and  $6\mu F$  respectively



Calculate the total energy stored

- In all the capacitors when fully charged (04marks)
  - When the space between the plates of  $C_2$  is filled with a dielectric of constant 1.25 (04marks)
- (d) A capacitor of capacitance  $C$  is charged by a battery and then later isolated. When the plates of the capacitor are taken apart, deduce what happens to the potential difference between the plate. (04mk)
- (e) Explain what happens if a conductor instead of a dielectric is placed between the pates of a charged capacitor. (02marks)

**Uneb 2011**

- (a) Define dielectric strength (01mark)
- (b) (i) Explain briefly how a capacitor in which the potential difference  $V_0$  across the plates, can be fully discharged. (02marks)
- (ii) Sketch a graph showing a variation of potential difference with time for the process in (b) above (01mark)
- (c) (i) Two capacitors of capacitance  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are connected in series. Show that the effective Capacitance,  $C$  is given by

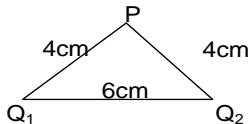
$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}. \quad (04marks)$$

- (ii) A  $10\mu F$  capacitor charged to  $200V$  is connected across an uncharged  $50\mu F$  capacitor.

**Calculate the total energy stored in both capacitors before and after connection.  
(05marks)**

**(iii) Account for the difference in the energies calculated in (c) (ii) above  
(01mark)**

**(d) In figure below  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are point charges of magnitude  $5.0\mu C$  and  $-5.0\mu C$  respectively**



**Calculate the**

**(i) Electric field intensity at P  
(03marks)**

**(ii) Potential energy of a point charge  $Q_3$  of  $0.8\mu C$  at P.  
(03marks)**

**Uneb 2010**

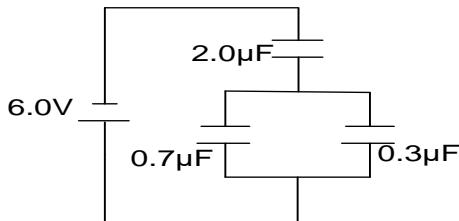
**(a) (i) Define term dielectric constant  
(01mark)**

**(ii) State two uses of a dielectric in a capacitor.  
(02marks)**

**(b) (i) Define capacitance of a capacitor  
(01mark)**

**(ii) Explain the effect of placing an insulator between the poles of a charged capacitor.  
(05marks)**

**(c)**



**Three capacitors of capacitance  $0.7\mu F$ ,  $2.0\mu F$  and  $0.3\mu F$  are connected as shown above. Calculate the energy stored in the  $2.0\mu F$  capacitor when fully charged.  
(06marks)**

**(d) Explain with the aid of a suitable graph the function of a capacitor in a full-wave rectifier.  
(05marks)**

**Uneb 2009**

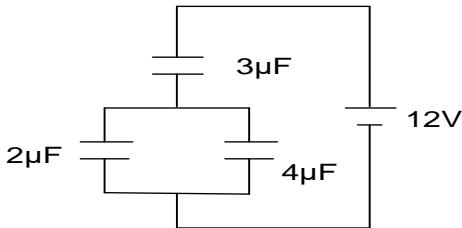
**(a) (i) Define capacitance of a capacitor  
(01mark)**

**(ii) Derive an expression for the energy stored in a capacitor of capacitance C charged to a P.d, V.**

**(b) (i) Explain the effect of placing an insulator between the plates of a charged capacitor  
(05marks)**

**(ii) State two physical properties desirable in a material to be used as a dielectric in a capacitor.(2marks)**

**(c)**



**A battery of e.m.f 12V is connected across a system of capacitors as shown above. Calculate the;**

- (i) Charge on the  $3\mu F$  capacitor **(03marks)**
- (ii) Energy stored in the  $4\mu F$  capacitor **(03marks)**

**(d) Describe a simple experiment to show that capacitance of a capacitor increase with surface area of the plates.** **(02marks)**

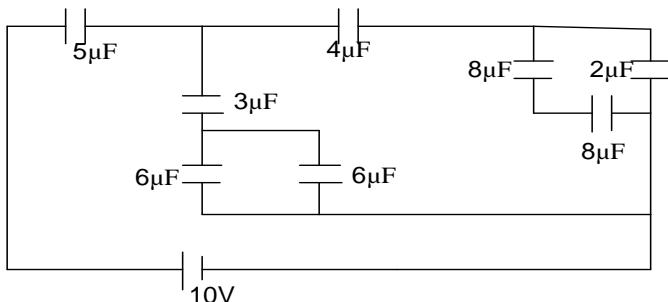
**Uneb 2008**

**(a) (i) What is meant by a dielectric constant** **(01mark)**

- (ii) Explain the effect of a dielectric on the capacitance of a capacitor. **(05marks)**

**(b) Two capacitors of capacitance  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are connected in series with a battery of e.m.f  $V$ . Show that the p.d,  $V_1$  across the capacitor of capacitance  $C_1$  is given by  $V_1 = \left(\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right)V$**  **(04marks)**

**(c)**



**The figure above shows a network of capacitors connected to a 10V battery. Calculate the total energy stored in the network.**

**(06marks)**

**(d) Describe how the unknown capacitance of a capacitor can be determined using a ballistic galvanometer.** **(04marks)**

**Uneb 2007**

**(a) (i) Define capacitance and state its units.** **(02marks)**

- (ii) With the aid of a labelled diagram, describe an experiment to measure capacitance of a capacitor. **(05marks)**

**(b) A capacitor is charged by a 30V d.c supply. When the capacitor is fully charged, it is found to carry a charge of  $5.0\mu C$ . Calculate the;**

- (i) Capacitance of the capacitor **(02marks)**

- (ii) Energy stored in the capacitor  
(03marks)
- (c) Derive the expression for the effective capacitance of three capacitors of capacitance  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  respectively connected in series  
(04marks)
- (d) Describe briefly an experiment to show the effect of varying the distance of separation of the plate of a capacitor on capacitance  
(04marks)

**Uneb 2006**

- (a) (i) Define the farad.  
(01mark)
- (b) Describe briefly the energy transformation that takes place when charging a capacitor using a dry cell
- (c) The capacitance of a variable radio capacitor can be charged continuously from  $10\text{pF}$  to  $900\text{pF}$  by turning the dial from  $0^\circ$  to  $140^\circ$ . With the dial set at  $140^\circ$ , the capacitor is disconnected from the battery and the dial is turned to  $0$ . Calculate the;
- (i) Charge on the capacitor  
(03marks)
  - (ii) Energy stored in the capacitor with the dial set at  $140^\circ$   
(03marks)
  - (iii) Work required to turn the dial from  $140^\circ$  to  $0^\circ$  if friction is neglected.  
(03marks)
- (d) Describe an experiment to determine the effect of area of overlap on capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor.  
(04marks)
- (e) Explain why the capacitance of a capacitor changes when a dielectric is placed between its plate. (b) Two capacitors of capacitances  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  connected across a voltage source, carry charge of  $Q$ , when fully charged. Show that charge  $Q_1$  stored on capacitor of capacitance  $C_1$  is given by

$$Q_1 = \frac{C_1 Q}{C_1 + C_2}$$

(mock @2018)

# CURRENT ELECTRICITY

**Current is the rate of flow of electric charge.**

If charge  $Q$ , coulombs flows through a circuit in a time  $t$  seconds, then the current  $I$ , amperes is given by

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$Q = I t$

The S.I unit of current is Amperes (A) and current is measured using an instrument called an Ammeter.

## Submultiples of an ampere

(i)  $1 \text{ mA} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}$

(ii)  $1 \mu\text{A} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$

(iii)  $1 \text{ nA} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ A}$

(iv)  $1 \text{ pA} = 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$

**Ampere;**

**Ampere is the current which, if flowing in two straight parallel thin wires of infinite length placed one meter apart in a vacuum, will produce on each of the wires a force of  $2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$ .**

**The S.I unit of charge is coulomb (C).**

**Coulomb;**

**Is the quantity of electricity which passes any point in a circuit in 1 second when a steady current of 1 ampere is flowing?**

## Examples

1. A charge of  $180\text{C}$  flows through a lamp every 2 minutes. What is the electric current in the lamp?

**Solution**

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$I = \frac{180}{2 \times 60}$$

$$I = 1.5\text{A}$$

2. A charge of  $20\text{kC}$  crosses two sections of a conductor in 1 minute. Find the current through the conductor.

**Solution**

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$I = \frac{20 \times 1000}{1 \times 60}$$

$$I = 333.33\text{A}$$

## POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE ( P. d )

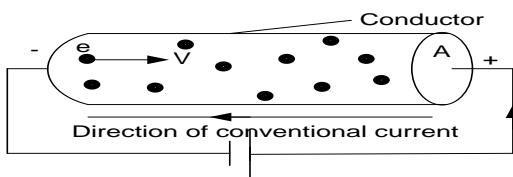
**P. d is defined as the work done in moving one coulomb of charge from one point to another across a conductor.**

**Current will flow through a conductor if there is a potential difference between the ends of the conductor.**

**The S.I unit of P. d is a volt (V) and P. d is measured using an instrument called a voltmeter**  
**A volt;**

**A volt is the potential difference between two points when one joule of work is done in transferring one coulomb of charge from one point to another.**

## Mechanism of electrical conduction in metals



- ❖ In metals there are free electrons in random motion. When a battery (cell) is connected across the ends of a metal, an electric field is set up between its ends.

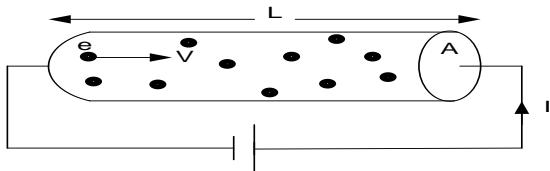
- ❖ The conduction electrons are accelerated by the field and gain velocity and kinetic energy. On collision with atoms vibrating about fixed mean positions, they give up some of their energy to the atoms.
- ❖ The amplitude of vibration of the atoms increases and the temperature of the metal rises.

### Heating Effect of Current

- ❖ When a p.d is applied across the wire, the conduction electrons gain kinetic energy from the applied electric field.
- ❖ As the electrons drift along the wire in a direction opposite to the applied field, they collide with the ions and lose their kinetic energy to the ions.
- ❖ The ions vibrate with increased amplitudes as a result temperature of the wire rises due to collision

### Drift velocity of electrons:

Consider a conductor of length  $l$  and cross -sectional area  $A$  having  $n$  free electrons per unit volume each carrying a charge,  $e$ .



Volume of the conductor =  $Al$

Number of free electrons in the conductor =  $nAl$ .

Total charge,  $Q$  of free electron =  $nAle$ .

Suppose a battery connected across the ends of the conductor causes a total charge  $Q$  to pass through the

conductor in time  $t$  with average drift velocity,  $v$ .

The resulting steady current  $I$ , is given by

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$I = \frac{nAle}{t}$$

But the mean speed,  $v = \frac{l}{t}$

$$I = nAve$$

From  $I = nAve$

we can write  $\frac{I}{A} = nve$ . The quantity  $\frac{I}{A}$  is called the current density and is denoted by  $J$ .

$$\text{Thus } J = \frac{I}{A}$$

**Definition:** Current density is the current flowing through a conductor of cross sectional area  $1\text{ m}^2$ .

### Example

1. A current of 10A flows through a copper wire of area  $1\text{mm}^2$ . The number of free electrons per  $\text{m}^3$  is  $10^{29}$ . Find the drift velocity of the electron.

Solution

$$v = \frac{I}{nAe} \quad | \quad v = \frac{10}{10^{29} \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} \quad | \quad v = 6.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{m/s}$$

A metal wire contains  $5 \times 10^{22}$  electrons per  $\text{cm}^3$  and has cross sectional area off  $1\text{mm}^2$ . If the electrons move along the wire with a mean drift velocity of  $1\text{mm s}^{-1}$ , Calculate:

- (i) current density
- (ii) current in the wire.

Solution

(i) current density  $= \frac{I}{A} = nev = 5 \times 10^{22} \times 10^6 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 8 \times 10^6 \text{Am}^{-2}$

(ii) current = current density x Area,  $= 8 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-6}$

### Conductivity, $\sigma$

The conductivity of a material is the reciprocal of its resistivity. It is denoted by  $\sigma$ .

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

The S.I unit of conductivity is  $\Omega^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$

### Example:

- (a) Calculate the drift velocity of the free electrons in a copper wire of cross-sectional area  $1.0 \text{ mm}^2$  when the current flowing through the wire is  $2.0 \text{ A}$ . (Number of free electrons in copper is  $1 \times 10^{29} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )
- (b) Explain how the drift velocity of free electrons in a metal conductor carrying a steady current changes when
- (i) The p.d between the ends of the conductor is increased
  - (ii) The temperature of the conductor increases but the current remains unchanged.

Solution:

- (a) Using the equation,  $I = nAve$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Drift velocity, } v &= \frac{I}{nAe} \\ &= \frac{2.0}{(1.0 \times 10^{29})(1.0 \times 10^{-6})(1.6 \times 10^{-19})} \\ v &= 1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) (i) The drift velocity increases as the higher p.d would accelerate the free electrons to a higher velocity.
- (ii) The drift velocity decreases as the temperature increases. At a higher temperature, the ions in the metal lattice vibrate with greater amplitude, the mean free path decreases and the free electrons are unable to accelerate to a higher velocity. This results in increase of resistance to current flow.

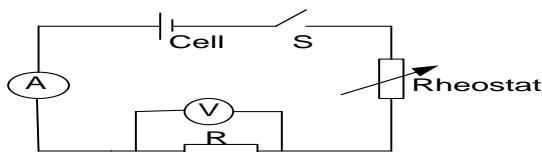
## OHM'S LAW

It states that the current flowing through a conductor is proportional to the potential difference across its ends provided temperature and other physical conditions remain constant.  
ie  $V \propto I$  at constant temperature

$$V = IR$$

$R$  is resistance,  $V$  is p.d,  $I$  is current

### Verification of ohm's law



A-ammeter, V- voltmeter, R-resistor, S-switch

❖ Arrange the apparatus as shown above.

- ❖ Switch is closed and rheostat adjusted so that A and V read suitable values of I and V respectively
- ❖ Ammeter reading I and voltmeter reading V are note and recorded
- ❖ The procedures above are repeated to obtain several values of I and V
- ❖ Tabulate the results in a suitable table
- ❖ A graph of V against I is plotted.
- ❖ A straight line through the origin verifies Ohms law

### Limitations of ohm's law

- It does not apply to semiconductors and gases.
- It is only obeyed if physical conditions like temperature are constant.

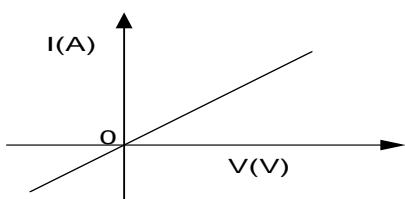
### Ohmic and non ohmic conductors

An ohmic conductor is one which obeys ohm's law.

Non ohmic conductor is one which does not obey ohm's law.

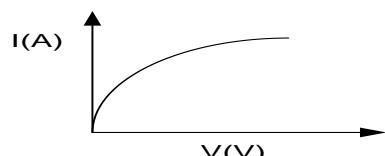
When we plot I against V between ends of a conductor, the shape of the curve is known as the characteristic of the conductor.

#### a) Ohmic conductors eg a metal

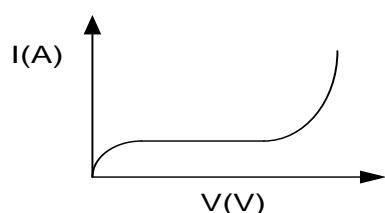


#### b) Non ohmic conductor

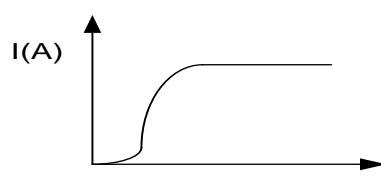
##### i) Filament lamp



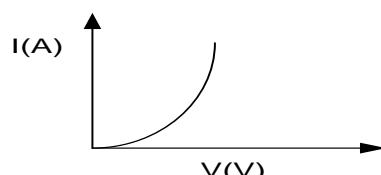
##### ii) Gas discharge tube

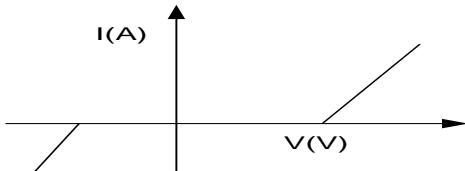
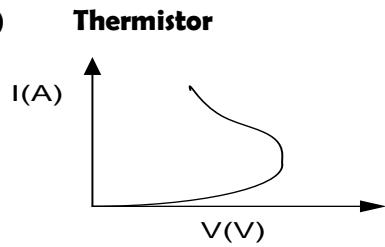


##### iii) Thermionic diode



##### iv) Junction diode





vi) Electrolyte eg dilute sulphuric acid  
Explaining the shape of I-V characteristics  
The filament lamp.

For small pd, current is proportional to voltage (v) implying ohmic behavior. As the pd increases to large values, large amounts of current flows. The collision of the conductive electrons with the atoms become more frequent. The amplitude of the vibration of the ions increases hence temperature rises. The resistance of the filament increases. For the same change in pd there is less increase in current.

## **SEMICONDUCTOR DIODE:**

**When the diode is forward biased the current increases rapidly as the pd is increased. When reverse biased little or no currents flow.**

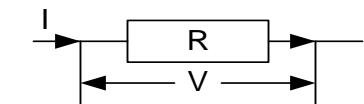
# **RESISTANCE**

**This is the opposition of a conductor to the flow of current.**

**It is measured in ohms ( $\Omega$ )**

**OR :** Resistance of a conductor is the ratio of the potential difference across its ends to the current flowing through it.

