



17. When 5V potential difference is applied across a wire of length 0.1 m, the drift speed of electrons is  $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . If the electron density in the wire is  $8 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$ , the resistivity of the material is close to:

- (1)  $1.6 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$       (2)  $1.6 \times 10^{-7} \Omega\text{m}$       (3)  $1.6 \times 10^{-6} \Omega\text{m}$       (4)  $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \Omega\text{m}$

**Answer:** we know that drift velocity and current are related by the formula

$$i = neAV_d \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{also } i = \frac{V}{R} \text{ and } R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$$

$$\text{therefore } i = \frac{VA}{\rho l}$$

$$\text{putting in equation(1) we get } \frac{VA}{\rho l} = neAV_d$$

$$\text{or } \rho = \frac{V}{lnev_d} = \frac{5}{0.1 \times 8 \times 10^{28} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-4}} = 1.5625 \times 10^{-5} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \Omega\text{m}$$

**Correct option is (4)  $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \Omega\text{m}$**