



**Rossmoyne Senior High School**

**ATAR course examination, 2020**

**Question/Answer booklet**

# Physics

## Unit 3 & 4

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Student number: In figures

In words

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### Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work:

ten minutes

Working time:

three hours

### Materials required/recommended for this paper

#### **To be provided by the supervisor:**

- This Question/Answer Booklet; Formula and Constants sheet

Number of additional  
answer booklets used  
(if applicable)

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#### **To be provided by the candidate:**

- Standard items: pens, pencils, eraser or correction fluid, ruler, highlighter.
- Special items: Calculators satisfying the conditions set by the SCSA for this subject.

### Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

## Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of exam
Section One: Short answer	13	13	50	54	30
Section Two: Extended answer	7	7	90	90	50
Section Three: Comprehension and data analysis	2	2	40	36	20
<b>Total</b>				180	100

## Instructions to candidates

- The rules for the conduct of Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2019*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
- Write your answers in this Question/Answer Booklet.
- When calculating numerical answers, show your working or reasoning clearly. Give final answers to **three** significant figures and include appropriate units where applicable.  
  
When estimating numerical answers, show your working or reasoning clearly. Give final answers to a maximum of **two** significant figures and include appropriate units where applicable.
- You must be careful to confine your responses to the specific questions asked and follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
- Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
  - Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly.
  - Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Refer to the question(s) where you are continuing your work.

**Section One: Short response****30% (54 Marks)**

This section has **thirteen (13)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the space provided. Suggested working time for this section is 50 minutes.

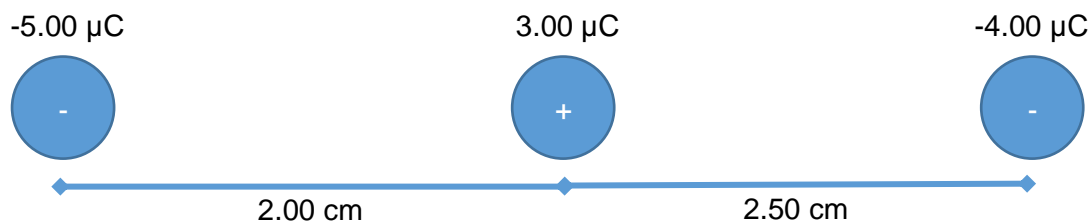
**Question 1****(4 marks)**

Complete the table below concerning the forces within an atom as explained by the standard model.

Force within atom	Fundamental Force	Force-Carrying Gauge Boson
The repulsion of protons within a nucleus	Electromagnetic 1	Photon 1
The attraction of quarks in a nucleon	Strong/strong nuclear 1	Gluon 1

**Question 2****(4 marks)**

Find the net force acting on the  $3.00 \mu\text{C}$  in the diagram below. Include a direction.



$$F_{\text{left}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \times \frac{5.00 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.00 \times 10^{-6}}{0.0200^2} = -337.2 \text{ N} \quad 1$$

$$F_{\text{right}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \times \frac{4.00 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.00 \times 10^{-6}}{0.0250^2} = 172.6 \text{ N} \quad 1$$

$$\Sigma F = -337.2 + 172.6 = -165 \text{ N} \quad 1$$

Net force is 165 N to the left. 1

**Question 3****(4 marks)**

In relation to Young's double slit experiment using light and particles, state whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

Statement	True or False
The results of a double slit experiment using a beam of light is supporting evidence that light travels in discrete packets of energy, called photons.	False
The results of a double slit experiment using a beam of electrons is supporting evidence that matter behaves as a wave.	True
An electron beam directed at the slits must have a high enough density of electrons to cause an interference pattern.	False
Using a detector at one or more of the slits to confirm the presence of any electrons will remove the interference pattern.	True

**Question 4****(5 marks)**

Explain how the detection of muons created in the upper atmosphere at ground level provides supporting evidence of time dilation as predicted by Einstein's special theory of relativity.

Muons created in the upper atmosphere move at high speeds, some towards the ground 1

The predicted half life of muons is short ( $\approx 2 \mu s$ ) 1

Therefore muons don't have the time to reach the ground before decaying on average 1

In practice, many more muons reach the ground than expected 1

This can be explained if the muon's half life is dilated as measured by Earth 1

**Question 5****(4 marks)**

Arrange the following list of matter in order of formation in the universe according to the Big Bang theory.