**A good conductor has low resistance while a good insulator has high resistance**



**The S.I unit of electrical resistance is the ohm, symbol  $\Omega$ .**

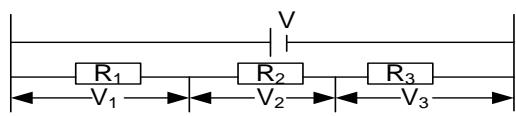
## ***Definition***

**An ohm ( $\Omega$ )**

**is defined as the resistance of a conductor if a current of 1A flows through when the p.d across it is 1V, ( $1\Omega = 1\text{ V A}^{-1}$ )**

## **ARRANGEMENT OF RESISTORS**

### **g) Resistors in series**



**When resistors are in series, current flowing through them is the same.**

$$\text{Total } P.d, V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

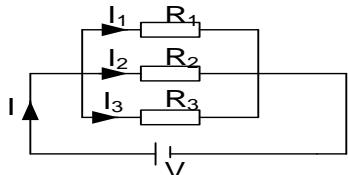
$$\begin{aligned}V &= IR_1 + IR_2 + IR_3 \\V &= I(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \\ \frac{V}{I} &= R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \text{ but } \frac{V}{I} = R\end{aligned}$$

**Where R is equivalent resistance**

**Example****Find the total resistance in the circuits below****Solution**

$$R = (5 + 4 + 8) \Omega$$

$$R = 17\Omega$$

**b) Resistors in parallel**

**When resistors are in parallel, p.d across the ends is the same.**

$$\text{Total current, } I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

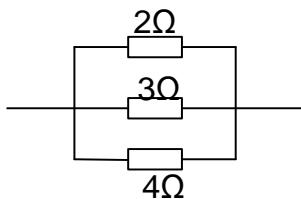
$$\text{Where } I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1}, I_2 = \frac{V}{R_2} \text{ and } I_3 = \frac{V}{R_3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2} + \frac{V}{R_3} \\ I &= V \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) \\ \frac{I}{V} &= \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) \text{ but } \frac{I}{V} = \frac{I}{R} \\ \frac{1}{R} &= \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

**Where R is equivalent resistance**

**Example****a) Find the effective resistance of the following circuit**

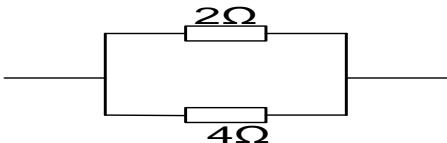
1.

**Solution**

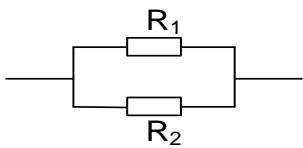
$$\frac{1}{R} = \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R} &= \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ \frac{1}{R} &= \frac{13}{12} \\ R &= \frac{12}{13} \\ R &= 0.92\Omega \end{aligned}$$

2.

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R} &= \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \\ \frac{1}{R} &= \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ \frac{1}{R} &= \frac{3}{4} \\ R &= \frac{4}{3} \\ R &= 1.33\Omega \end{aligned}$$

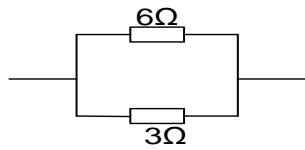
**Note for two resistors in parallel**

$$\frac{1}{R} = \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

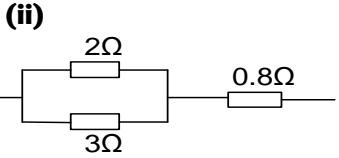
$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \\ R &= \frac{\text{product of resistance}}{\text{sum of resistance}} \end{aligned}$$

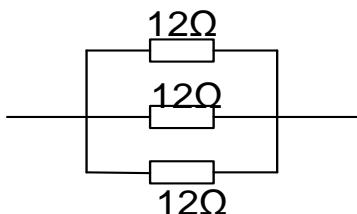
**b) Calculate the effective resistance in each of the following circuits  
(i)**



**Solution**



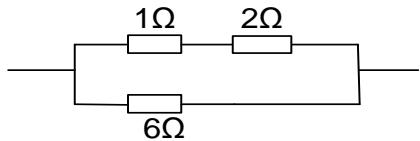
**(iii)**



**Solution**

$$\frac{1}{R} = \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)$$

**(iv)**

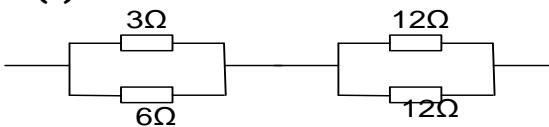


**Solution**

**For series**

$$R = (1 + 2)\Omega = 3\Omega$$

**(v)**

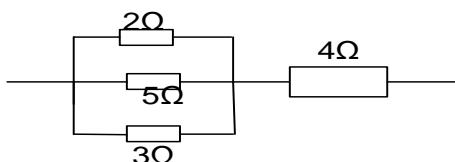


**Solutions**

**For the first set of parallel resistors**

$$R = \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3}$$

**(vi)**



**Solution**

**For parallel combination**

$$R = \frac{\text{product of resistance}}{\text{sum of resistance}}$$

$$R = \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3}$$

$$R = \frac{18}{9}$$

$$\mathbf{R = 2\Omega}$$

$$R = 0.8 + \frac{2 \times 3}{2 + 3}$$

$$R = 0.8 + \frac{6}{5}$$

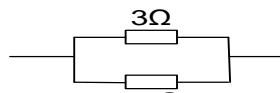
$$\mathbf{R = 2\Omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \left( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{3}{12}$$

$$R = \frac{12}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{R = 4\Omega}$$



$$R = \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3}$$

$$R = \frac{18}{9} = 2\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{R = 2\Omega}$$

**For the second set of parallel resistors**

$$R = \frac{12 \times 12}{12 + 12} = 6\Omega$$



$$\mathbf{\text{Total resistance} = 2 + 6 = 8\Omega}$$

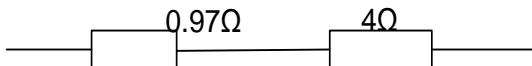
$$\frac{1}{R} = \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{31}{30}$$

$$R = \frac{30}{31}$$

$$\mathbf{R = 0.97\Omega}$$

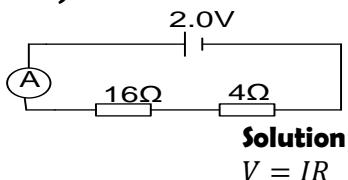


$$\text{Total resistance} = 0.97 + 4 = 4.97\Omega$$

### Further examples

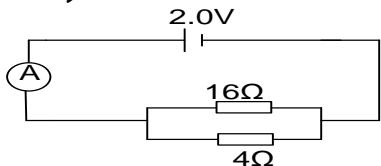
1. Find the ammeter readings in each of the circuits below

i)



**Solution**  
 $V = IR$

ii)

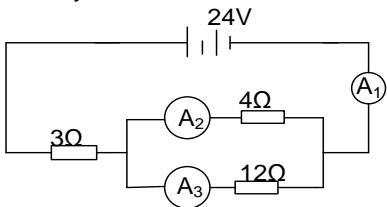


**Solution**

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

iii)



**Solution**

$$A_1 = A_2 + A_3$$

**A<sub>1</sub> Reads current in the whole circuit**

$$V = IR$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R}$$

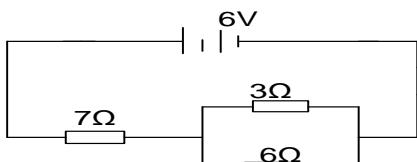
$$\text{Total R} = \left[ 3 + \left( \frac{4 \times 12}{4+12} \right) \right]$$

$$R = 3\Omega + 3\Omega$$

$$R = 6\Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{24}{6}$$

2.



In the figure above find:

- (i) Current through the circuit
- (ii) Current across 3Ω and 6Ω resistor
- (iii) P.d across the 7Ω resistor

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{2}{16+4}$$

$$I = 0.1 A$$

$$R = \frac{\text{product of resistance}}{\text{sum of resistance}}$$

$$R = \frac{16 \times 4}{16 + 4}$$

$$R = 3.2\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{2}{3.2}$$

$$I = 0.625 A$$

$$I_2 = 3A$$

$$\text{Current in } A_3: I_3 = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{12}{12}$$

$$I_3 = 1A$$

To quickly confirm the currents

$$\text{Current in } A_2: I_2 = \frac{R_3}{R_2+R_3} \times I$$

$$I_2 = \frac{12}{16} \times 4$$

$$I_2 = 3A$$

$$\text{Current in } A_3: I_3 = \frac{R_2}{R_2+R_3} \times I$$

$$I_3 = \frac{4}{16} \times 4$$

$$I_3 = 1A$$

(iv) P.d across the 3Ω and 6Ω resistor  
**Solution**

i) **Total resistance, R** =  $\left[ 7 + \left( \frac{6 \times 3}{6+3} \right) \right]$

$$R = 7\Omega + 2\Omega$$

$$R = 9\Omega$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$I = 0.667 A$$

**Current in the circuit is 0.667 A**

- ii) **Voltage across the parallel combination**

$$V = IR_P$$

$$V = 0.667x\left(\frac{6x3}{6+3}\right)$$

$$V = 0.667x2$$

$$V = 1.334V$$

**Note : For any resistors in parallel, they have the same p.d**

**Current in 3Ω resistor:**  $I = \frac{V}{R}$

$$I = \frac{1.334}{3}$$

$$I = 0.445A$$

**Current in 6Ω resistor:**  $I = \frac{V}{R}$

$$I = \frac{1.334}{6}$$

$$I = 0.223A$$

**To quickly confirm the currents**

**Current in 3Ω resistor:**  $I = \frac{6}{6+3}x0.667$

$$I = \frac{6}{9}x0.667$$

$$I = 0.445A$$

**Current in 6Ω resistor:**  $I = \frac{3}{6+3}x0.667$

$$I = \frac{3}{9}x0.667$$

$$I = 0.223A$$

- iii) **P.d across the 7Ω resistor**

**0.6A Passes through the 7Ω resistor**

$$V = IR$$

$$V = 7x 0.667$$

$$V = 4.669V$$

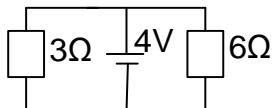
- iv) **P.d across the 3Ω resistor and 6Ω resistor**

$$V = (6 - 4.669)V$$

$$V = 1.33V$$

**since the two resistors are in parallel therefore, they have the same p.d of 1.33V**

3.



**Two resistors of 3Ω and 6Ω are connected across a battery of emf of 4V as show, find**

- i) **the combined resistance**  
ii) **the current supplied by the battery**

**Solution**

i)  $R = \frac{\text{product of resistance}}{\text{sum of resistance}}$

$$R = \frac{6x3}{6+3}$$

$$R = 2\Omega$$

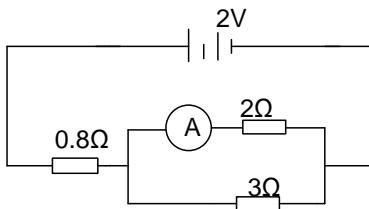
ii)  $I = \frac{V}{R}$

$$I = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$I = 2A$$

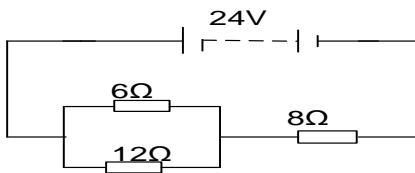
**Exercise**

1.



**Find the ammeter reading [0.6A]**

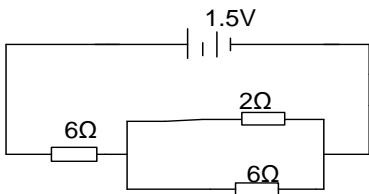
2. **A p.d of 24V from a battery is applied to a network of resistors as shown below**



- i) find the current through the circuit  
 ii) find the p.d across the 8Ω resistor  
 iii) find the current through the 6Ω resistor

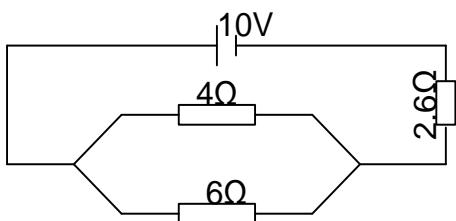
[2A]  
 [16V]  
 [1.3A]

3.



**Find the current through the 2Ω resistor**

4.



A battery of *emf* 10V and negligible internal resistance is connected across a network of resistors as shown above. calculate the current through the 6Ω resistor.  
 [0.8A]

### Factors that affect resistance

#### a) Temperature

- ❖ Conduction in metals is by free electrons. The drift electrons however are abstracted by atoms in their lattice positions.
- ❖ When temperature of the metal increases, the atoms vibrate with a larger amplitude thus reducing the means free path of the free electrons reducing the drift velocity of free electrons hence increase in resistance

#### b) Length

The longer the conductor, the higher the resistance and the shorter the conductor the lower resistance. Free electrons collide more frequently with atoms, at each collision they lose some kinetic energy to atoms vibrating at fixed mean positions. This leads to a decrease in the drift velocity of the electrons and hence an increase in resistance

#### c) Cross sectional area

The thinner the conductor, the higher the resistance and the thicker the conductor, the lower the resistance. When there is an increase in the cross sectional area the number of free electrons that drift along the conductor also increases. This leads to an increase in current hence a decrease in resistance.

**The above factors can be combined as;**

$$\rho \propto L/A$$

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

Where  $\rho$  is resistivity of the conductor

## Definition

**Electrical Resistivity is the resistance across opposite faces of a 1m-cube of a material**

## Examples

1. A conductor of length 20cm has a cross sectional area of  $2 \times 10^{-4} m^2$ . Its resistance at 20°C is 0.6Ω. find the resistivity of the conductor at 20°C.

**Solution**

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$$

$$\rho = \frac{0.6 \times 2 \times 10^{-4}}{0.2}$$

$$\rho = 6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega m$$

2. A wire of diameter 14mm and length 50cm has its resistivity as  $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \Omega m$ . What is the resistance of the wire at room temperature?

**Solution**

$$d = 14mm, r = \frac{14}{2} = 7mm$$

$$l = 50cm, l = 0.5m$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{7}{1000}\right)^2$$

$$A = 1.54 \times 10^{-4} m^2$$

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

$$R = \frac{0.5 \times 1 \times 10^{-7}}{1.54 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$R = 3.25 \times 10^{-4} \Omega$$

3. A steady uniform current of 5mA flows along a metal cylinder of cross sectional area of 0.2mm<sup>2</sup>, length, 5m and resistivity  $3 \times 10^{-5} \Omega m$ . find the p.d across the ends of the cylinder.

**Solution**

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

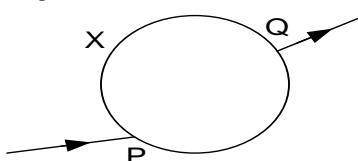
$$R = \frac{5 \times 3 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$R = 750 \Omega$$

$$V = IR$$

$$V = 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 750 = 3.75V$$

4. A wire of diameter  $d$ , length  $l$  and resistivity  $\rho$  forms a circular loop. Current enters and leaves at points P and Q.



Show that the resistance R of the wire is given by  $R = \frac{4 \rho x(l-x)}{\pi d^2 l}$

**Solution**

Let  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be resistance of portion  $x$  and  $l-x$  of the wire respectively.

$$R_1 = \frac{\rho x}{A} \text{ and } R_2 = \frac{\rho(l-x)}{A}$$

The two portions are in parallel, hence

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$R = \frac{\left(\frac{\rho x}{A}\right) \left(\frac{\rho(l-x)}{A}\right)}{\left(\frac{\rho x}{A}\right) + \left(\frac{\rho(l-x)}{A}\right)} = \frac{\rho x(l-x)}{Al}$$

But  $A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$

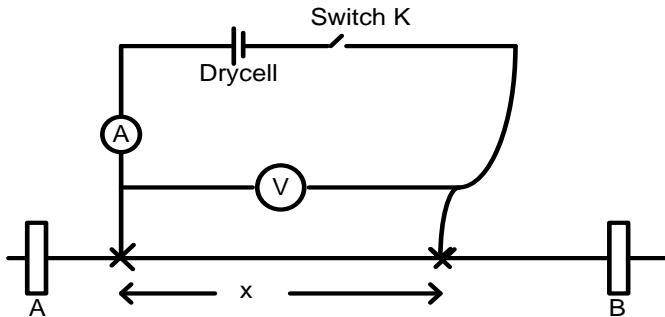
$$R = \frac{\rho x(l-x)}{Al} = \frac{4 \rho x(l-x)}{\pi d^2 l}$$

**Question**

A p.d of 4.5V is applied to the ends of a 0.69m length of a wire of cross sectional area

$6.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$ . Calculate the drift velocity of electrons across the wire. ( $\rho$  of wire is  $4.3 \times 10^{-7} \Omega \text{m}$ , number of electrons per  $\text{m}^3$  is  $10^{28}$  and electronic charge is  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ )

**Describe an experiment to determine the resistivity of a material of a wire using an ammeter, a meter rule and a voltmeter.**



- A uniform resistance wire AB is laid taut on a table using sellotape and connected to the circuit as shown.
- A length  $x$  of a wire is measured using a ruler, switch K is closed and the corresponding ammeter reading  $I$  and voltmeter reading  $V$  are recorded.
- The procedure above is repeated for different values of  $x$  and the corresponding values of  $I$  and  $V$  noted.
- The results are tabulated in a suitable table including the values of  $R = \frac{V}{I}$
- The diameter  $d$  of the wire is measured using a micrometer screw gauge at three different points and its average taken.
- A graph of  $R$  against  $x$  is plotted and the slope  $S$  determined.
- The resistivity is calculated from  $\rho = S \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$

### TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF RESISTANCE ( $\alpha$ ),

The temperature coefficient of resistance of a material is the fractional change in the resistance at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  per  $1^\circ\text{C}$  or  $1\text{K}$  rise in temperature.

