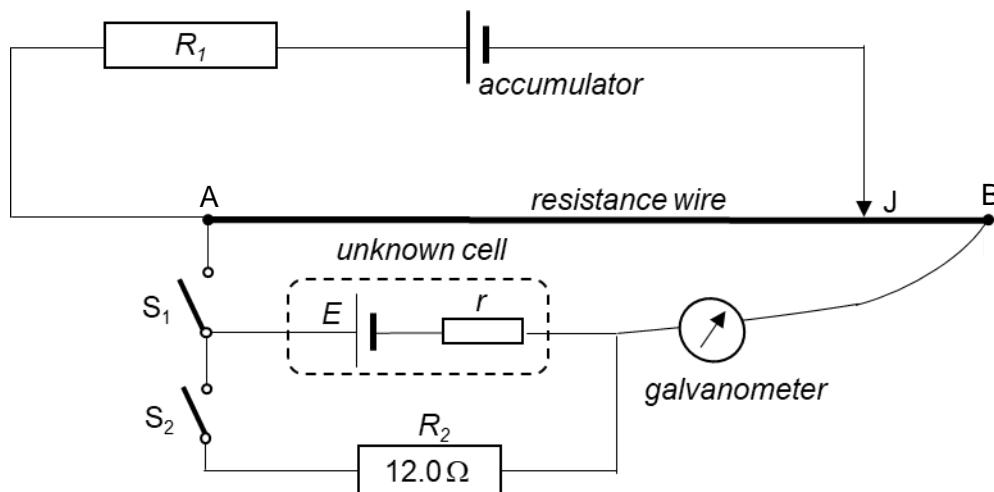


- 4 A circuit is set up to determine the e.m.f.  $E$  and internal resistance  $r$  of an unknown cell as shown in Fig. 4.1. Initially, both switch  $S_1$  and switch  $S_2$  are opened.

An accumulator with a negligible internal resistance is connected in series to a resistor  $R_1$  and a resistance wire. The resistance wire AB is 120.0 cm long. Both resistance wire and the external resistor  $R_1$  has the same resistance. When the jockey J is placed at end point B, the potential difference across the resistor  $R_1$  is 4.00 V. The resistance of the fixed resistor  $R_2$  is 12.0  $\Omega$ .



**Fig. 4.1**

- (a) Determine the e.m.f. of the accumulator.

$$\text{e.m.f.} = \dots \text{V} \quad [1]$$

- (b) The switch  $S_1$  is closed. When the jockey J touches the point B on the resistance wire, the galvanometer shows null deflection. Determine the e.m.f.  $E$  and terminal potential difference of the unknown cell.

$$\text{terminal potential difference} = \dots \text{V}$$

$$E = \dots \text{V} \quad [2]$$

- (c) Both switches  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are closed. When the jockey J is moved to a new point C on the resistance wire where it is at a distance of 72.0 cm from the point A, the galvanometer shows null deflection. Determine  
(i) the potential difference between point A and point C.

potential difference = ..... V [2]

- (ii) the potential difference across the fixed resistance  $R_2$ .

potential difference = ..... V [1]

- (iii) the internal resistance  $r$  of the unknown cell.

$r$  = .....  $\Omega$  [2]

[Total: 8]