- Baryons, Nuclei, Light elements, Stars, Quarks and leptons, Heavy elements

Quarks and leptons

Baryons 1 for quarks preceding baryons

Nuclei

Light elements 1 for nuclei preceding light elements

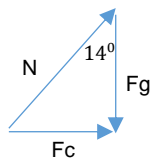
Stars

Heavy elements 1 for heavy elements occurring after stars

1 for all remaining items listed in correct order

**Question 6****(4 marks)**

A cyclist on a banked curve is moving at a steady speed and following a horizontal circular path with a 12.0 m radius. The banked curve has an incline of  $14.0^\circ$ . Calculate the speed of the cyclist such that no frictional force is required to maintain the circular motion. Use a vector diagram to support your answer.



Labelled vector diagram

1-2

$$\tan\theta = \frac{F_c}{F_g} = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{r}}{mg} = \frac{v^2}{rg}$$

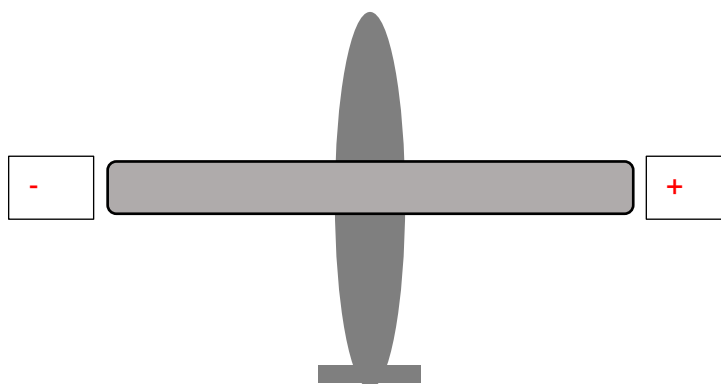
1

$$v = \sqrt{rg \tan\theta} = \sqrt{12.0 \times 9.8 \times \tan(14.0)} = 5.41 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

1

**Question 7****(5 marks)**

A plane's wingtips can generate an emf as the plane cuts magnetic flux lines of Earth's magnetic field. The diagram below shows the plane flying at  $140 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  up the page while the component of Earth's magnetic field directed out of the page is  $45.0 \text{ } \mu\text{T}$ . This generates a  $7.88 \text{ mV}$  potential.



(a) Label, on the diagram of the plane, the polarity of the induced emf in the wings. (1 mark)

(b) Calculate the length of the wings, from one tip to the other. (4 marks)

$$v = 140 \text{ km h}^{-1} = \frac{140 \times 1000}{3600} \text{ m s}^{-1} = 38.89 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

1

$$\varepsilon = lvB$$

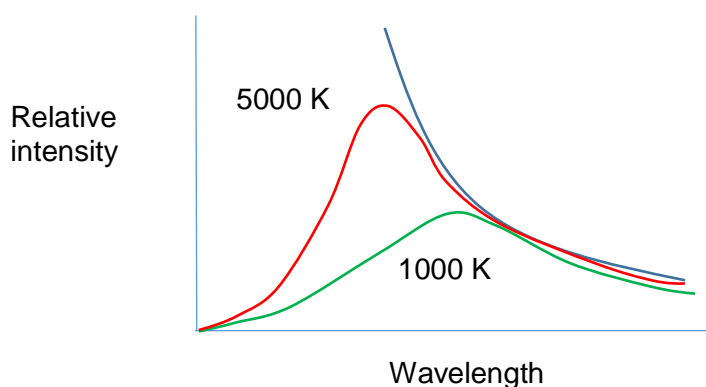
1

$$l = \frac{\varepsilon}{vB} = \frac{7.88 \times 10^{-3}}{38.89 \times 45 \times 10^{-6}} = 4.50 \text{ m}$$

1-2

**Question 8****(4 marks)**

The curve below shows the expected spectrum of a black body using classical physics.



New curves approach 0, 0

New curves follow classical values at large wavelength

5000K curve is taller and to peak is to the left of 1000 K curve

On the same set of axis, draw **two (2)** new curves representing a black body spectrum using a quantum model of light – one at 1000 K and one at 5000 K. Label each curve.