If a material has resistance  $R_0$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and its resistance increases to  $R_\theta$  when heated through a temperature  $\theta$ , then

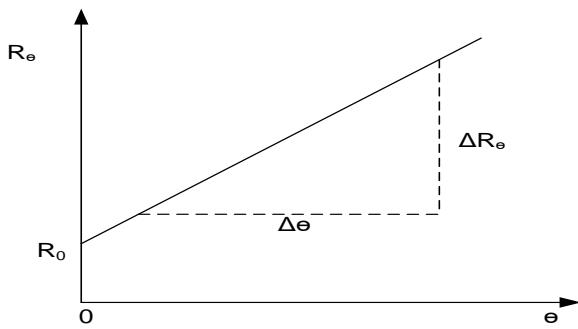
$$\alpha = \frac{R_\theta - R_0}{R_0 \theta}$$

The S.I unit of  $\alpha$  is  $K^{-1}$  or  $^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$

The above equation can be rearranged;

$$R_\theta = R_0(1 + \alpha\theta)$$

A graph of  $R_\theta$  against  $\theta$  is a straight line whose intercept on the  $R_\theta$  - axis is equal to  $R_0$  and the slope =  $\alpha R_0$ .



$$S = \frac{\Delta R_\theta}{\Delta \theta} = \alpha R_0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{S}{R_0}$$

If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the resistances of a conductor at temperatures  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$ , then

$$R_1 = R_0(1 + \alpha\theta_1) \dots \text{i}$$

$$R_2 = R_0(1 + \alpha\theta_2) \dots \text{ii}$$

Divide i by ii  $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{1 + \alpha\theta_1}{1 + \alpha\theta_2}$

**Note:**

**Super conductors** are materials whose resistance vanishes when cooled to about  $-273^\circ\text{C}$

**Why metals have positive temperature coefficient of resistance**

When the temperature of the metal increase, the amplitude of vibration of its atoms increases. This reduces the means free path for the conduction electrons. Thus fewer electrons now flow per second through the metal and hence less current which implies increased the resistance.

**Why semi-conductors have negative temperature coefficient of resistance**

Semi-conductors have few electrons available for conduction at room temperature. When current is passed through it, the material heats up. As the temperature increases, loosely bound electrons are released for conduction thus current increase hence resistance reduces

**Examples**

- The resistivity of mild steel is  $15 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$  at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and its temperature coefficient of resistance is  $50 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1}$ . Calculate the resistivity at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Solution:**

Since the resistance of a conductor when heated is proportional to resistivity, it follows that the resistivity at temperature  $\theta$  is given by

$$\rho_\theta = \rho_0(1 + \alpha\theta)$$

Where  $\alpha$  is the temperature coefficient of resistivity.

At  $20^\circ\text{C}$ ,

- A coil of wire has resistances of  $30 \Omega$  at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and  $34.5 \Omega$  at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ . Calculate

- (i) The temperature coefficient of resistance of the wire
- (ii) The resistance of the wire at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Solution:**

- (i) At  $20^\circ\text{C}$ ,

$$R_{20} = 30 \Omega$$

$$30 = R_0(1 + 20\alpha) \dots \text{1}$$

At  $60^\circ\text{C}$ ,

$$R_{60} = 34.5 \Omega$$

$$15 \times 10^{-8} = \rho_0(1 + 50 \times 10^{-4} \times 20)$$

$$15 \times 10^{-8} = 1.1\rho_0$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{15 \times 10^{-8}}{1.1} = 13.64 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$$

**At  $60^\circ\text{C}$ ,**

$$\rho_{60} = 13.64 \times 10^{-8}(1 + 60 \times 50 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\rho_{60} = 17.7 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$$

$$R_{60} = R_0(1 + 60\alpha) \dots \text{2}$$

**Divide equation 1 by 2**

$$\frac{30}{34.5} = \frac{R_0(1 + 20\alpha)}{R_0(1 + 60\alpha)}$$

$$\frac{30}{34.5} = \frac{1 + 20\alpha}{1 + 60\alpha}$$

$$30 + 1800\alpha = 34.5 + 690\alpha$$

$$1110\alpha = 4.5$$

$$\alpha = 4.05 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$$

3. The resistance of a nichrome element of an electric fire is  $50.9 \Omega$  at  $20^\circ C$ . When operating on a  $240 V$  supply, the current flowing in it is  $4.17 A$ . Calculate the steady temperature reached by the electric fire if the temperature coefficient of resistance of nichrome is  $1.7 \times 10^{-4} K^{-1}$ .

**Solution:**

At  $20^\circ C$ ,  $R_{20} = 50.9 \Omega$

From  $R_\theta = R_o(1 + \alpha\theta)$

$$50.9 = R_o(1 + 20 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$R_o = \frac{50.9}{1.0034} = 50.7275 \Omega$$

Let the unknown temperature to which the element heats up be,  $\beta$ .

At  $\beta^\circ C$ ,

4. An electric heater consists of  $5.0m$  of nichrome wire of diameter  $0.58mm$ . When connected to a  $240V$  supply, the heater dissipates  $2.5kW$  and the temperature of the heater is found to be  $1020^\circ C$ . If the resistivity of the nichrome at  $10^\circ C$  is  $1.02 \times 10^{-6} \Omega m$ . Calculate;

(i) The resistance of nichrome at  $10^\circ C$

(ii) The mean temperature coefficient of resistance of nichrome between  $10^\circ C$  and  $1020^\circ C$

**Solution**

(i)  $R_{10} = \frac{\rho l}{A} = \frac{1.02 \times 10^{-6} \times 5}{\pi \left(\frac{0.58 \times 10^{-3}}{4}\right)} = 19.3 \Omega$

(ii) At  $1020^\circ C$ ,  $P_{1020} = \frac{V^2}{R_{1020}} = 2.5kW$

$$R_{1020} = \frac{240^2}{2.5 \times 10^3} = 23.04 \Omega$$

$$23.04 = R_o(1 + 1020\alpha)$$

.....1

(ii) Substitute for  $\alpha$  in equation 1 or 2 to solve for  $R_o$

$$30 = R_o + 20 \times 0.00405 \times R_o$$

$$R_o = 27.75 \Omega$$

$$V = 240 V, I = 4.14 A$$

$$R_\beta = \frac{240}{4.17} = 57.554 \Omega$$

$$R_\beta = R_o(1 + \alpha\beta)$$

$$57.554 = 50.7275(1 + 1.7 \times 10^{-4}\beta)$$

$$6.8265 = 8.6237 \times 10^{-3}\beta$$

$$\beta = 791.6^\circ C$$

### Exercise

2. The resistance of a nichrome element of an electric fire is  $50 \Omega$  at  $20^\circ C$ . When operating on a  $240 V$  supply, the current flowing in it is  $4 A$ . Calculate the steady temperature reached by the electric fire if the temperature coefficient of resistance of nichrome is  $2.0 \times 10^{-4} K^{-1}$ . An( $1024.1^\circ C$ )
3. The resistivity of a certain wire is  $1.6 \times 10^{-7} \Omega m$  at  $30^\circ C$  and its temperature coefficient of resistance is  $6.0 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$ . Calculate the resistivity at  $80^\circ C$ . An( $2.01 \times 10^{-7} \Omega m$ )
4. A nichrome wire of length  $1.0m$  and diameter  $0.72mm$  at  $25^\circ C$ , is made into a coil. The coil is immersed in  $200cm^3$  of water at the same temperature and a current of  $5.0 A$  is passed through the coil for 8 minutes until when the water starts to boil at  $100^\circ C$ .

**Find:**

- (i) the resistance of the coil at 25°C
- (ii) the electrical energy expended assuming all of it goes into heating the water.
- (iii) the mean temperature coefficient of resistance of nichrome between 0°C and 100°C.

(d) Two wires A and B have lengths which are in the ratio 4 : 5, diameters which are in the ratio 2 : 1, and resistances in the ratio of 3 : 2. If the wires are arranged in parallel and current of 1.0 A flows through the combination, find the:

- (i) ratio of resistance of wire A to that of wire B
- (ii) current through wire A

(e) A battery of e.m.f 12V and negligible internal resistance is connected to the ends of a metallic wire of length 50 cm and cross-sectional area 0.1 mm<sup>2</sup>. If the resistivity of a material of the wire is  $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \text{ m}$  at what rate is heat generated in the wire?

(f) The table below shows the resistance of a nichrome wire at various temperatures.

Temperature (°C)	75	120	150	250	300
Resistance (Ω)	103	103.8	104.4	105.9	106.8

Plot a suitable graph and use it to determine the temperature coefficient of resistance of nichrome

### Electromotive force and internal resistance

The e.m.f of a cell is the energy supplied by the cell to transfer 1C of charge round a complete circuit in which the cell is connected.

It may also be defined as the p.d across the terminals of the cell when on an open circuit.

Internal resistance of a cell is the opposition in series with the external circuit which accounts for energy losses inside the cell when the cell is supplying current due to chemical composition inside the cell. Or it's the opposition to the flow current in the cell due to chemical composition inside it.

Internal resistance is represented by r.

$$E = I(R + r)$$

### Examples

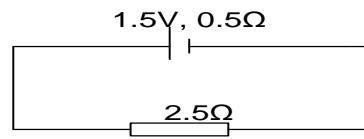
1. A battery of emf 1.5V and internal resistance 0.5Ω is connected in series with 2.5Ω resistor. Find;
  - i) current through the circuit
  - ii) p.d of the 2.5Ω resistor

### Solution

i)  $E = I(R + r)$

$$I = \frac{E}{(R + r)}$$

$$I = \frac{1.5}{(2.5 + 0.5)}$$



ii)  $I = \frac{1.5}{3}$   
 $I = 0.5 \text{ A}$

$$V = IR$$

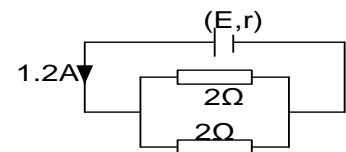
$$V = 0.5 \times 2.5$$

$$V = 1.25 \text{ V}$$

2. A cell can supply a current of 1.2A through two 2Ω resistors connected in parallel. When they are connected in series the value of current is 0.4A. Calculate the internal resistance and emf of the cell.

### Solution

#### case 1



$$E = I(R + r)$$

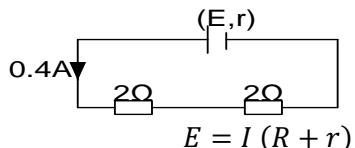
$$R = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 + 2}$$

$$R = 1\Omega$$

$$E = 1.2(1 + r)$$

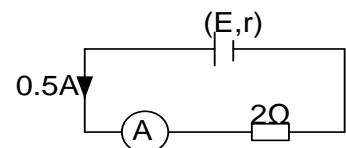
$$E = 1.2 + 1.2r \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

**Case 2**



3. An ammeter connected in series with a cell and a  $2\Omega$  resistor reads  $0.5A$ . When the  $2\Omega$  resistor is replaced by a  $5\Omega$  resistor, the ammeter reading drops to  $0.25A$ . Calculate the internal resistance and the emf of the cell.

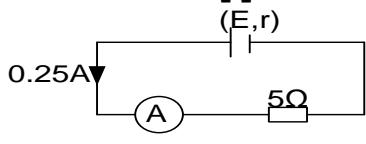
**Solution**



$$E = I(R + r)$$

$$E = 0.5(2 + r)$$

$$E = 1 + 0.5r \dots\dots\dots [1]$$



$$E = I(R + r)$$

$$E = 0.25(5 + r)$$

$$E = 1.25 + 0.25r \dots\dots\dots [2]$$

**Equating 1 and 2**

**Exercise**

A battery of e.m.f and internal resistance,  $r$  is connected across a variable resistor, when the resistor is set at  $21\Omega$ , the current through it is  $0.48A$ . when it is set at  $36\Omega$ , the current is  $0.30A$ . find  $E$  and  $r$ .  
[4Ω, 12V]

A cell is joined in series with a resistance of  $2\Omega$  and a current of  $0.25A$  flows through it. When a second resistance of  $2\Omega$  is connected in parallel with the first, the current through the cell is  $0.3A$ . Calculate the internal resistance and emf of the cell. [4Ω, 1.5V]

Two cells each of e.m.f  $1.5V$  and internal resistance  $0.5\Omega$  are connected in series with a resistor of  $2\Omega$  as in the figure below.

$$R = 2 + 2$$

$$R = 4\Omega$$

$$E = 0.4(4 + r)$$

$$E = 1.6 + 0.4r \dots\dots\dots [2]$$

**Equating 1 and 2**

$$1.2 + 1.2r = 1.6 + 0.4r$$

$$1.2r - 0.4r = 1.6 - 0.4$$

$$0.8r = 0.4$$

$$r = \frac{0.4}{0.8}$$

$$r = 0.5\Omega$$

$$\text{Also } E = 1.2 + 1.2r$$

$$E = 1.2 + 1.2 \times 0.5$$

$$E = 1.2 + 0.6$$

$$E = 1.8V$$

$$1 + 0.5r = 1.25 + 0.25r$$

$$0.5r - 0.25r = 1.25 - 1$$

$$0.25r = 0.25$$

$$r = \frac{0.25}{0.25}$$

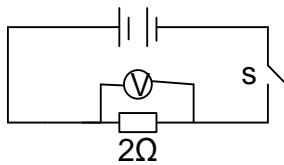
$$r = 1\Omega$$

$$\text{Also } E = 1 + 0.5r$$

$$E = 1 + 0.5 \times 1$$

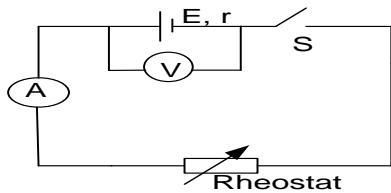
$$E = 1 + 0.5$$

$$E = 1.5V$$



The reading of the voltmeter  $V$  when  $S$  is closed is?

### Measurement of E.m.f and internal resistance of a cell



**A**-ammeter, **V**- voltmeter, **R**-resistor, **S**- switch

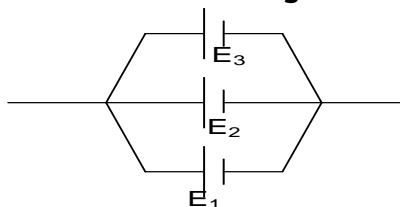
- ❖ Arrange the apparatus as shown above.
- ❖ Switch is closed and rheostat adjusted to obtain value of  $I$

### CELL ARRANGEMENTS

#### 1. Series arrangement



#### 2. Parallel arrangement



- ❖ Ammeter reading  $I$  and voltmeter reading  $V$  are noted and recorded
- ❖ The rheostat is varied for other values of  $I$  and corresponding values of  $V$  are noted and recorded.
- ❖ A graph of  $V$  against  $I$  is plotted.
- ❖ The intercept on the  $V$  axis is noted which is the e.m.f of the cell.
- ❖ The slope  $s$  is obtained and the internal resistance of the cell  $r = -s$

$$\text{Total emf } E = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$$

When cells of equal emf are connected in parallel

$$\text{Total emf } E = E_1 = E_2 = E_3$$

### Example

#### 1. Find the total emf in each of the following circuits if each cell is of emf 1.5V

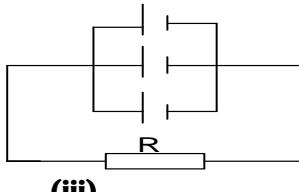
(i)



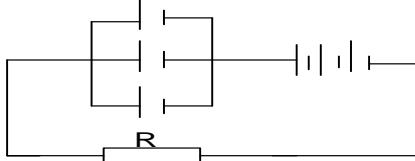
### Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total emf } E &= 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.5 \\ &= 9.0V \end{aligned}$$

(ii)



(iii)



### Solution

**Total emf**  $E = 1.5V$

### Solution

**Total emf**  $E = 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.5$   
 $= 6.0V$

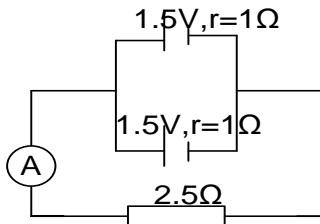
**Note:** If the cells are connected in parallel and have internal resistance, their resistance is calculated as resistors in parallel.

### Advantages of series arrangement of cells over the parallel arrangement

In series arrangement the effective e.m.f is greater than the individual e.m.f of the cells and hence a greater current is drawn from the series combination than in the parallel combination. However the series arrangement has a disadvantage of all the cells being drained at once thus the cells have a shorter life span.

### Examples

#### 1. Find the ammeter reading



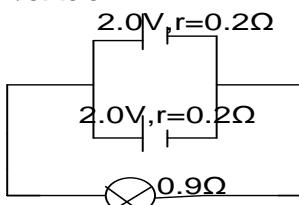
#### Solution

$$E = I(R + r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{1 \times 1}{1 + 1} \\ r &= 0.5\Omega \\ 1.5 &= I(2.5 + 0.5) \\ I &= \frac{1.5}{3} \\ I &= 0.5A \end{aligned}$$

#### 2. Two cells of emf 2.0V and internal resistance 0.2Ω each are connected together in parallel to form a battery. This battery is connected to a lamp of resistance 0.9Ω. Calculate the current through the lamp and voltage across the lamp.

