

**U.G. 3rd Semester Examination - 2021**

**PHYSICS**

**[HONOURS]**

**Course Code : PHYS-H-CC-P-06**

**(Thermal Physics)**

**[PRACTICAL]**

Full Marks : 20

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

**GROUP-A**

Answer any **four** questions:

2×4=8

1. a) Define thermal conductivity?
- b) State Newton's law of cooling.
- c) Why the name 'Optical Lever' is used?
- d) Resistance of a Pt-thermometer is given as  $R_0$  (resistance at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ) =  $2.57\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{100}$  resistance at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  =  $3.57\ \Omega$  and  $R_t = 2.89\ \Omega$ . Calculate  $t$  on platinum scale and on Celsius scale.
- e) What do you mean by thermo-emf?
- f) What are the differences between a bad conductor and an insulator?

[Turn Over]

Answer any **three** questions:

4×3=12

2. a) What is Bedford's correction?
- b) Write S.I. unit of thermal conductivity. 3+1
3. a) What is the coefficient of thermal expansion?
- b) Write the relation between thermal conductivity and thermometric conductivity. 2+2
4. Briefly describe the experimental arrangement (with necessary diagram) and the basic principle of Lee's method. At what temperature, do we find the rate of radiation? 1+3
5. a) Write two advantages of Platinum Resistance Thermometer.
- b) How does a Platinum Resistance Thermometer work? 2+2
6. Write down the working formula for the measurement of the coefficient of thermal conductivity for a material used in Searle's method. Briefly describe the working principle (with the necessary diagram) to illustrate the method.

1+3