**Question 9****(4 marks)**

Consider a proton accelerated up to  $2.89 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Calculate the magnitude of its kinetic energy.

$$E = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$E = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times (3.00 \times 10^8)^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(2.89 \times 10^8)^2}{(3.00 \times 10^8)^2}}} = 5.602 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J} \quad 1-2$$

$$E_k = E - \text{rest energy}$$

$$E_k = 5.602 \times 10^{-10} - 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times (3.00 \times 10^8)^2 = 4.10 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J} \quad 1-2$$

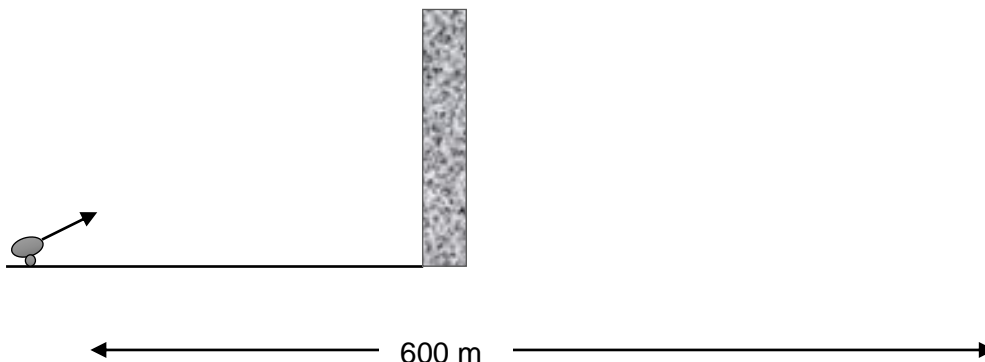
**Question 10****(3 marks)**

The Michelson-Morley experiment was designed to determine the speed of the luminiferous aether; a proposed medium permeating space that was thought to be the carrier of light waves. State the result of this experiment and comment on its effect on Einstein's theory of special relativity.

Description	Total
The result was the famous NULL result	1
Which found that the speed of light was constant for all observers regardless of their frame of reference.	1
This allowed Einstein to develop his 2 <sup>nd</sup> postulate of the theory of special relativity.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

**Question 11****(4 marks)**

A projectile is fired with a muzzle velocity of  $115 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at an angle of elevation of  $25.0^\circ$  above the horizontal, towards a vertical cliff face  $6.00 \times 10^2 \text{ m}$  away as shown in the diagram.



Ignoring air resistance, calculate the vertical height that it strikes the cliff.

Description	Total
From x: $t = \frac{s_x}{u_x} = \frac{6.00 \times 10^2}{115 \cos(25.0)}$	1
$= 5.76 \text{ s}$	1
From y: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 = 115 \sin(25)(5.76) + \frac{1}{2}(-9.80)(5.76^2)$	1
$= 117 \text{ m}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

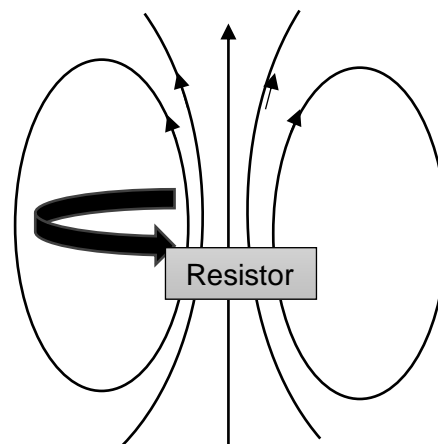
**Question 12****(5 marks)**

- (a) On the diagram, draw the induced magnetic field and show the direction of induced current in the coil.  
(2 marks)

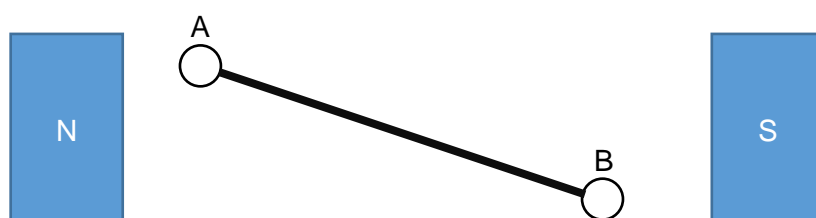
Description	Total
Correct induced magnetic field	1
Correct direction of induced current	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

- (b) Given the magnetic field within the coil changes from +52.3 mT to -10.5 mT in a time of 0.120 s, calculate the average induced emf in the coil in this period.  
(3 marks)

Description	Total
$\text{Emf} = \frac{-n \Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{-n A \Delta B}{\Delta t}$	1
$\frac{-1(0.059)(-10.5 \times 10^{-3}) - (+52.3 \times 10^{-3})}{0.120}$	1
0.0309 V	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

**Question 13****(4 marks)**

A simplified diagram of a DC motor's coil within a magnetic field is shown below.