#### Solution



$$E = I(R + r)$$

$$r = \frac{0.2 \times 0.2}{0.2 + 0.2}$$

$$r = 0.1\Omega$$

#### current through the lamp

#### 3. Four cells each of emf 1.5V and internal resistance 0.5Ω are connected in series. What current will flow through an external resistor of 22Ω

#### Solution

$$2 = I(0.9 + 0.1)$$

$$I = \frac{2}{1}$$

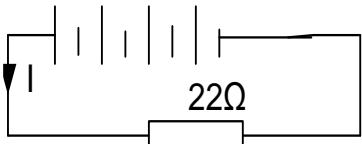
$$I = 2A$$

#### Voltage across the lamp

$$V = IR$$

$$V = 2 \times 0.9$$

$$V = 1.8V$$



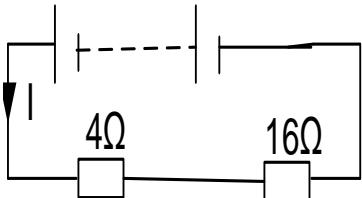
$$\text{Total emf } E = 1.5 \times 4 \\ E = 6V$$

**Total internal resistance  $r = 0.5 \times 4$**

4. A battery containing 8 cells each of emf 1.5V and internal resistance 0.5Ω is connected to two other resistors of 4Ω and 16Ω . Calculate the minimum and maximum current that can flow through the battery.

**Solution**

For minimum current the resistors must be connected in series



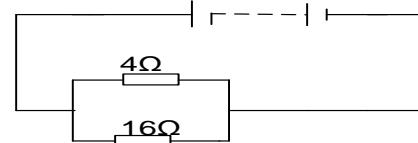
$$\text{Total emf } E = 1.5 \times 8 \\ E = 12V$$

**Total internal resistance  $r = 0.5 \times 8$**   
 $r = 4\Omega$

$$\text{Total external resistance } R = 4 + 16 \\ E = I(R + r) \\ 12 = I(16 + 4 + 4) \\ I = \frac{12}{24} \\ I = 0.5A$$

$$r = 2\Omega \\ E = I(R + r) \\ 6 = I(22 + 2) \\ I = \frac{6}{24} \\ I = 0.25A$$

For maximum current the resistors must be connected in parallel



$$\text{Total emf } E = 1.5 \times 8 \\ E = 12V$$

**Total internal resistance  $r = 0.5 \times 8$**   
 $r = 4\Omega$

$$\text{Total external resistance } R = \frac{4 \times 6}{4 + 6} \\ R = 3.2\Omega \\ E = I(R + r) \\ 12 = I(3.2 + 4) \\ I = \frac{12}{7.2} \\ I = 1.67A$$

## WORK DONE BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT (ELECTRICAL ENERGY)

If the P.d, V is applied to the ends of a conductor and quantity of electricity, Q flows then  
 $work done = QV$  but  $Q = It$

$$W = ItV$$

$$\boxed{W = IVt}$$

but  $V = IR$

$$W = I(IR)t$$

$$\boxed{W = I^2 R t}$$

$$\text{but } I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$W = \left(\frac{V}{R}\right)^2 R t$$

$$\boxed{W = \frac{V^2 t}{R}}$$

The work done is transferred into internal molecular energy accompanied by a rise in temperature subsequently, this energy may be given out in form of heat

## ELECTRICAL POWER

This is the rate of doing work by an electric current.

$$power = \frac{work done}{time taken}$$

$$P = \frac{IVt}{t}$$

Also

$$\boxed{P = IV}$$

$$power = \frac{work done}{time taken}$$

$$P = \frac{I^2 R t}{t}$$

$$\boxed{P = I^2 R}$$

**Also**

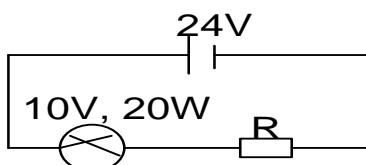
$$power = \frac{work\ done}{time\ taken}$$

$$P = \frac{V^2 t}{R} / t$$

$$\boxed{P = \frac{V^2}{R}}$$

### Examples

1. A battery of emf 24V is connected in series with a resistance  $R$  and a lamp rated 10V, 20W as shown below.



- if the bulb is operating normally . Find,**
- i) the p.d across the resistor
  - ii) the value of  $R$
  - iii) power dissipated in the resistor

### Solution

i) p. d across the resistor  
 $= (24 - 10)V$   
 $= 14V$

ii) Current through the bulb  
 $I = \frac{P}{V}$   
 $I = \frac{20}{10}$

$I = 2A$   
**Bulb and resistor have the same current**

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R = \frac{14}{2}$$

$$R = 7\Omega$$

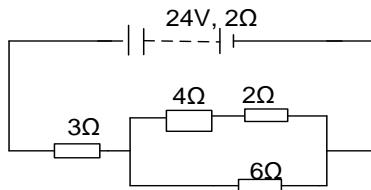
iii) power dissipated in the resistor

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$P = 2^2 \times 7$$

$$P = 28W$$

2. An accumulator of emf 24V and internal resistance 2Ω is connected in a circuit as shown below.

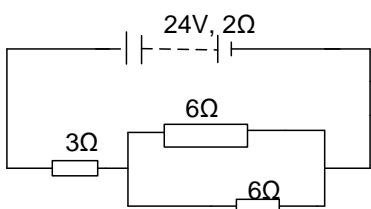


- a) calculate the current through the 6Ω resistor
- b) calculate the power expended in the 6Ω resistor
- c) find the total power expended

### Solution

a) for 4Ω and 2Ω resistors  
**Total resistance**  $R = (4 + 2)$

$$R = 6\Omega$$



**Total resistance**  $= [3 + \left( \frac{6 \times 6}{6+6} \right)]$   
 $= 6\Omega$

$$E = I(R + r)$$

$$24 = I(6 + 2)$$

$$I = \frac{24}{8}$$

$$I = 3A$$

**p. d through parallel combination**

$$V = IR$$

$$V = 3 \times \left( \frac{6 \times 6}{6+6} \right)$$

$$V = 9V$$

**Current through the 6Ω resistor**

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$I = 1.5A$$

**b) power in 6Ω resistor**

$$P = IV$$

$$P = 1.5 \times 9$$

$$P = 13.5W$$

**c) total power**  $= IE$

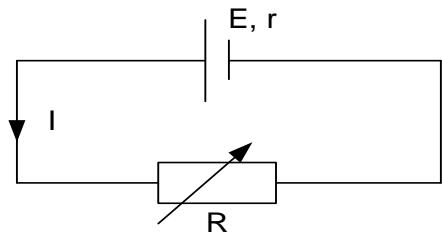
$$= 3 \times 24$$

$$= 72W$$

### Power output and efficiency

**Efficiency of the battery is the ratio of the useful power expended in the total external load to the power generated or supplied by the battery.**

Usually efficiency is expressed as a percentage and is denoted by  $\eta$



**Power delivered to resistor,  $P_{out} = IV$**

**Power supplied by cell,  $P_{IN} = IE$**

$$\text{Efficiency, } \eta = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{IV}{IE} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{V}{E} \times 100\%$$

**but  $E = I(R + r)$  and  $V = IR$**

$$\eta = \left( \frac{R}{R + r} \right) \times 100\%$$

### Example

A battery of e.m.f 18.0V and internal resistance 3.0Ω is connected to a resistor of resistance 8Ω. Calculate the

- (i) power generated
- (ii) efficiency
- (iii)

**Solution**

$$P_{gen} = IE = \left( \frac{E}{R + r} \right) E$$

$$P_{gen} = \left( \frac{18 \times 18}{8 + 3} \right) = 29.45W$$

$$\eta = \frac{\text{Power output}}{\text{Power input}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{IV}{IE} \times 100\%$$

**but  $E = I(R + r)$  and  $V = IR$**

$$\eta = \left( \frac{R}{R + r} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \left( \frac{8}{8 + 3} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = 72.7\%$$

### Maximum power output

Suppose the load resistance R is variable then the useful power expended in R will also vary and will be maximum when  $R = r$ .

$$\text{Power output} = IV = \left( \frac{E}{R + r} \right) \times \left( \frac{ER}{R + r} \right)$$

$$\text{Power output}, P_0 = \frac{E^2}{(R + r)^2} R$$

**At maximum power,  $P_m$ ,  $\frac{dP_0}{dR} = 0$**

$$\frac{dP_0}{dR} = E^2 \frac{[(R + r)^2 - 2R(R + r)]}{(R + r)^4} = 0$$

$$R = r$$

$$P_0 = \frac{E^2}{(r + r)^2} r$$

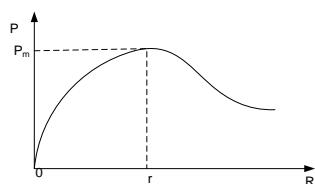
**Power output,**  $P_0 = \boxed{\frac{E^2}{4r}}$

### Variation of power output $P_0$ with load resistance

As R tends to zero, P tends to ∞

As R tends to ∞, P tends to zero.

A graph of power output P against load resistance R is shown below.



### Other variation of pd V with load resistance R

$$V = IR, \text{ but } I = \left(\frac{E}{R+r}\right) \text{ this implies that: } I = \left(\frac{E}{R+r}\right) R$$

As R tends to  $\infty$ ,  $R \gg r$ ,  $V \rightarrow E$

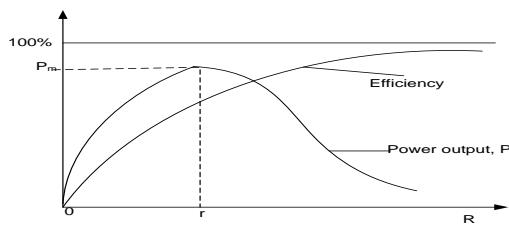
### Variation of efficiency with R

$$\eta = \left(\frac{R}{R+r}\right) \times 100,$$

AS R  $\rightarrow \infty$ ,  $R \gg r$ ,  $\eta \rightarrow 100\%$

When R = 0,  $\eta = 0$ , when R = r,  $\eta = 50\%$

### Variation of $\eta$ and P with R



For values of R less than r, power output increases and attains a maximum value when R = r.

For values of R greater than r power output decreases and tends to zero.

Explain why a load of high resistance is connected in series with a car battery.

This is because the effective resistance increase and an increase in resistance increases the efficiency of the battery hence better performance.

### KIRCHHOFF'S LAWS

When unlike cells are connected in parallel, Kirchoff's laws are used

#### Law 1

The algebraic sum of all currents at any junction is zero

$$\sum I = 0$$

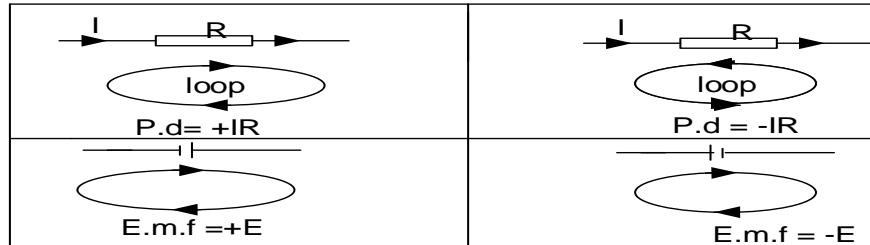
$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

#### Law 2

In any closed loop, the algebraic sum of all e.m.f is equal to the algebraic sum of all the potential drops (current x resistance)

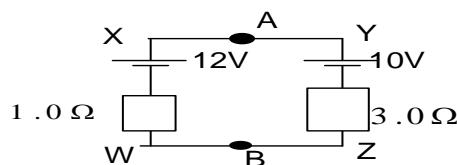
#### Note

If the loop is traversed in the direction of the current, then the p.d or e.m.f is positive but if the loop is traversed in the opposite direction of the current, then the p.d of the e.m.f is negative.



### Examples

#### 5. Find the p.d between A and B

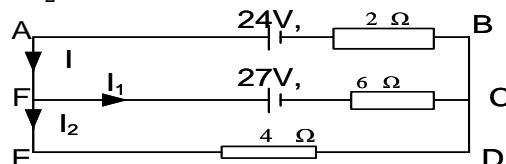


**Solution**

$$\text{Loop XYZWX: } 12 - 10 + 3I + I = 0 \\ I = -0.5A$$

$$\text{P.d between AB} = 12 - 0.5 \times 1 = 11.5V \\ \text{Or P.d between AB} = 10 + 0.5 \times 3 = 11.5V$$

#### 6. Calculate the value of $I$ , $I_1$ and $I_2$



**Solution**

$$\text{Loop AFCBA: } I = I_1 + I_2 \dots \dots \dots (i) \\ -27 + 6I_1 + 2I + 24 = 0 \\ 6I_1 + 2I = 3 \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

$$-22I_1 = -33 \\ I_1 = 1.5A \\ 6I_1 + 2I = 3 \\ 6 \times 1.5 + 2I = 3 \\ I = -3A \\ I = I_1 + I_2 \\ -3 = 1.5 + I_2 \\ I_2 = -4.5A$$

$$\text{Loop FEDCF: } 4I_2 - 6I_1 + 27 = 0 \\ 4I_2 - 6I_1 = -27 \dots \dots \dots (iii)$$

**Negative means direction chosen is wrong**

$$I = 3A, I_1 = 1.5A, I_2 = 4.5A$$

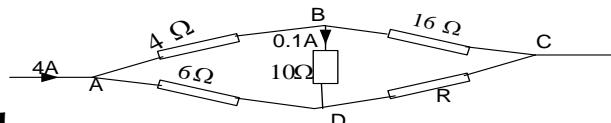
**Putting (i) into (ii)**

$$6I_1 + 2(I_1 + I_2) = 3 \\ 8I_1 + 2I_2 = 3 \dots \dots \dots (iv)$$

**(iii) - 2 (iv)**

$$4I_2 - 6I_1 = -27 \\ 2(8I_1 + 2I_2 = 3)$$

#### 7. The diagram below shows an electrical network in which some currents and resistance are indicated



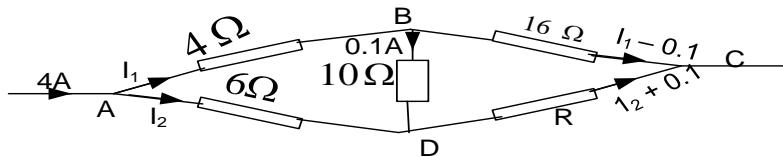
indicated

**Find**

(i) Current through R  
(iii) P.d between A and C

(ii) Value of R

**Solution**



**Solution**

$$\text{Loop ABDA: } 4 = I_1 + I_2 \dots \dots \dots (i) \\ 4I_1 + 10 \times 0.1 - 6I_2 = 0 \\ 4I_1 - 6I_2 = -1 \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

$$I_1 = 2.3A \\ 4 = I_1 + I_2 \\ I_2 = 4 - 2.3 = 1.7A$$

**6(i) + (ii)**

$$6I_2 + 6I_1 = 24 \\ 4I_1 - 6I_2 = -1 \\ 10I_1 = 23$$

$$\text{Current through R, } I_2 + 0.1 = 1.7 + 0.1 = 1.8A$$

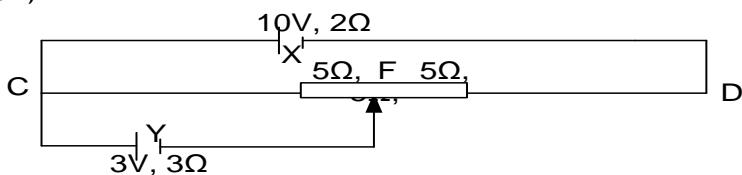
$$\text{Loop DCBD: } 10 \times 0.1 + 1.8R - 16 \times 2.2 = 0 \\ 1.8R = 34.2$$

$$R = 9\Omega$$

$$V_{AC} = V_{AB} + V_{BC} = 4 \times 2.3 + 16 \times 2.2 = 44.4V$$

**P.d across AC**

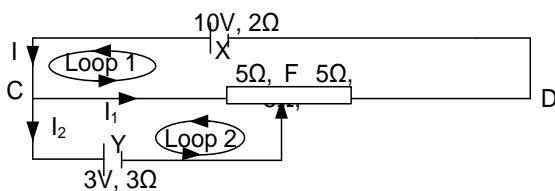
8. In the figure below cell X has an e.m.f of 10V and internal resistance  $2\Omega$ , cell Y has an e.m.f of 3V and internal resistance  $3\Omega$ ,



**Find:**

- (i) Current through X and Y  
(iii) P.d across the cell X

**Solution**



$$\text{Loop 1: } I = I_1 + I_2 \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$$5I_1 + 5I + 10 + 2I = 0$$

$$5I_1 + 7I = -10 \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

**Putting (i) into (ii)**

$$5I_1 + 7(I_1 + I_2) = -10$$

$$12I_1 + 7I_2 = -10 \dots \dots \dots (iii)$$

$$\text{Loop 2: } -3 + 3I_2 - 5I_1 = 0$$

$$3I_2 - 5I_1 = 3 \dots \dots \dots (iv)$$

**3(iii) -7(iv)**

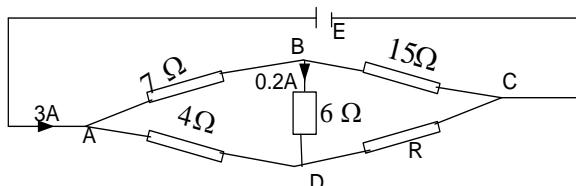
$$3(12I_1 + 7I_2 = -10)$$

$$7(3I_2 - 5I_1 = 3)$$

$$71I_1 = -51$$

**Exercise**

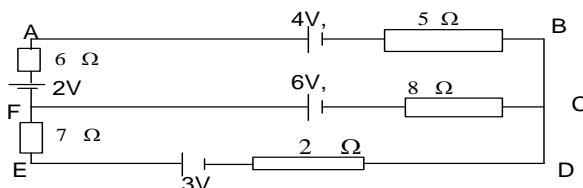
1. Given the circuit below.



