

- 6 A nichrome wire X of length 45cm and cross-sectional area  $4.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$  is connected into the circuit shown in Fig. 6.1.

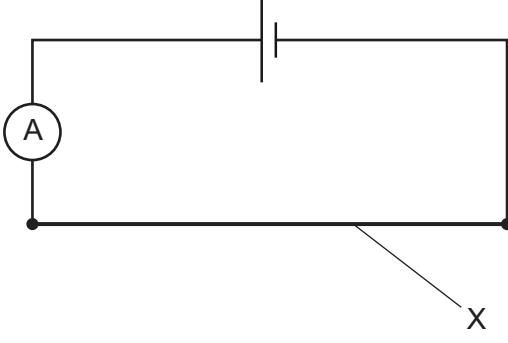


Fig. 6.1

The resistance of X is  $1.1 \Omega$ . The cell has electromotive force (e.m.f.)  $1.3 \text{ V}$  and negligible internal resistance.

- (a) (i) Calculate the current in X.

$$\text{current} = \dots \text{A} [1]$$

- (ii) The number density of charge carriers (electrons) in nichrome is  $8.5 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$ .

Calculate the average drift speed of the charge carriers in X.

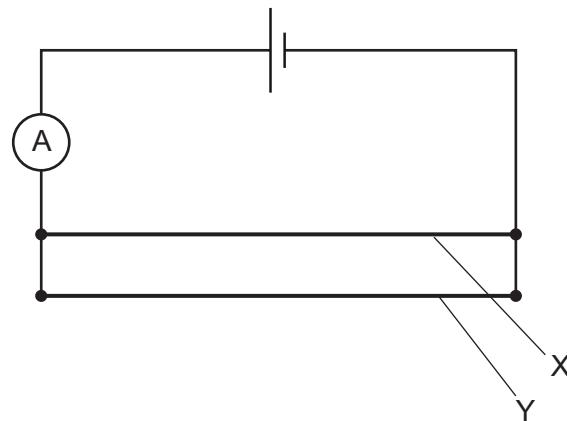
$$\text{average drift speed} = \dots \text{ ms}^{-1} [2]$$

- (iii) Calculate the resistivity of the nichrome.

$$\text{resistivity} = \dots \Omega \text{ m} [3]$$



- (b) Wire Y is identical to wire X. Wire Y is added to the circuit in parallel with wire X, as shown in Fig. 6.2.



**Fig. 6.2**

State and explain the effect, if any, of this change on:

- (i) the reading on the ammeter

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.....  
.....

[2]

- (ii) the average drift speed of the charge carriers in X.

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[1]