- (a) State the direction of the current required in wire A such that the force felt by wire A is directed down the page.  
(1 mark)

Into the page

1

- (b) The motor uses a split ring commutator. Explain the function of this component. (3 marks)

Every half spin of the coil, the split ring commutator reverses the direction of the current in the coil

1

This swaps the direction of the force applied to the sides of the coil

1

This keeps the direction of the torque constant, even after the coil spins 180 deg

1

**End of Section One**



**Section Two: Problem-solving****50% (90 Marks)**

This section has **seven (7)** questions. You must answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the space provided. Suggested working time for this section is 90 minutes.

**Question 14****(14 marks)**

Jill is based on Earth while Henry flies past in a spaceship at  $0.750c$ . Henry has a particle accelerator, capable of firing electrons at  $0.600c$  as measured from the frame of the particle accelerator. He uses the particle accelerator to fire an electron from the front of his spaceship to the back, which he observes take  $5.60 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$ .

- (a) Calculate the velocity of the electron as observed by Jill. Include a direction. (4 marks)

$$u = \frac{v+u'}{1+\frac{vu'}{c^2}} \quad 1$$

$$u = \frac{0.750c - 0.600c}{1 + \frac{0.750c \times (-)0.600c}{c^2}} = 0.273c \quad 1$$

$$v = 0.273c = 0.273 \times 3.00 \times 10^8 = 8.19 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad 1$$

$$\text{Velocity is } 8.19 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ forward} \quad 1$$

- (b) Calculate the length of the spacecraft as measured by Jill on Earth. (3 marks)

$$\text{Proper length as observed by Henry, calculated from motion of the electron} \\ l_0 = vt = 0.600c \times 5.60 \times 10^{-8} = 10.08 \text{ m} \quad 1$$

$$\text{Conversion to contracted length} \\ l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 10.08 \sqrt{1 - \frac{0.750^2 c^2}{c^2}} = 6.67 \text{ m} \quad 1-2$$

- (c) Which observer, Henry or Jill, will observe the largest dilation of time for the electron frame. No calculation is required, but you must justify your choice referring to principles of special relativity. (3 marks)

Henry 1

Henry observes the electron moving at a faster speed compared to Jill 1

A faster observed velocity increases the time dilation effect 1

- (d) Knowing that the proper time it takes for the electron to reach the back of the spacecraft is observed from the rest frame of the electron, calculate the time Jill observes for the electron to reach the back of the spacecraft. (4 marks)

Find the proper time (converting from Henry's time)

$$t_0 = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 5.60 \times 10^{-8} \sqrt{1 - \frac{0.600^2 c^2}{c^2}} = 4.48 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s} \quad 1-2$$

Find Earth time

$$t = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{4.48 \times 10^{-8}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{0.273^2 c^2}{c^2}}} = 4.65 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s} \quad 1-2$$

**Question 15****(14 marks)**

- (a) Calculate the secondary voltage of the first transformer. (2 marks)

Description	Total
$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}, \quad V_s = \frac{V_p \cdot N_s}{N_p} = \frac{855(3400)}{(300)}$	1
$= 9690 \text{ V}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

- (b) Assuming the transformer is 100% efficient, calculate the current that flows through the transmission lines. (2 marks)

Description	Total
$P = IV, \quad I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{195000}{9690}$	1
$= 20.1 \text{ A}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

- (c) Calculate the power loss along the transmission lines and the total voltage drop along the transmission lines. (4 marks)

Description	Total
$V_d = IR = 20.1 \times 7.43$	1
$= 149 \text{ V}$	1
$P_L = V_d I = 149 \times 20.1$	1
$= 2990 \text{ W (or } 3000 \text{ W} = P = I^2 R \text{ is used)}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