**Find**

- (i) E.m.f E  
(ii) Current through  $15\Omega$  resistor  
(iii) Value of R  
**An. (18.6V, 0.78A,  $4.73\Omega$ )**

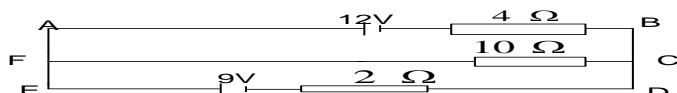
2. Given the circuit below



**Find the current through**

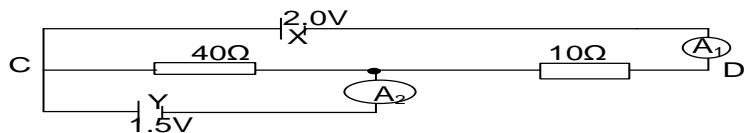
- (i)  $5\Omega$  resistor  
(ii)  $8\Omega$  resistor  
(iii)  $2\Omega$  resistor  
**An. (0.169A, 0.266A, 0.097A)**

3. Given the circuit below



**Find the current through  $10\Omega$  resistor An. (0.88A)**

9. In the figure below shows cell X and cell Y of e.m.f of 2.0V and 1.5V respectively and negligible internal resistance

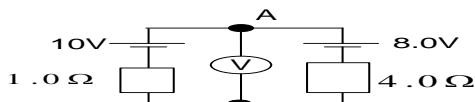


**Find;**

- (i) Current through  $A_1$  and  $A_2$   
An. (0.05A, 0.0125A, 0.5V)

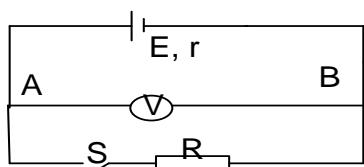
10. The circuit below consists of batteries of negligible internal resistance and the voltmeter V has a very high resistance. What would be the reading of the voltmeter

- (ii) P.d across the cell  $10\Omega$  resistor



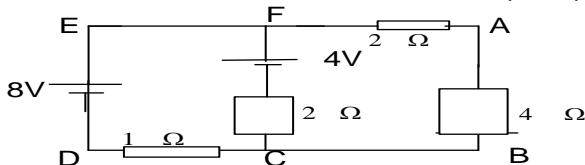
An. (9.6V)

11.



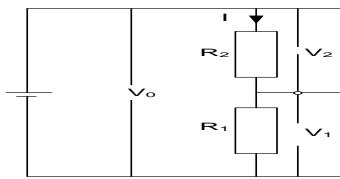
In the circuit above, E is a cell of internal (source) resistance,  $r$  and the resistance of R is  $4.0\Omega$

12. Find the current I in the circuit below An. (2.0A)



### The Potential Divider

The potential divider is used to obtain a fraction of a given p.d. The fraction can be fixed or variable.

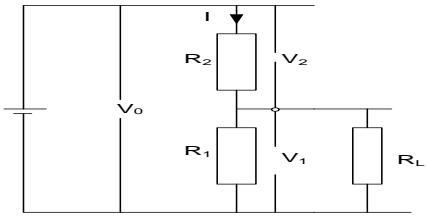


Total resistance in the circuit,  $R = R_1 + R_2$ .

$$V_0 = IR$$

Suppose a load of resistance  $R_L$  is connected in parallel with  $R_1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= I(R_1 + R_2) \\ I &= \frac{V_0}{R_1 + R_2} \\ V_1 &= IR_1 \\ V_1 &= \left(\frac{V_0}{R_1 + R_2}\right)R_1 \end{aligned}$$

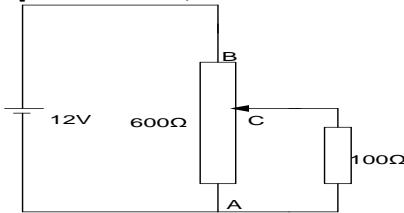


**Let the effective resistance of  $R_1$  and  $R_L$  be  $R_P$ .**

$$R_P = \frac{R_1 R_L}{R_1 + R_L}$$

### Example

1. A 12V battery is connected across a potential divider of resistance  $600\Omega$  as shown below. If the load of  $100\Omega$  is connected across the terminals A and C when the slider is half way up the divider, find:



- (i) p.d across the load  
(ii) p.d across a and c when the load is removed.

### Solution

- (i) Effective resistance

$$R = \frac{300 \times 100}{300 + 100} + 300 = 375\Omega$$

current supplied by the battery,  $I = \frac{V}{R}$

$$I = \frac{12}{375} = 0.032A$$

hence current through parallel combination of resistors =  $0.032A$

**Effective resistance in the circuit,  $R = R_P + R_2$**

**Total current in the circuit,  $I = \frac{V_o}{R_P + R_2}$**

**Hence  $V_1 = IR$**

$$V_1 = \left( \frac{V_o}{R_P + R_2} \right) R_P$$

**p.d across parallel combination of resistors,**

$$V = IR = 0.032 \times \left( \frac{300 \times 100}{300 + 100} \right) = 2.4V$$

**Hence the p.d across the load is 2.4V.**

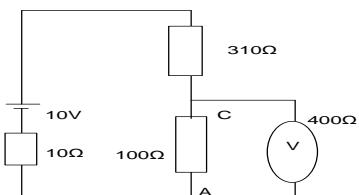
- (ii) when the load is removed

$$I = \frac{12}{600} = 0.02A$$

**Hence p.d across AC =  $0.02 \times 300 = 6V$**

### Exercise

1.



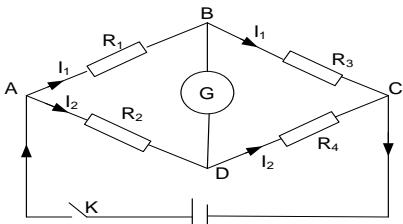
- (i) Find the reading of the voltmeter  
(ii) Calculate the power dissipated in the  $10\Omega$  resistor

2. A resistor of  $500\Omega$  and one of  $200\Omega$  are placed in series with a 6V supply. What will be the reading on a voltmeter of internal resistance  $2000\Omega$  when placed across  
(i) the  $500\Omega$  resistor  
(ii)  $200\Omega$  resistor.

# WHEASTONE BRIDGE

**It is a bridge circuit consisting of four resistances  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and a sensitive centre - zero galvanometer, G.**

## **Balance condition for a Wheatstone**



**Switch K is closed and the resistance  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  adjusted until the galvanometer shows no deflection.**

**At balance condition B and D are at the same potential.**

P.d across AB, = p.d across AD,

$$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2 \dots \dots (1)$$

**Current flowing through  $R_3$  is therefore  $I_1$  and that through  $R_4$  is  $I_2$**   
**P.d across BC, = p.d across DC,**

$$I_1 R_3 =$$

$$I_2 R_4 \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{Eqn(1) \div (2)}$$

$$\frac{I_1 R_1}{I_1 R_3} = \frac{I_2 R_2}{I_2 R_4}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4}$$

**Equation in the box is called the balance condition of a Wheatstone bridge.**

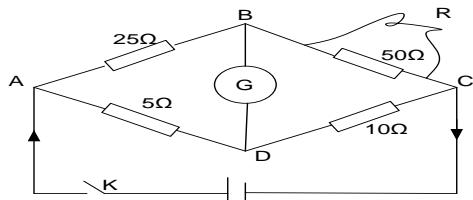
**NOTE:**

**A whetstone bridge is not suitable for measuring very low and very high resistances**

## **Explanation**

- ❖ When the resistances are very low, resistances of connecting wires become comparable to the test resistances. Errors in the measured values therefore become significant
  - ❖ When the resistances are very high, the current flowing becomes very small. The galvanometer becomes less sensitive hence difficulty in determining the balance value

## Examples



**When the switch is closed the galvanometer shows no deflection when the  $50\Omega$  resistor is shunted with a resistance  $R$ , find the value of  $R$**

## Solution

**Let  $R_P$  be the total resistance of  $8\Omega$  and  $50\Omega$  that are in parallel.**

$$\therefore R_P = \frac{50R}{50+R} \Omega$$

### **Then at balance:**

$$\frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4} \Rightarrow \frac{25}{R_P} = \frac{5}{10} \quad \therefore R_P = 12.5\Omega$$

$$\therefore R \equiv 16.67\Omega$$

(g) In a Wheatstone bridge, the ratio arms  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are approximately equal. When  $R_3 = 500\Omega$ , the bridge is balanced. On interchanging  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , the value of  $R_3$  for balancing is  $505\Omega$ . Find the value of  $R_4$  and the ratio  $R_1 : R_2$ . Ans( $502.5\Omega$ , 1:1.005)

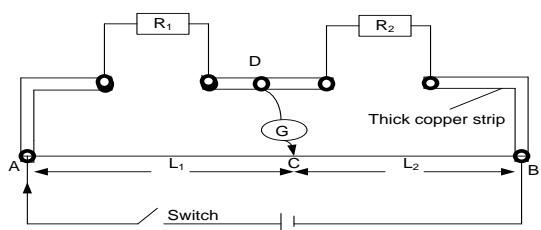
## The Metre Bridge

**The simple metre bridge is the practical form of a Wheatstone bridge.**  
**It consists of a uniform resistance wire 1 m long lying alongside or on a metre rule scale.**  
**Thick copper or brass strips of low resistance connect various parts of the metre bridge.**  
**Since the wire is uniform its resistance per cm is constant. The resistance of wire between any two points on the wire is proportional to the length separating them.**

$$R_{AC} = kl_1, \quad \text{AND}$$

$$R_{CB} = kl_2$$

**Where  $k$  is the resistance per centimeter of the wire AB.**



## **Balance condition**

**On closing switch K, the jockey is tapped along AB until a point is found when the galvanometer shows no deflection. At balance point, D and C are at the same potential.**

**p.d across  $R_1$  = p.d across  $l_1$**

**p.d across**  $R_2$  = **p.d across**  $l_2$

**but current through**  $R_1 = \text{current}$   
**through**  $R_2 = I_1$  **and current**  
**through AB**  $= I_2$

**Where  $r$  is resistance per cm of wire AB.**

**Divide equation 1 by 2**

$$\boxed{\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}}$$

## **End – errors**

$R_2$  should be chosen such that the balance point, C is fairly near the centre of the wire (between 30 and 70 cm). This minimizes errors in the result and gives a more accurate value because the end -errors from both ends will be evenly distributed. A better result can be obtained by interchanging  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  and obtaining a second pair of values of  $l_1$  and  $l_2$ . An average value of  $R_c$  can then be taken.

**If either  $I_1$  or  $I_2$  is very small, the resistance of the end connections is not negligible and must be added to  $R_{AC}$  or  $R_{CB}$ .**

**Let the end connection errors be equivalent to lengths  $e_1$  and  $e_2$  from A and B respectively.**

**Equation 3 then becomes** ;  $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1+e_1}{l_2+e_2}$  .....(1)

**To find  $e_1$  and  $e_2$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are interchanged and the experiment repeated**

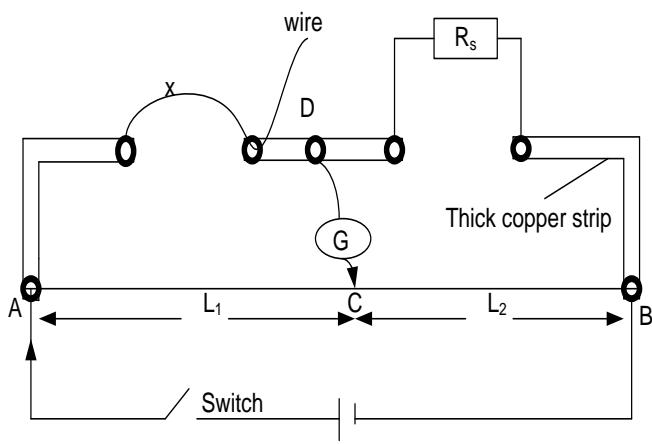
;  $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_2+e_1}{l_1+e_2}$  .....(2) **the two equations are solved simultaneously**

**Note:**

The metre bridge is therefore unsuitable for very low resistances because the contact resistances

become comparable to the test resistances. It is equally not suitable for very high resistances because the galvanometer becomes insensitive

### To determine the resistivity of a material inform of a wire

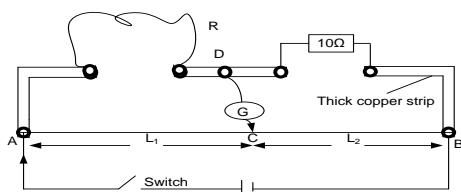


- With a micrometer screw gauge measure the diameter  $d$ , of the wire and the cross-sectional area  $A$ , of the wire determined from  $A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$ .

- Connect a length  $x$  of the wire across the left hand gap and a standard resistance  $R_s$ , in the right hand gap as shown above.
  - Close switch K and tap the jockey along the uniform resistance wire AB until you locate a point for which the galvanometer shows no deflection.
  - Measure and record the balance lengths  $l_1$  and  $l_2$
  - Determine the resistance  $R_x$  of the wire from
- $$R_x = R_s \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$
- Repeat the procedure for different values of  $x$  and tabulate the results in a suitable table.
  - Plot a graph of  $R_x$  against  $x$  and determine the slope  $S$  of the graph.
  - Determine the resistivity of the wire from
- $$\rho = SA$$

### Examples

- A 110cm length of wire of diameter 0.85mm is placed in the left hand gap of a metre bridge and standard 10Ω coil being placed in the right hand gap.



**Balance length obtained was 46.7cm from end A of the bridge. Calculate the resistivity of the wire.**

### Solution



$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

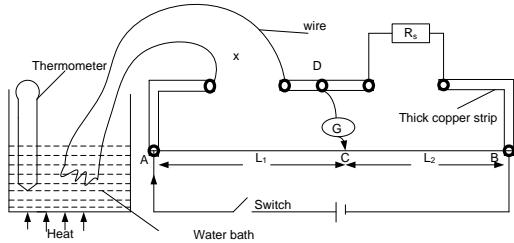
We are required to find length at 30°C

$$L = \frac{RA}{\rho} = \frac{R_{30}A}{\rho_{30}} \text{ and } A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$L = \frac{3.28 \times \pi (1.5 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 4}$$

$$L = 2.9m$$

### To Determine the Temperature Coefficient of Resistance of a Material



- ❖ A specimen fine wire is made into a coil and immersed in a water bath placed on a heater.
- ❖ The ends of the coil are connected in the left hand gap of the meter bridge and a standard resistance  $R_s$  in the right hand gap.
- ❖ The water bath is heated to a suitable temperature  $\theta$  and stirred to ensure uniform temperature.

#### Examples

1. A resistance coil is connected across the left hand gap of a metre bridge. When a 5.0  $\Omega$  standard resistor is connected across the right hand gap and the coil is immersed in an ice – water mixture, the balance point is at a point 45.0 cm from the left hand end. When the coil is immersed in a steam bath at 100 °C , the balance point shifts to a point 52.8 cm from the left hand end of the bridge. Find the temperature coefficient of the material of the coil.

*Solution:*

At 0°C ; Using the balance condition

$$\frac{R_o}{R_s} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$R_o = \frac{45}{55} \times 5 = 4.09\Omega$$

At 100°C: resistance at 100°C be  $R_{100}$

$$\frac{R_{100}}{R_s} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

2. A resistance coil consists of a nichrome wire of diameter  $4 \times 10^{-4}m$  and length  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . The coil is connected across the left hand gap of a metre bridge. When a 10  $\Omega$  standard resistor is connected across the right hand gap and the coil is immersed in an ice – water mixture, the balance point is at a point 60.0 cm from the left hand end.

