



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme

# June 2003

---

## GCE

## Physics A

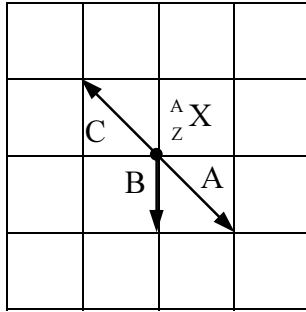
### Unit PHA8/W

Copyright © 2003 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

# Units 5 - 9 : Section A

1

(a)(i)



correct arrows: A ✓

B ✓  
C ✓

(a)(ii)  $e^{-1} + {}^A_Z X \rightarrow {}^A_{Z-1} Y + \nu_e$  ✓ (4)

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

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

(b)(iii) (use of  $\Delta E = hf$  gives)  $f \left( = \frac{1.63 \times 10^{-13}}{6.63 \times 10^{-34}} \right) = 2.46 \times 10^{20}$  Hz ✓  
 (allow C.E. from (b)(ii) if largest value taken) (3)

(c)(i) (✓ for each precaution with reason to <sub>max</sub>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)  $\gamma$  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 ✓  
 (✓ for any argued case for either radiation)

(3)  
(10)

## Unit 8 : Section B

2

(a)(i) (vertically) upwards ✓

(a)(ii)  $mg = qE, \therefore \frac{q}{m} = \frac{g}{E}$  ✓  
 $= \frac{9.8}{4.9 \times 10^5}$  ✓ ( $= 2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C kg}^{-1}$ ) (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 ✓

max(3)  
(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]  
(or two beams out of phase by  $180^\circ$  /  $\pi/2$  /  $1/2$  cycle) ✓

(a)(ii) rotation by  $90^\circ$  realigns beams relative to direction of Earth's motion ✓  
no shift means no change in optical path difference  
between the two beams ✓  
( $\therefore$ ) time taken by light to travel to each mirror unchanged by rotation ✓  
distance to mirrors is unchanged by rotation ✓  
( $\therefore$ ) no shift means that the speed of light is unaffected  
[or disproves other theory] ✓

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)

max(3)

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

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

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

[or alternatively

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

(4)  
(7)

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 =  $Bev$  ✓

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

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

$$= \frac{3.2 \times 10^7}{7.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{-3}} \checkmark$$
$$= 1.75 \times 10^{11} \text{ C kg}^{-1} \checkmark$$

(5)

(8)

Quality of Written Communication (Q1(c)(i) and Q5(a)) ✓✓

(2)

(2)