- (d) The iron core within the transformer is made of thin laminated strips. Explain the purpose of this feature in the transforming of electricity. (2 marks)

Description	Total
Laminated strips reduce the formation of large eddy currents within the iron core.	1
This reduces heat loss, improves efficiency	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

- (e) Explain the cause of this observation. (3 marks)

Description	Total
When the demand on the grid is high, more current flows through the transmission lines as $P = IV$	1
This causes a larger voltage drop across the wires as $V = IR$	1
Since the town is in series with the transmission lines, the voltage across the town drops when the power demand increases and vice versa.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

**Question 16****(10 marks)**

A particle consisting of four quarks and one anti-quark is called a pentaquark. Pentaquarks were theorised as early as 1964 and the first evidence of their existence obtained in 2003. However, it wasn't until 2015 (and again in 2019) that enough data had been gathered to make a genuine claim that a particle had been discovered that matched the theoretical properties of a pentaquark.

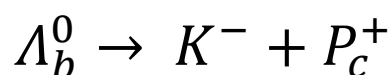
- (a) Show, via a calculation, that a pentaquark has a baryon number of +1. (2 marks)

Shows quarks have  $+\frac{1}{3}$  baryon number and antiquarks have  $-\frac{1}{3}$  in working 1

4 quarks + 1 antiquark

$4 \times \frac{1}{3} + -\frac{1}{3} = +1$  1

- (b) The equation below describes the formation of a pentaquark. A lambda baryon,  $\Lambda_b^0$  (*bud*) decays via a  $W^-$  boson, forming a kaon minus,  $K^-$  ( $s\bar{u}$ ) and the pentaquark,  $P_c^+$  ( $u\bar{c}cud$ ).



- i. State which fundamental force is responsible for mediating this decay. Justify your choice. (2 marks)

Weak nuclear force 1

The  $W^-$  boson is a mediating particle of the weak nuclear force 1

- ii. Mesons are a composite particle consisting of a quark and an antiquark. State the names of the fundamental particles of the meson in the decay reaction. (2 marks)

Strange 1

Anti-up 1

- iii. Show that electric charge is conserved during this decay. (2 marks)

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow K^- + P_c^+$$

$$0 \rightarrow -1 + 1$$

$$LHS = RHS \quad (\text{or some evidence conservation has been confirmed}) \quad 1$$

- iv. Show that baryon number is conserved during this decay. (2 marks)

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow K^- + P_c^+$$

$$+1 \rightarrow 0 + 1$$

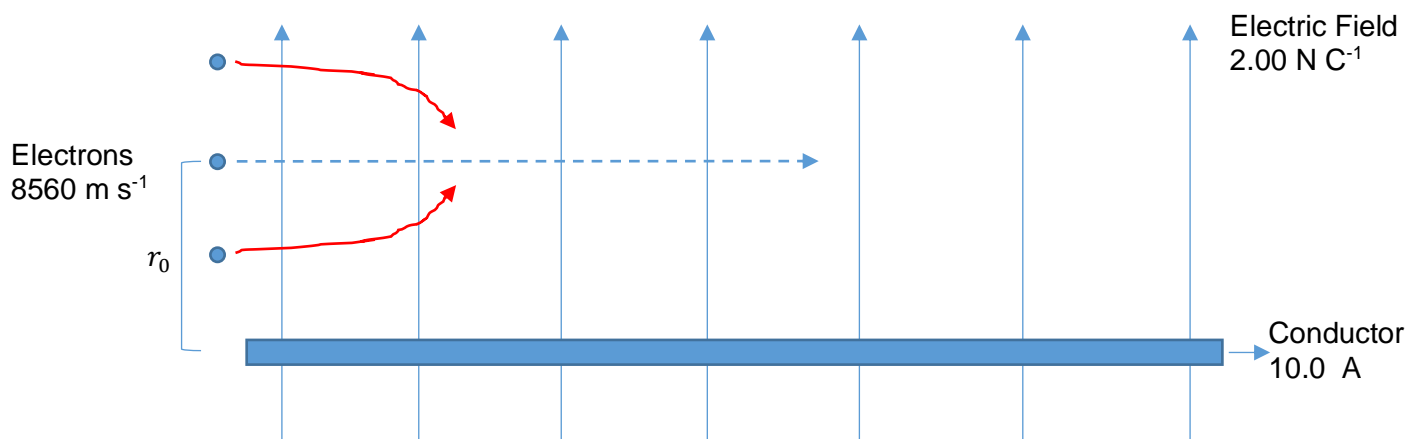
$$LHS = RHS \quad (\text{may show individual quark baryon values, not required}) \quad 1$$
$$LHS = RHS \quad (\text{or some evidence conservation has been confirmed}) \quad 1$$