- ❖ Switch K is closed and the jockey tapped at different points on a uniform wire AB until a point is found where the galvanometer shows no deflection.
- ❖ The balance lengths  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are measured and recorded.
- ❖ The resistance  $R_\theta$  of the coil at temperature  $\theta$  is determined from
 
$$R_\theta = R_s \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$
- ❖ The experiment is repeated for different values of temperature,  $\theta$  and the results tabulated.
- ❖ A graph of  $R_\theta$  against  $\theta$  is plotted.
- ❖ The intercept  $R_0$  on the  $R_\theta$  - axis is read and the slope,  $s$  of the graph is determined.
- ❖ The temperature coefficient of resistance of the material is calculated from  $\alpha = \frac{s}{R_0}$ .

$$R_{100} = \frac{52.8}{47.8} \times 5 = 5.59\Omega$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R_{100} - R_o}{\Delta \theta R_o}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{5.59 - 4.09}{4.09 \times (100 - 0)}$$

$$\alpha = 3.6 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$$

- (i) Find the resistivity of nichrome wire and its resistance at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$   
(ii) What would the balance length be when the coil is immersed in a steam bath at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$   
(temperature coefficient of the nichrome wire between  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  is  $1.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{K}^{-1}$ )

**Solution:**

(i) At  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;

Using the balance condition we have;

$$\frac{R_o}{R_s} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$R_o = \frac{60}{40} \times 10 = 15\Omega$$

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L} \text{ and } A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{15 \times \pi (4 \times 10^{-4})^2}{4 \times \pi / 2}$$

$$\rho_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad R_{100} &= R_0(1 + 100\alpha) \\ R_{100} &= 15(1 + 1.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 100) \\ R_{100} &= 15.26\Omega \end{aligned}$$

**At  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$**

$$\frac{R_{100}}{R_s} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$\frac{15.26}{10} = \frac{l}{100 - l}$$

$$l = 60.4\text{cm}$$

3. A nickle wire and a  $10 \Omega$  standard resistor are connected across the gaps of a meter bridge. When the nickel wire was at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , balance point was found  $40.0\text{ cm}$  from the end of the bridge wire adjacent to the nickel wire. When the nickel wire was at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the balance point shifts to a point  $50.0\text{ cm}$ . Find the temperature of the nickel wire when the balance point was at  $42.0\text{cm}$  and the resistivity of nickel at this temperature. (length of the wire is  $150\text{cm}$  and cross-sectional area is  $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{cm}^2$ )

**Solution:**

At  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  ; Using the balance condition

$$\frac{R_o}{R_s} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$R_o = \frac{40}{60} \times 10 = 6.67\Omega$$

At  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ : resistance at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  be  $R_{100}$

$l_1 = 50 \text{ cm}$ ,  $l_2 = 100 - 50 = 50 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{R_{100}}{R_s} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$R_{100} = \frac{50}{50} \times 10 = 10\Omega$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R_{100} - R_o}{\Delta \theta R_o}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{10 - 6.67}{6.67 \times (100 - 0)}$$

$$\alpha = 5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{K}^{-1}$$

when the balance length is  $42\text{cm}$  let the resistance be  $R_\theta$

$$R_\theta = \frac{42}{58} \times 10 = 7.24\Omega$$

$$R_\theta = R_0(1 + \theta\alpha)$$

$$7.24 = 6.67(1 + 5.0 \times 10^{-3} \theta)$$

$$\theta = 17.24^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$$

$$\rho_\theta = \frac{7.24 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-4}}{1.5}$$

$$\rho_\theta = 1.21 \times 10^{-7} \Omega \text{ m}$$

4. When a coil  $x$  is connected across the Left hand gap of a metre bridge and heated to a temperature of  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the balance point is found to be  $51.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  from the left hand side of the slide wire. When the temperature is raised to  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the balance point is  $54.6\text{cm}$  from the left hand side. Find the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $x$ .

**Solution**

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

$$R_{30} = \frac{51.5}{100 - 51.5} R_x = 1.06 R_x$$

$$R_{100} = \frac{54.6}{100 - 54.6} R_x = 1.203 R_x$$

$$R_{30} = R_0(1 + 30\alpha) \dots \dots \dots \quad (i)$$

$$R_{100} = R_0(1 + 100\alpha) \dots \dots \dots \quad (i)$$

$$\frac{R_{30}}{R_{100}} = \frac{R_0(1 + 30\alpha)}{R_0(1 + 30\alpha)} = \frac{1.06R_x}{1.203R_x}$$

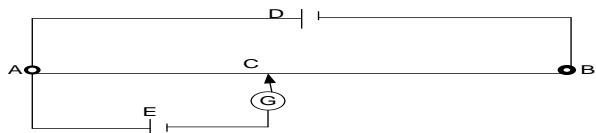
$\alpha = 2.01 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$

## ***Exercise***

- Two resistance coils P and Q are placed in the gaps of a metre bridge. A balance point is found when the movable contact touches the bridge wire at a distance of 35.5cm from the end joined to end P. When the coil Q is shunted with a resistance of  $10\Omega$ , the balance point is moved through a distance of 15.5cm. Find the values of the resistances P and Q.
  - In a metre bridge when a resistance in left gap is  $2\Omega$  and unknown resistance in right gap, the balance point is obtained from the zero end at 40cm on the bridge wire. On shunting the unknown resistance with  $2\Omega$ , find the shift of the balance point on the bridge wire. An (22.5cm)
  - With a certain resistance in the left gap of a slide wire, the balancing point is obtained when a resistance of  $10\Omega$  is taken out from the resistance box. On increasing the resistance from the resistance box by  $12.5\Omega$ , the balancing point shifts by 20cm. find the value of unknown resistance. An( $15\Omega$ )

## THE SLIDE WIRE POTENTIOMETER

## **Principle of slide- wire potentiometer**



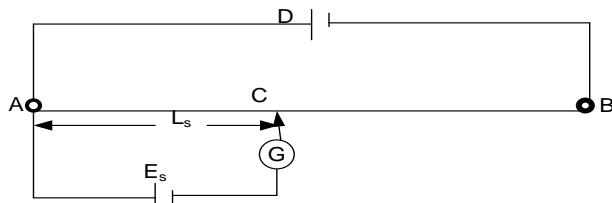
- ❖ A driver cell D, maintains a constant current through the slide wire AB.

- ❖ The wire is uniform hence has a constant resistance per cm and therefore the p.d per cm is also constant.
  - ❖ Knowing the p.d per cm of the slide wire any p.d can be determined by balancing it against a known length of the wire
  - ❖ If p.d per cm is  $k$  and balance elenght is  $l$  then the required p.d is  $V = kl$

**NB: The slider or jockey must not be dragged on the potentiometer wire otherwise the wire will become non-uniform when dragged.**

## **Standardization (calibration) of a potentiometer wire**

**This refers to determining the p.d per cm of a potentiometer wire using a standard cell so that it can be used to measure p.ds.**

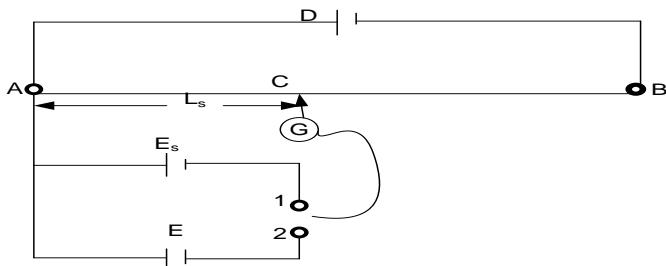


- ❖ Connect a standard cell of e.m.f  $E_s$  as shown above.

- The sliding contact is moved along the uniform wire AB until a point is found where the galvanometer G shows no deflection.
  - The balance length  $l_s$  is measured.
  - At balance point,  $E_s = \text{p.d across AC}$ .  
 $\therefore E_s = k l_s$   
 $\Rightarrow k = \frac{E_s}{l_s}$  where **k** =calibration constant

## Applications of the potentiometer

### To Measure e.m.f of a cell by comparison

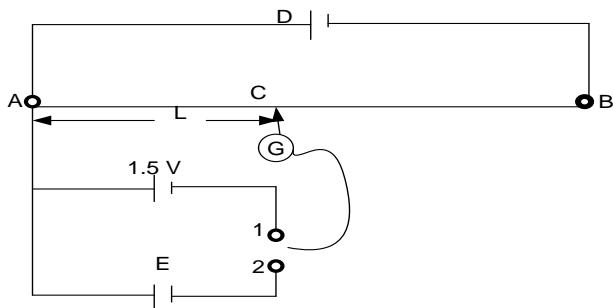


- ❖ Connect a standard cell of e.m.f  $E_s$  and the cell of unknown e.m.f  $E$  as shown above.
- ❖ With galvanometer connected to position 1, the jockey is tapped at different points

**Example:**

A standard cell of e.m.f 1.5 V is balanced on a potentiometer wire by a length of 60.0 cm. Another cell of unknown e.m.f,  $E$  is balanced on the same potentiometer wire by a length of 75.0 cm. Calculate the value of  $E$ .

**Solution:**



along wire AB until a point is found where the galvanometer G shows no deflection.

- ❖ Measure the balance length  $l_s$ .
- ❖ With galvanometer connected to position 2, the jockey is tapped at different points along wire AB until a point is found where the galvanometer G shows no deflection.
- ❖ Measure the balance length  $l$ .
- ❖ The e.m.f of the test cell is got from

$$E = \left( \frac{l}{l_s} \right) E_s$$

When G is at 1, the standard cell is balanced.

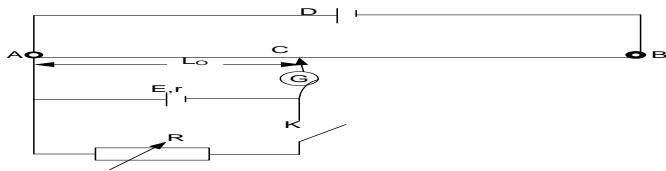
At balance, p.d across AC = e.m.f of the standard cell

$$E = \left( \frac{l}{l_s} \right) E_s$$

$$E = \left( \frac{75}{60} \right) \times 1.5$$

$$E = 1.88V$$

### To measure the internal resistance, $r$ of a cell.



- Connect the cell and a resistance box  $R$ , as shown above.
- With switch K open, tap the jockey at different positions along the slide wire AB until you locate a point at which the galvanometer shows no deflection.
- Measure the balance length  $l_0$

- Set the resistance box to a suitable value  $R$  and then close switch K.
- Tap the jockey at different positions along AB until a point C at which the galvanometer shows no deflection is located.
- Measure and record the balance length AC  $l$ .
- The procedure is repeated for other settings of  $R$ . The results are tabulated including the values of  $\frac{1}{R}$  and  $\frac{1}{l_s}$
- Internal resistance of cell,  $r = R \left( \frac{l_0}{l} - 1 \right)$

### Theory of experiment

**At balance when K is open, the cell is on an open circuit and p.d across AC is equal to e.m.f of cell.**

*E* = *klo* ..... 1

**When K is closed the cell supplies current to R and is now on a closed circuit.**

**At balance p.d across R = p.d across AC**

### **Divide equation 1 by 2**

$$E = I(R + r) \text{ and } V = IR$$

### **Substitute for $E$ and $V$ in equation 3**

$$\frac{I(R + r)}{IR} = \frac{l_0}{l}$$

$$r = R \left( \frac{l_0}{l} - 1 \right)$$

## **Example:**

1. A dry cell gives a balance length of 84.8 cm on a potentiometer wire. When a resistor of resistance  $15\Omega$  is connected across the terminals of the cell, a balance length of 75.0 cm is obtained. Find the internal resistance of the cell.

### **Solution**

$$\frac{E}{V} = \frac{l_0}{l}$$

$$r = R \left( \frac{l_0}{l} - 1 \right)$$

$$r = 15 \left( \frac{84.8}{75} - 1 \right)$$

$$r = 1.96\Omega$$

- 2. The e.m.f of a battery A is balanced by a length of 75.0cm on a potentiometer wire. The e.m.f of a standard cell of 1.02V is balanced by a length of 50.0cm. Find;**

**(i) E.m.f of battery A**

(ii) The new balance length if A has internal resistance of  $2\Omega$  and a resistor of  $8\Omega$  is connected across its terminals

## Solution

$$E = \binom{l}{l_s} E_s$$

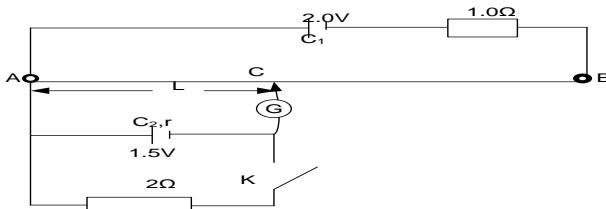
$$E = \binom{75}{50} x 1.02$$

$$E \equiv 1.53V$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= R \left( \frac{l_0}{l} - 1 \right) \\ 2 &= 8 \left( \frac{75}{l} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$l = 60\text{cm}$$

3.



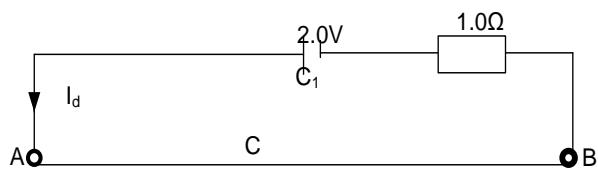
In the circuit above, AB is a uniform wire of length 1 m and resistance 4.0  $\Omega$ .  $C_1$  is an accumulator of e.m.f 2 V and negligible internal resistance.  $C_2$  is a cell of e.m.f 1.5 V.

**(a) Find the balance length AC when the switch is open**

**(b) If the balance length is 75.0 cm when the switch is closed, find the internal resistance of  $C_2$ .**

### Solution:

(g) Consider the driver cell circuit only.



$$2 = I_d(R_{AB} + 1)$$

$$2 = I_d(4 + 1)$$

$$I_d = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \text{ A}$$

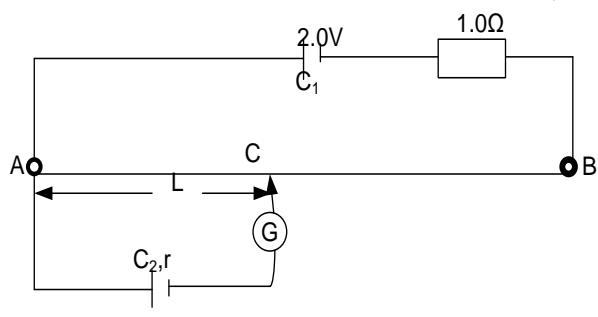
**P.d across the whole wire,  $V_{AB} = I_d R_{AB}$**   
where  $R_{AB}$  is the resistance of wire AB.

$$V_{AB} = 0.4 \times 4 = 1.6 \text{ V}$$

**P.d per cm, k of AB is given by:**

$$k = \frac{V_{AB}}{AB} = \frac{1.6}{100} = 0.016 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

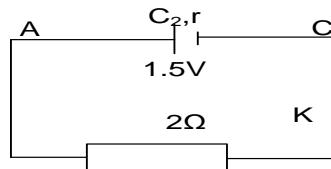
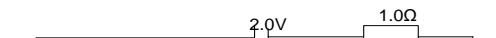
**With S open cell  $C_2$  is now on an open circuit and at balance; p.d across AC = e.m.f of  $C_2$ .**



$$V_{AD} = kl = 1.5$$

$$l = \frac{1.5}{k} = \frac{1.5}{0.016} = 93.75 \text{ cm}$$

**(b) With S closed, current is drawn from  $C_2$  and the cell is now on a closed circuit and supplies current I to the 2.0 Ω resistor.**



**At balance p.d across AC = p.d across the 2.0 Ω resistor, V**

$$V = k \cdot l \text{ where } l = 75.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = 0.016 \times 75 = 1.2 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{But } V = IR, \text{ hence } I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{1.2}{2} = 0.6 \text{ A}$$

**Since at balance the current through G is zero, we can now only consider the lower circuit shown above.**

**From  $E = I(R + r)$  we have;**

$$1.5 = 0.6(2 + r)$$

$$1.5 = 1.2 + 0.6r$$

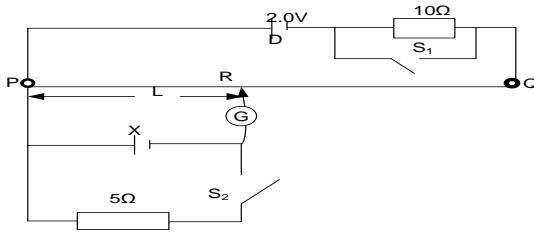
$$r = \frac{0.3}{0.6} = 0.5 \Omega$$

**Or**

$$r = R \left( \frac{l_0}{l} - 1 \right)$$

$$r = 2 \left( \frac{93.7}{75} - 1 \right) = 0.5 \Omega$$

4. The figure below shows a cell D of negligible internal resistance with e.m.f 2V. PQ is a uniform slide wire of length 1.00 m and resistance 50Ω.



**With both switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  open, the balance length PR is 0.90 m. When  $S_2$  is closed and  $S_1$  left open, the balance length changes to 0.75 m. Determine the**

- (i) e.m.f of cell X.
  - (ii) internal resistance, r, of X
  - (iii) balance length when solution
- |  |
|--|
| <p><b>both      <math>S_1</math>      and      <math>S_2</math>      are      closed</b></p> |
|--|

**(i) with both switches open:**  $2 = I_d(R_{AB} + 10)$

$$2 = I_d(50 + 10)$$

$$I_d = \frac{1}{30} A$$

**P.d across the wire AB:**  $V_{AB} = \frac{1}{30} \times 50 = \frac{5}{3} V$

**P.d per cm, k of AB is given by:**

$$k = \frac{5}{300} V \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

**e.m.f of cell x = kl**

$$E = \frac{5}{300} \times 90 = 1.5V$$

**(ii) With  $S_2$  closed:**

**p.d                          across                          x;**

$$V = \frac{5}{300} \times 75 = 1.25V$$

**current supplied by x:**

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{1.25}{5} = 0.25A$$

**But  $E = I(r + R)$**

$$1.5 = 0.25(r + 5)$$

$$r = 1\Omega$$

**Or**

$$\frac{E}{V} = \frac{l_0}{l}$$

### Calibration of an ammeter

**Current can be measured on a potentiometer by measuring the p.d  $V$  it sets up across a standard resistance  $R$ , and then using  $I = \frac{V}{R}$ .**

$$E = I(R + r) \text{ and } V = IR$$

$$\frac{I(R + r)}{IR} = \frac{l_0}{l}$$

$$r = 5 \left( \frac{90}{75} - 1 \right) = 1.0 \Omega$$

**(iii) When both switches are closed**  
**10Ω is out of the circuit, current passes through the switch**

$$2 = I_d(R_{AB})$$

$$2 = I_d(50)$$

$$I_d = \frac{1}{25} A$$

**P.d across the wire AB:**  $V_{AB} = \frac{1}{25} \times 50 = 2 V$

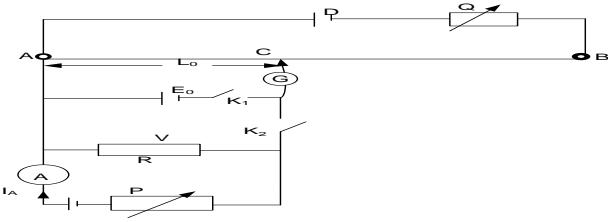
**P.d per cm, k of AB is given by:**

$$k = \frac{2}{100} V \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

**e.m.f of cell x = kl**

$$1.25 = \frac{2}{100} \times xl$$

$$l = 62.5cm$$



- Connect a standard cell of e.m.f  $E_0$  and a standard low resistance  $R$  as shown above.
- With switches  $K_1$  closed and keep  $K_2$  open, tap the jockey at different positions along AB until the galvanometer shows no deflection.
- Measure and record the balance length  $l_0$ .

