

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

$V = 5 \text{ V}$, $l = 0.1 \text{ m}$, $v_d = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$
 $n = 8 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{5}{8 \times 10^{28} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.1} \Omega\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{1}{4 \times 1.6 \times 10^4} \approx 1.56 \times 10^{-5} \Omega\text{m}$$

Option (2) is correct

$$J = nev_d \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$J = \frac{V}{RA} = \frac{V}{\rho L \times A} = \frac{V}{\rho L} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

From (1) & (2),

$$nev_d = \frac{V}{\rho L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{V}{nev_d L}$$