## Question 17

(14 marks)

A conductor carrying a current of 10.0 A to the right is placed in a uniform  $2.00 \text{ N C}^{-1}$  electric field acting upwards (as shown in the diagram). Electrons enter the electric field at different distances from the conductor and travel parallel to the conductor at a speed of  $8560 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . A magnetic field is produced in the same region as the electric field by the current-carrying conductor. The electron at a perpendicular distance  $r_0$  from the conductor (see the diagram) maintains a constant velocity while it is travelling through the two fields.

While completing this question, the effect that the charge on each electron has on other electrons can be ignored.



- (a) State the direction of the magnetic field above the conductor. (1 mark)

Out of the page

1

- (b) Calculate the force on the electrons due the electric field. Include a direction. (3 marks)

$$F = Eq = 2.00 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} = 3.20 \times 10^{-19} \text{ N}$$

1-2

down the page

1

- (c) The path followed by the electron at a distance  $r_0$  from the conductor is shown as a dashed line. For the remaining two electrons in the diagram (above and below the electron at  $r_0$ ), sketch the paths they would take as they entered the region occupied by both the electric field and the magnetic field. (2 marks)

Top electron begins to curve towards conductor

1

Bottom electron begins to curve away from conductor

1

- (d) Explain your choice for the electron path drawn for **one** of the electrons in part (c).  
(4 marks)

The electron closer to the conductor is in a larger magnetic flux density due to the conductor ( $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{I}{r}$ ) 1

This causes an increase in magnetic force ( $F = qvB$ ) 1

The magnetic force is stronger up the page than electric force down the page— causing it to deflect away from the conductor 1-2

Note: Similar marks for top electron curving towards conductor if chosen by student

- (e) Calculate the distance  $r_0$ . (4 marks)

Forces in equilibrium

$$F_E = F_B \quad 1$$

$$F_E = qvB$$

$$3.20 \times 10^{-19} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \times 8560 \times B$$

$$B = 2.336 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T} \quad 1$$

Distance from conductor

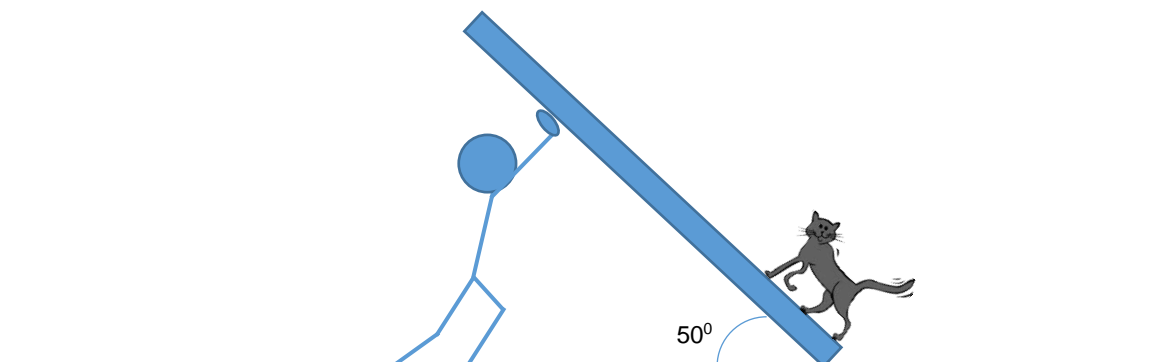
$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{I}{r_0}$$

$$2.336 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi} \times \frac{10.0}{r_0}$$

$$r_0 = 8.56 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad 1-2$$

**Question 18****(13 marks)**

A man moving a 35.0 kg bookshelf across carpet is startled by his cat, and the bookshelf becomes unbalanced, resulting in it being supported by the man from underneath. The 16.0 kg cat is above the bookshelf, as shown in the diagram below, and begins walking towards the top of the bookshelf. You can assume the man applies a force perpendicular to the face of the bookshelf falling on him.



