

Mark scheme June 2003

GCE

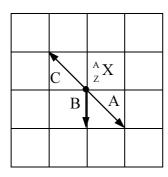
Physics A

Unit PHA8/W

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Units 5 - 9: Section A

1 (a)(i)



correct arrows: A ✓

(a)(ii)
$$e^{-1} + {}^{A}_{7}X \rightarrow {}^{A}_{7-1}Y + \nu_{e} \checkmark$$

(b)(i)
$$((4.18 - 1.33) \times 10^{-13}) = 2.85 \times 10^{-13}$$
 (J)

(b)(ii)
$$1.33 \times 10^{-13}$$
 (J)
 0.30×10^{-13} (J) for 3 correct values \checkmark
 1.63×10^{-13} (J)

(b)(iii) (use of
$$\Delta E = hf$$
 gives) $f\left(=\frac{1.63 \times 10^{-13}}{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}\right) = 2.46 \times 10^{20} \text{ Hz } \checkmark$
(allow C.E. from (b)(ii) if largest value taken)

(c)(i) (\checkmark for each precaution with reason to $_{max}2$)

handle with (long) (30 cm) tweezers because the radiation intensity decreases with distance

store in a lead box (immediately) when not in use to avoid unnecessary exposure to radiation

[or any sensible precaution with reason]

(b)(ii) γ rays are more penetrating and are therefore more hazardous (to the internal organs of the body)

$$\beta^-$$
 particles are more hazardous because they are more ionising \checkmark
(\checkmark for any argued case for either radiation)
(10)

Unit 8: Section B

2

(a)(i) (vertically) upwards ✓

(a)(ii)
$$mg = qE$$
, $\therefore \frac{q}{m} = \frac{g}{E}$ \checkmark

$$= \frac{9.8}{4.9 \times 10^5} \checkmark (= 2.0 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{C \, kg^{-1}})$$
 (3)

(b) initial downwards acceleration due to weight (or gravity) ✓ viscous force/drag/friction (or resistance) due to air increases with increase in speed ✓ speed increases until drag become equal to (and opposite to) weight ✓ (no resultant force) hence no acceleration ✓ $\frac{\text{max}(3)}{\text{(6)}}$

3

- (a)(i) two beams (or rays) reach the observer ✓ interference takes place between the two beams ✓ bright fringe formed if/where (optical) path difference = whole number of wavelengths (or two beams in phase)
 [or dark fringe formed if/where (optical) path difference = whole number + 0.5 wavelengths]
- (a)(ii) rotation by 90° realigns beams relative to direction of Earth's motion ✓ no shift means no change in optical path difference

(or two beams out of phase by $180 \,^{\circ}\text{C}/\pi/2 \,^{1/2}$ cycle)

- between the two beams \checkmark (\therefore) time taken by light to travel to each mirror unchanged by rotation \checkmark distance to mirrors is unchanged by rotation \checkmark
- (...) no shift means that the speed of light is unaffected [or disproves other theory] \checkmark $\max(5)$
- (b) the speed of light does not depend on the motion of the light source ✓ or that of the observer ✓ (2)
 (7)

4

- (a)(i) suitable description and outline detail ✓ for an appropriate named particle ✓
 (e.g. electron diffraction of a beam of electrons by a thin metal sample or tunnelling in the STM across a gap by electrons)
- (a)(ii) suitable description and outline detail ✓
 for an appropriate named particle ✓
 (e.g. a beam of electrons deflected by an electric or magnetic field or collision/impact on a screen of electrons/ions)

(b)(i)
$$E_k = 5.0 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)} \checkmark$$

(use of $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ gives) $v = \left(\frac{2E_k}{m}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{(2 \times 5.0 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-13})^{1/2}}{1.67 \times 10^{-27}} \checkmark$
 $(= 3.1 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1})$

(b)(ii) (use of
$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$
 gives) $\lambda = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 3.1 \times 10^7} \checkmark$
= 1.3 × 10⁻¹⁴ m

[or alternatively

$$\lambda \left(= \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}} \right) = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 5 \times 10^6}}$$
$$= 1.3 \times 10^{-14} \,\text{m} \,\text{m} \,\text{m}$$

5

(a) magnetic force perpendicular to (direction of) motion (or velocity) ✓ force does not change speed (or force does no work) ✓ force causes direction of motion to change ✓ force (or acceleration) is centripetal/ acts towards centre of curvature ✓ velocity is tangential ✓ max(3)

(b)(i) magnetic force =
$$Bev \checkmark$$

centripetal acceleration = $\frac{v^2}{r}$, $\therefore Bev = \frac{mv^2}{r} \checkmark$ (gives $v = \frac{Ber}{m}$)

(b)(ii)
$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = Bev \text{ gives } \frac{e}{m} = \frac{v}{Br} \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{3.2 \times 10^{7}}{7.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{-3}} \checkmark$$

$$= 1.75 \times 10^{11} \,\mathrm{C \, kg}^{-1} \checkmark \qquad (5)$$

$$(8)$$

Quality of Written Communication (Q1(c)(i) and Q5(a))
$$\checkmark\checkmark$$
 (2) (2)