

## IV-E1004A Thermal Conductivity Of Metal Rod

### Principle and Working:

- The heat conduction occurs due to the temperature difference between different locations of a body. In this setup a one-dimensional temperature gradient along a copper and aluminum rod is investigated. The quantity of heat  $dQ$  transported with time  $dt$  is a function of the cross-sectional area  $A$  and the temperature gradient  $dT/dx$  perpendicular to the surface is defined as:

$$dQ/dt A (dT/dx)$$

- $A$  is the thermal conductivity of the substance. The electrical conductivity of a metal (Copper & Aluminum) is determined by the resistance  $R$  of the rod and its geometric dimensions ( $l=0.315$  m,  $A = 4.91 \times 10^{-4}$  m<sup>2</sup>)

$$\sigma = 1/(A.R)$$

### Experiment:

- To determine the heat capacity of the calorimeter.
- To study the thermal conductivity of copper and aluminum in a constant temperature gradient.
- To determine the electrical conductivity of aluminum and copper by plotting a current-voltage characteristic curve.

### Apparatus Supply:

- Conductivity rod Cu
- Conductivity rod Al
- Calorimeter Vessel
- Calorimeter Vessel with rod holder
- Laboratory jack
- Immersion heater
- Temperature sensor 4Nos.
- Three finger clamp 3Nos
- Support base 2Nos
- Support rod 2Nos.
- Bosshead 5Nos.
- Glass beaker