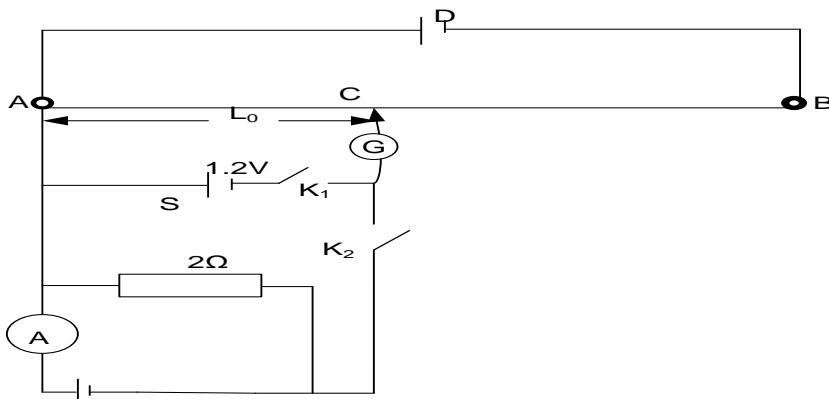
- $P$  is adjusted so that the ammeter records the smallest current  $I_r$ . With switch  $K_1$  open and  $K_2$  closed, the balance length  $l$  is obtained and recorded.
- Determine the actual current  $I_A$ ,  

$$(I_A = \frac{E_0}{l_0} \times \frac{l}{R})$$
- The experiment is repeated for different adjustments of  $P$  and hence for different readings of the ammeter  $I_r$ , corresponding values of  $I_A$ , are obtained.
- Tabulate the results including values of  $I_r$  and  $I_A$ ,
- A graph of  $I_A$  against  $I_r$  is plotted and this constitute the calibration curve.

**NB:** The percentage error in the ammeter reading =  $\frac{e}{I_a} \times 100\%$ .

By calculating  $I_a$ , the potentiometer is being used to measure current.  
The nature of the graph shows that the errors in  $I_r$  occur randomly.

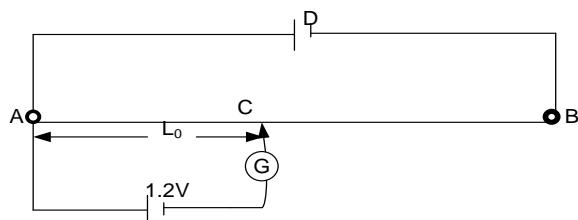
#### Example:



In the circuit above,  $S$  is a standard cell of e.m.f 1.2 V. When switch  $K_1$  is closed and  $K_2$  is open, a balance length  $AC = 30.2$  cm is obtained. When  $K_1$  is opened and  $K_2$  is closed, the balance length is 26.8 cm and the ammeter,  $A$  reads 0.4 A. Calculate the percentage error in the ammeter reading.

#### Solution

$K_1$  is closed and  $K_2$  is open;

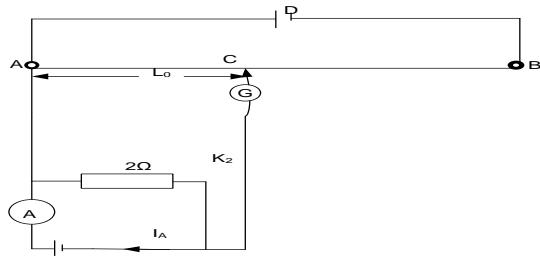


At balance, p.d across AC = 1.2

$$30.2 \times k = 1.2$$

$$k = \frac{1.2}{30.2} = 0.0397 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

$K_1$  is opened and  $K_2$  is closed;



**At balance, p.d across AC = p.d across 2 Ω**

$$V = AC \times k \\ V = 26.8 \times 0.0397 = 1.064 \text{ V}$$

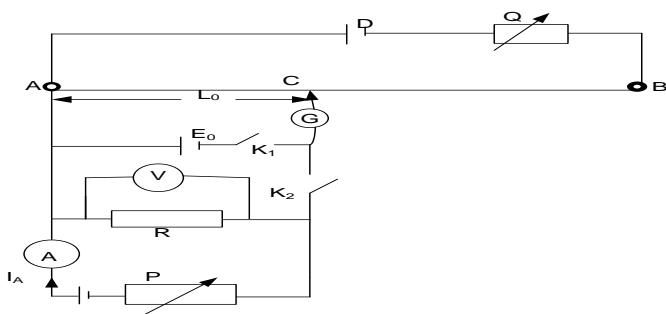
$$\text{But } V = I_a R \\ I_a = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{1.064}{2} = 0.532 \text{ A}$$

**Error in the ammeter reading,  $e = I_a - I_r$**

$$e = 0.532 - 0.4 = 0.132 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{percentage error} = \frac{e}{I_a} \times 100\% \\ = \frac{0.132}{0.532} \times 100 = 24.8\%$$

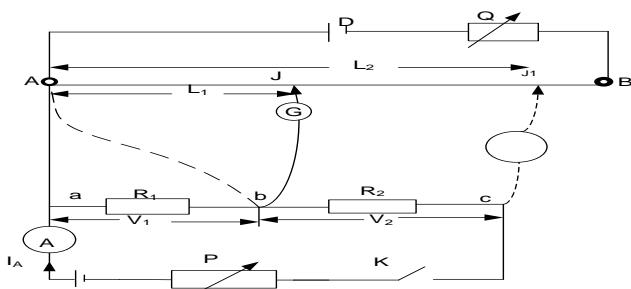
### Calibration of Voltmeter



- ❖ A standard cell of e.m.f  $E_0$  and a rheostat  $P$  are connected as shown above.
- ❖ Switch  $K_1$  is closed while  $K_2$  is left open. A balance point is located where the galvanometer indicates zero deflection. The balance length  $l$ , is measured and recorded.

- ❖  $P$  is adjusted so that the voltmeter records the smallest p.d it possible to read.  $K_1$  is then closed and a point is located where the galvanometer register zero current.
- ❖ The balance length  $l$  is obtained and recorded. Accurate value of pd is  $V_A = \frac{l E_0}{l_s}$
- ❖ The experiment is repeated for different adjustments of  $P$  and the voltmeter readings,  $V_r$ .
- ❖ The results are tabulated including values of  $V_a$  and  $V_r$
- ❖ A graph of  $V_a$  against  $V_r$  is plotted and constitutes the calibration curve for the voltmeter

### Comparison of two Resistances (measurement of resistance)



- ❖ Connect the two resistances  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  in series with an ammeter  $A$  and rheostat  $P$  as shown above.

- ❖ Close switch  $K$ . With the galvanometer at  $b$ , the jockey is tapped along the wire until the galvanometer shows no deflection.
- ❖ the balance length  $AJ = l_1$  is measured and recorded. Hence  $IR_1 = kl_1 \dots \dots \dots (i)$
- ❖ the galvanometer is connected to  $c$ , (dotted lines) and  $R_1$  is shunted by connecting wire between  $A$  and  $B$
- ❖ The balance length  $AJ' = l_2$  is measured and recorded. Hence  $IR_2 = kl_2 \dots \dots \dots (ii)$

Equation (i) divide by (ii)

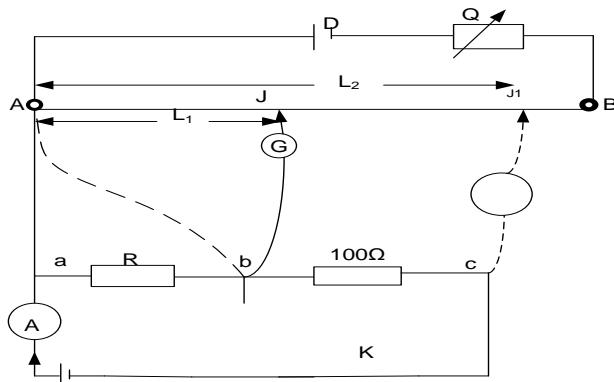
$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

### Practical points to note

1. If the balance point cannot be obtained with both resistances, then either  $I$  is too large or the p.d  $V_{AB}$  across AB is very small. Balance can be achieved by adjusting rheostats P and Q.
  2. If balance can be obtained with  $R_1$  and not with  $R_2$ , then  $R_2$  is much greater than  $R_1$ . The method is thus suitable for resistances that do not differ much in magnitude.
  3. If the balance lengths are very small, an end – error (correction) due to the resistance of the contact at the zero end must be added to the balance lengths.

## Example

- 1. The circuit below is used to compare the resistance  $R$  of an unknown resistor with a standard  $100\ \Omega$  resistor.**



The distances  $l$  from one end of the slide wire of the potentiometer to the balance point are 40.0 cm and 58.8 cm, respectively when G is connected to b and then to c respectively. If the slide wire is 1.00 m long, find the value of R.

### **Solution**

**Let the current in the lower circuit be I**

**With G connected at b,**

**the p.d across 100 Q = p.d across 1**

$$100I = kl_1$$

where  $k$  is the p.d per cm and  $l_1 = 49.9$  cm

$$100J \equiv 40k$$

**With G at c p.d 100 and R = p.d across the new balance length.**

$$(100 + R)I = kl,$$

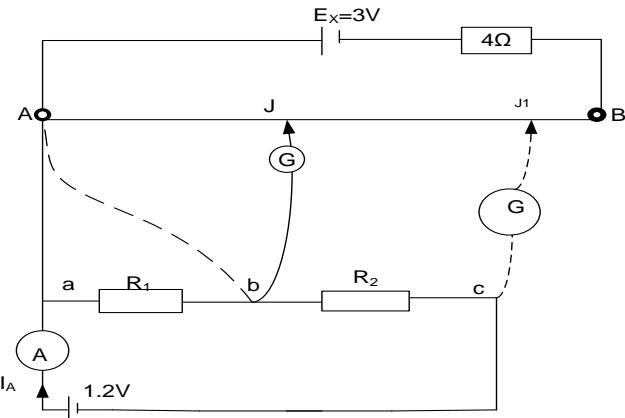
$$(100 + R)I = 58.8k \quad \text{---2}$$

**Divide equation 2 by equation 1**

$$\frac{100 + R}{100} = \frac{58.8}{40.0}$$

$$R = 47 \Omega$$

- 2. An accumulator of e.m.f 3V with negligible internal resistance is connected in series to a  $4\ \Omega$  resistor and a potentiometer wire AB of length 1.0m as shown below.**



The accumulator supplies a steady current of 0.25A through the wire AB. With the galvanometer connected at b, the balance length AJ = 46cm and when the galvanometer is at c, the balance length AJ<sup>1</sup> = 75cm. Find;

- (i) The value of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$
- (ii) The reading of the ammeter A

**Solution**

(i) The current along AB  $I = 0.25A$

$$\text{p.d across } 4\Omega = 0.25 \times 4 = 1.0V$$

$$\text{P.d across AB } V_{AB} = 3 - 1 = 2V$$

$$\text{P.d per cm along AB, } k = \frac{2}{100} = 0.02 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

With G connected at b,

the p.d across  $R_1$  = p.d across /

$$R_1 I = k l_1$$

where k is the p.d per cm and  $l_1 = 46.0 \text{ cm}$

$$R_1 \times 0.25 = 0.02 \times 46$$

$$R_1 = 3.68\Omega$$

With G at c, p.d  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  = p.d across the new balance length,

$$(R_1 + R_2)I = kl_2$$

$$(3.68 + R_2) \times 0.25 = 0.02 \times 75$$

$$R_2 = 2.32\Omega$$

(ii)

$$(R_1 + R_2)I_A = 1.2$$

$$\frac{1.2}{3.68 + 2.32} = I_A$$

$$I_A = 0.2A$$

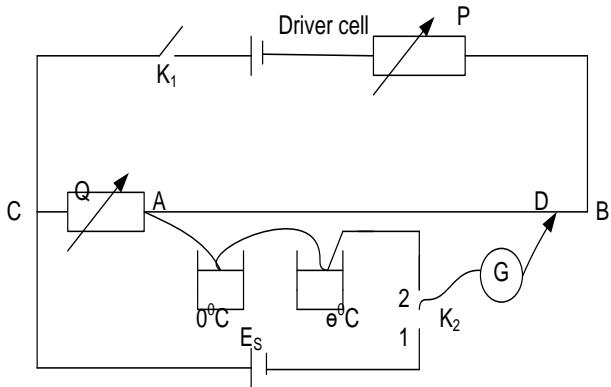
## MEASUREMENT OF THERMOELECTRIC E.M.F

The e.m.fs of thermocouples are very small; of the order of a millivolt.

If such an e.m.f is measured on a simple potentiometer the balance – point is found to be very near end A and results in the end –error being serious, thus affecting the value obtained.

**How to modify the simple potentiometer to measure small e.m.fs or p.ds**

To obtain measurable balance lengths a suitable high resistance Q is connected in series with the slide wire so that the driver cell sets up a small p.d across AB. This helps in producing a small p.d per cm.



- The standard cell of emf  $E_s$  is connected across Q and the slide wire.

## **Theory of experiment**

**Current through the wire AB**  $i_p = \frac{V_o}{P+Q+r\ l}$

**where L is the length of the wire.**

**Hence p.d per cm,  $k = i_p r = \frac{V_O r}{P+Q+r l}$ , r is the resistance per centimeter.**

**When K<sub>2</sub> is in position 1,  $E_s = i_n(Q + k l_s)$**

**When  $K_2$  is in position 2,  $E = kl$**

- ❖ **K<sub>1</sub>** is closed and K<sub>2</sub> is connected to position 1. Tap the jockey at different positions along wire AB until the galvanometer shows no deflection.
  - ❖ The balance length l<sub>s</sub> is measured and recorded.
  - ❖ While K<sub>1</sub> is closed, K<sub>2</sub> is connected to position 2 and the point on AB when the galvanometer registers zero current is found. The balance length l is measured.
  - ❖ E is found using the formula  $E = \frac{E_s r l}{Q + r l_s}$  where r is the resistance per cm of the slide wire.

**Where E is the emf of the thermocouple.**

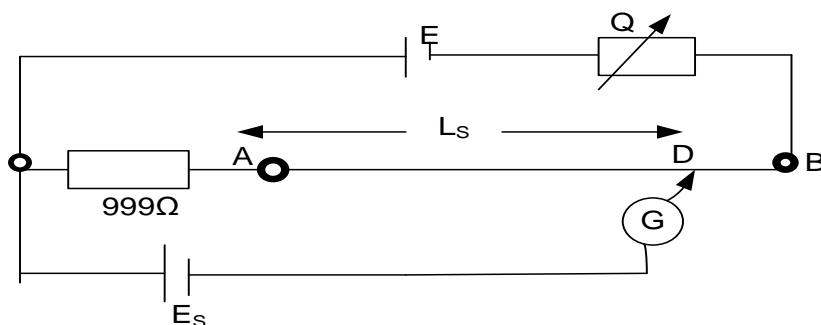
**equation (ii) divide by (i)**

$$\frac{E}{s} = \frac{rl}{Q + rl_s}$$

**Hence**  $E = \frac{E_s r l}{Q + r l_s}$

### ***Examples:***

1.



In the figure above, E is a driver cell of e.m.f 2 V and negligible internal resistance.  $E_s$  is a standard cell of e.m.f 1.00 V and AB is a uniform wire of resistance 1.0  $\Omega$  and length 100 cm. the galvanometer G shows no deflection when  $l_s = 10.0$  cm. Find

- (i) The current in the driver circuit
  - (ii) The resistance of the rheostat
  - (iii) The e.m.f of a thermocouple which is balanced by a length of 60 cm of the slide wire AB.

**Solution:**

- (i) Let the resistance per cm of AB be  $\beta$

$$\beta = \frac{R_{AB}}{100} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1 \Omega \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$R_{AD} = \beta l_s$$

$$R_{AD} = 0.1 \times 10 = 1 \Omega$$

$$\text{But, } E_s = V_{999} + V_{AD}$$

$$E_s = I_d(R + R_{AD})$$

$$I_d = \frac{E_s}{R + R_{AD}}$$

$$I_d = \frac{1}{999+1} = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ A}$$

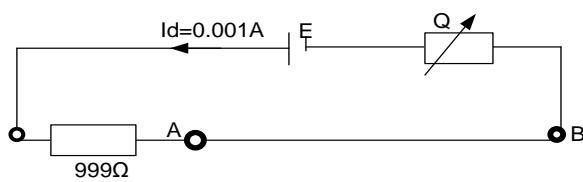
$$E = I_d(999 + 10 + R)$$

$$2 = 0.001(1009 + R)$$

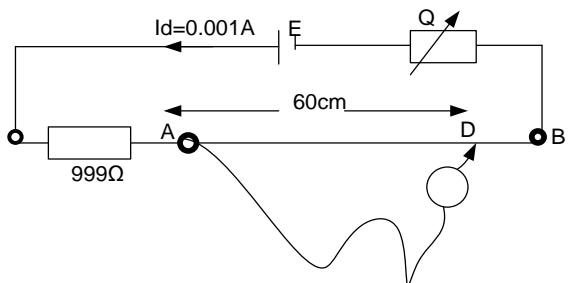
$$= 1.009 + 0.001R$$

$$R = 991 \Omega$$

- (ii)  $I_d = 0.001 \text{ A}$



(iii)



$$V_{AB} = I_d R_{AB}$$

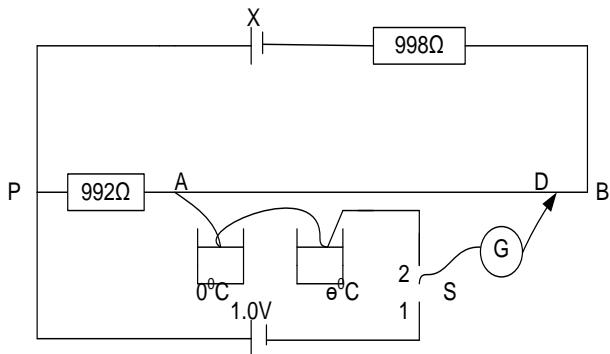
$$V_{AB} = 0.001 \times 10 = 0.01 \text{ V}$$

$$p.d \text{ per cm, } k = \frac{V_{AB}}{100} = \frac{0.01}{100}$$

$$k = 0.0001 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

$$E = kl = 0.0001 \times 60 = 0.006 \text{ V}$$

2.



In the figure above X is an accumulator of negligible internal resistance. AB is a uniform wire of length 1.0m and diameter  $3.57 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$  and resistivity  $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \text{ m}$ . G is a galvanometer connected to a sliding contact D. When s is in position 1, G shows no deflection when AD is 80cm. When s is in position 2, G shows no deflection when AD is 40cm. find;

- (i) The resistance of AB  
 (ii) E.m.f of the thermocouple  
 (iii) The e.m.f of the accumulator x

Solution

$$(i) R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$$

$$R_{AB} = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{1}{\pi \left( \frac{3.57 \times 10^{-4}}{2} \right)^2}$$

$$R_{AB} = 10 \Omega$$

- (ii) When s is in position 1, the 1.0V cell is being balanced

**For the driver cell; Let the resistance per cm of AB be  $\beta$**

$$\beta = \frac{R_{AB}}{100} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1 \Omega \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$R_{AD} = \beta l_s$$

$$R_{AD} = 0.1 \times 80 = 8 \Omega$$

**At balance:**  $1.0 = V_{PA} + V_{AD}$

$$1.0 = I_d(R + R_{AD})$$

$$I_d = \frac{1}{992+8} = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{AB} = I_d R_{AB}$$

$$V_{AB} = 0.001 \times 10$$

$$V_{AB} = 0.01V$$

$$\text{p.d per cm along AB;} k = \frac{0.01}{100} = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

**When s is in position 2, the thermocouple is being balanced**

$$E_T = kl$$

$$E_T = 1 \times 10^{-4} \times 40$$

$$E_T = 4 \text{ mV}$$

$$(iii) E_x = I_d(998 + 992 + 10)$$

$$E_x = 0.001(998 + 992 + 10)$$

$$E_x = 2.0V$$

### Advantages of a potentiometer

- It does not draw any current from the p.d being measured and therefore gives accurate results. Resistance of the connecting wires and the galvanometer does not affect the results.**
- It can measure a wide range of p.ds since the length of the slide wire can be adjusted.**
- It gives accurate results since they depend only on measurements of lengths, standard resistances and standard e.m.fs.**

### Disadvantages

- It does not give direct results and is therefore time consuming;**
- It requires technical skills to operate;**

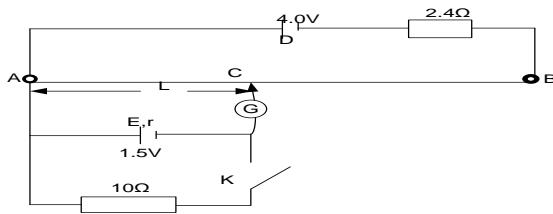
### CONDITIONS FOR BALANCE LENGTH

- The emf of the driver cell must be greater than the emf of the cell in the test circuit**
- The polarities of the driver cell and the test circuit must oppose each other**

### Exercise

- A dry cell gives a balance length of 85.0cm on a potentiometer wire. When a resistor of resistance  $16\Omega$  is connected across the terminals of the cell, a balance length of 76.0cm is obtained. Find the internal resistance of the cell. An( $1.89\Omega$ )**
- A dry cell gives a balance length of 0.75m on a potentiometer wire. When the cell is shunted by a resistance of  $14\Omega$ , the balance length of 0.70m is required. Find the internal resistance of the cell. An( $1.0\Omega$ )**
- A  $1\Omega$  resistor is in series with an ammeter m in a circuit. The p.d across the resistor is balanced by a length of 60cm on a potentiometer wire. A standard cell of emf  $1.02V$  is balanced by a length of 50cm. If m reads  $1.1A$ , what is the error in the reading? An( $0.124A$ )**
- A potentiometer wire of length 1m and resistance  $1\Omega$  is used to measure an emf of the order mV. A battery of emf  $2V$  and negligible internal resistance is used as a driver cell. Calculate the resistance to be in series with potentiometer so as to obtain a potential drop of  $5mV$  across the wire. An( $399\Omega$ )**
- In a potentiometer, a cell of emf  $x$  gave a balance length of  $a$  cm and another cell of emf  $y$  gave a balance length of  $b$  cm. When the cells are connected in series, a balance length of  $c$  cm was obtained. It was also discovered that  $a + b \neq c$ . Show that the true ratio  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{c-b}{c-a}$ .**

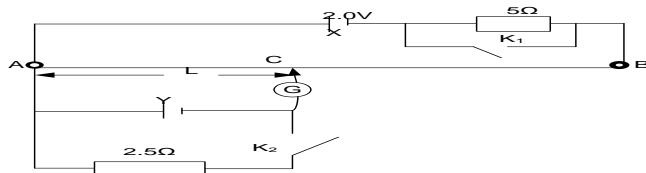
6.



In the circuit above, AB is a uniform wire of length 1 m and resistance  $2.0 \Omega$ . D is a cell of e.m.f  $4.0 \text{ V}$  and negligible internal resistance. E is a cell of e.m.f  $1.5 \text{ V}$ .

- (i) Find the balance length AC when the switch is open. An(82.5cm)
- (ii) If the balance length is 71.5 cm when the switch is closed, find the internal resistance of E. An( $1.54\Omega$ )

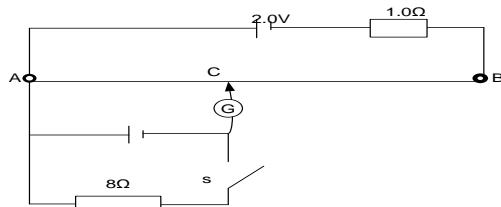
7.



In the circuit above,  $x$  has negligible internal resistance and length AB is  $100\text{cm}$  and resistance of AB is  $20\Omega$ . When  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  is open, the balance length  $AC = 80\text{cm}$ . When  $K_2$  is closed and  $K_1$  open, the balance length  $AC = 65\text{cm}$ . Find

- (i) the emf of cell y
- (ii) internal resistance of cell y.
- (iii) the balance length when  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  are closed.

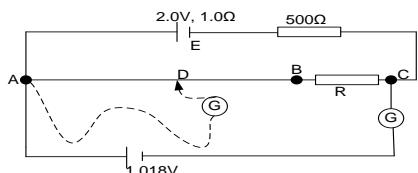
8.



In the figure above the slide wire AB is 1 m long and has a resistance of  $4\Omega$ . When switch S is:

- (i) open, the balance length AC is 88.8 cm. Find the value of the e.m.f of the cell
- (ii) closed, the balance length is found to be 82.5 cm. Calculate the internal resistance of this cell

9. In the figure below, AB is a uniform resistance wire of length 1.00 m and resistance  $10.0\Omega$  E. is an accumulator of e.m.f  $2.0 \text{ V}$  and internal resistance  $1.0 \Omega$



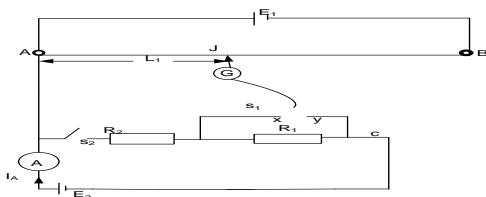
When a standard cell of e.m.f  $1.018 \text{ V}$  is connected in series with a galvanometer, G across AC, the galvanometer shows no deflection. When the standard cell is removed and a thermocouple

connected via the galvanometer, G, as shown by the dotted line, G shows no deflection when AD = 41.0 cm.

Calculate the:

- (i) value of R,
- (ii) e.m.f of the thermocouple. An(509.3Ω, 8.04mV)
- (iv)

10.

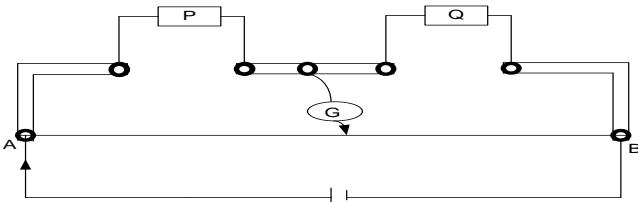


The circuit above shows a uniform slide wire AB of length 100 cm. The e.m.f. of cell  $E_1$  is 2.0 V and its internal resistance is negligible.  $E_2$  is a cell of e.m.f 1.1 V and its internal resistance is 1.0 Ω,  $R_1 = 1.0 \Omega$  and  $R_2 = 2.0 \Omega$ . The switch  $S_1$  enables the galvanometer G to be connected to X or Y. Calculate the balance length for each position of  $S_1$  when the switch  $S_2$  is

- (a) open and
- (b) Closed.

Uneb 2016

- (a) (i) Define electrical resistivity (01mark)  
 (ii) Explain how length and temperature of a conductor affect its resistance. (04marks)
- (b) (i) Derive the balance condition when using a meter bridge to measure resistance. (04marks)  
 (ii) State two precautions taken to achieve an accurate measurement. (02marks)
- (c) Figure below show two resistors P and Q of resistance 5Ω and 2Ω respectively connected in the two gaps of the meter bridge.



A resistance X of cross-sectional area  $1mm^2$  is connected across P so that the balance point is 66.7 cm from A. If the resistivity of the wire X is  $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \Omega m$  and the resistance wire AB of the meter bridge is 100cm long, calculate the length of X. (04marks)

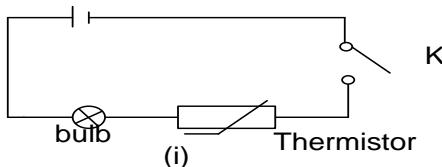
- (d) Explain how electrons attain a steady drift velocity when current flows through a conductor. (02marks)

Uneb 2015

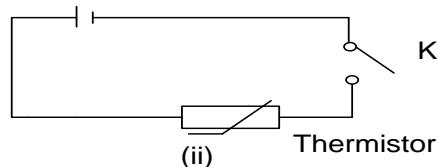
- (a) (i) Define temperature coefficient of resistance (01mark)  
 (ii) Explain the origin of the heating effect of electric current in a metal conductor. (03marks)
- (iii) Describe with the aid of an I-V sketch the variation of current with p.d a cross a semiconductor.

(02marks)

- (b) A cell, a bulb, a switch and a thermistor with negative temperature coefficient of resistance are connected as shown below



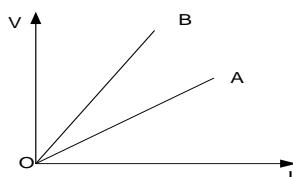
(i) Thermistor



(ii) Thermistor

- (i) Explain what would happen when in figure (i) switch K is closed (04marks)
- (ii) If the bulb in figure (i) is removed and circuit connected as shown in figure (ii), explain what happens when switch K is closed. (03marks)

- (a) The voltage versus current graphs of two wires A and B of same material, same radii and at the same temperature are shown below



Account for the difference between the graphs (02marks)

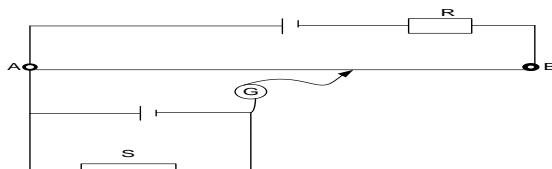
- (b) Three identical cells are connected in series with resistors of  $3\Omega$  and  $5\Omega$ . A current of  $1.2A$  flows in the circuit. When the two resistors are connected in parallel across the three cells in series, the current in the circuit is  $2.2A$ . Calculate the;

- (i) Internal resistance of each cell. (03marks)
- (ii) e.m.f of each cell (01mark)
- (iii) Power dissipated in the  $3\Omega$  resistor for the parallel connections (04marks)

- (c) Two students X and Y performed separate experiments using a potentiometer arranged as shown below and both obtained a balance point.

X increased the value of R

Y decreased the value of S



Explain what happens to the position of the balance point when

- (i) X increases the value of R (02marks)
- (ii) Y decreases slightly the value of S from an initially large value (02marks)

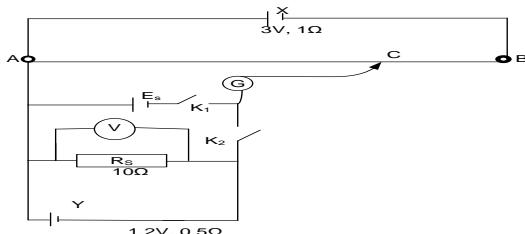
- (d) Describe an experiment to determine the e.m.f of a thermocouple (04marks)

Uneb 2012

- (a) What is meant by electromotive force of a cell (01mark)
- (b) Describe an experiment to determine e.m.f and internal resistance of a cell using an ammeter, a resistance box and a voltmeter. (05marks)
- (c) (i) Define temperature coefficient of resistance. (01mark)
- (ii) Explain why the resistance of a thermistor reduces when current is passed through it (02marks)
- (d) (i) Derive the balance conditions for a Wheatstone bridge (04marks)
- (ii) Explain one reason other than faulty apparatus and poor electrical contact, why it may not be possible to obtain balance in a Wheatstone bridge in an experiment to compare two resistances
- (e) In an experiment to investigate the variation of resistance with temperature, a nickel wire and a  $10\Omega$  standard resistor were connected in the left-hand gap and right-hand gap respectively of a metre bridge. When the nickel wire is at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , a balance point is 40cm from the end of the bridge adjacent to the nickel wire. When the nickel wire is at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , the balance point is 50cm from the same end of the bridge. Calculate the temperature of the nickel wire if the balance length is 42cm

**Uneb 2011**

- (a) (i) Define electromotive force of a battery (01mark)
- (ii) A cell of e.m.f,  $E$  and internal resistance,  $r$ , drives current through a resistor of resistance,  $R$  connected in series with it. Derive an expression for the efficiency of the circuit. (04marks)
- (b) Describe with the aid of a diagram how you would standardize a slide wire potentiometer. (02marks)
- (c) In the figure below. AB is a uniform resistance wire of length 1m and resistance  $4\Omega$ . X is a driver cell of e.m.f 3V and internal resistance  $1\Omega$  and  $E_s$  is a standard cell.  $R_s$  is a standard resistor of resistance  $10\Omega$  which is connected in series with cell Y of e.m.f 1.2V and internal resistance  $0.5\Omega$



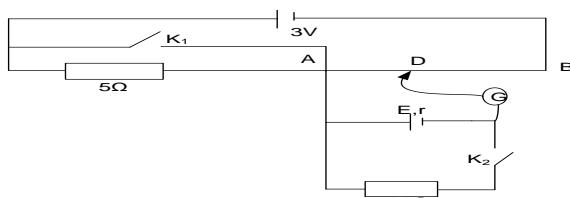
With switch  $K_1$  closed and  $K_2$  open, the balance length, AC is 60cm while the voltmeter reading is 1.14V. With switch  $K_1$  open and  $K_2$  closed, the balance length is 80cm. Calculate the;

- (i) E.m.f,  $E_s$  of the standard cell (03marks)
- (ii) Percentage error in the voltmeter reading. (03marks)
- (d) Describe with the aid of a circuit diagram how you would measure the temperature coefficient of resistance of material in form of a wire. (06marks)

**Uneb 2010**

- (a) (i) Define electrical resistance and state its units (02marks)

- (ii) What is meant by e.m.f and internal resistance of a battery (02marks)
- (b) Explain why the resistance of a metal increases when the temperature of the metal is increased. (2mks)
- (c) Describe with the aid of a labelled diagram, how a slide wire potentiometer may be used to determine the e.m.f of a battery. (06marks)
- (d)



The circuit in figure below shows a uniform slide wire AB of length 100cm and resistance of  $15\Omega$ . The wire is connected in series with a resistor of resistance  $5\Omega$  across a 3.0V battery of negligible internal resistance. A cell of e.m.f, E, and internal resistance, r, is connected as shown above. With switch  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  open, the galvanometer, G shows no deflection when AD is 75.0cm with  $K_1$  open and  $K_2$  closed, the galvanometer shows no deflection when AD is 65.0cm, find the;

- |  |             |        |    |
|--|-------------|--------|----|
| (i) Value<br>(03marks)   | of          | e.m.f, | E  |
| (ii) Internal<br>(03marks)   | resistance, |        | r. |
| (iii) Balance length when $K_1$ is closed and $K_2$ is open<br>(02marks) |             |        |    |