- (a) The bookshelf is 2.40 m tall with a uniformly distributed mass. The man is pushing with a maximum force of 270 N at a distance of 0.600 m from the top end of the bookshelf. Calculate how far up from the bottom end of the bookshelf the cat can walk before the man is unable to support it. (4 marks)

$$\sum \tau_{cw} = \sum \tau_{acw}$$

$$F_{man}r_{man} = F_{shelf}r_{shelf} + F_{cat}r_{cat}$$

1

Distances:

$$r_{man} = 2.40 - 0.60 = 1.80 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{shelf} = \frac{2.40}{2} \cos 50 = 0.771 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{cat} = L \cos 50 \quad (L \text{ is length cat can walk})$$

1-2

$$F_{man}r_{man} = F_{shelf}r_{shelf} + F_{cat}r_{cat}$$

$$270 \times 1.80 = 35.0 \times 9.8 \times 0.771 + 16.0 \times 9.8 \times L \cos 50$$

$$L = 2.20 \text{ m}$$

1



- (b) Calculate the magnitude of the reaction force the carpet applies to the bookshelf when the man must push with his full strength. (4 marks)

$$\sum F_{up} = \sum F_{down}$$

$$F_{man,v} + R_v = F_{shelf} + F_{cat}$$

$$270 \times \cos 50 + R_v = 35.0 \times 9.8 + 16.0 \times 9.8$$

$$R_v = 326.2 \text{ N}$$

1-2

$$\sum F_{right} = \sum F_{left}$$

$$F_{man,h} = R_h$$

$$R_h = 270 \sin 50 = 206.8 \text{ N}$$

1

$$R = \sqrt{326.2^2 + 206.8^2} = 386 \text{ N}$$

1

- (c) Describe how the direction of the reaction force the carpet applies to the bookshelf changes as the cat walks up the bookshelf. Explain your reasoning (no calculations required). (5 marks)

As the cat walks, the counter clockwise torque produced by the cat's weight increases due to an increase distance from the pivot point (shelf and carpet contact) 1

The man supplies more clockwise torque to maintain equilibrium, by pushing harder. 1

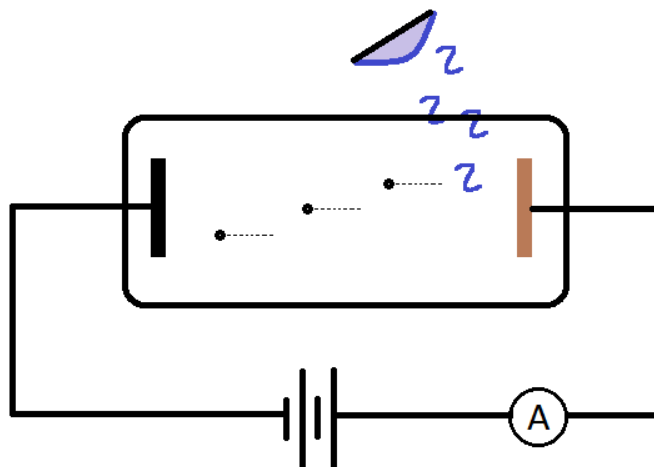
The vertical component of the reaction force is reduced due to the man taking some of the load. The horizontal component of the reaction force increases to balance the increased horizontal force applied by the man. 1-2

This results in the reaction force making a smaller angle with the ground 1

## Question 19

(14 marks)

A photoelectric effect experiment using copper as the target anode is shown in the diagram below.



The required stopping voltage (V) to reduce the current reading in the ammeter to zero for a variety of light frequencies was recorded.

Frequency ( $\times 10^{15}$ Hz)	Stopping voltage (V)	Max Kinetic Energy of Photoelectrons ( $\times 10^{-19}$ J)
$1.0 \pm 0.2$	-	-
$1.5 \pm 0.2$	1.10	1.76
$1.9 \pm 0.2$	2.76	4.42
$2.3 \pm 0.2$	4.42	7.07
$2.9 \pm 0.2$	6.90	

- (a) The lowest incident frequency used did not have a stopping potential measurement. Suggest a reason why. (2 marks)

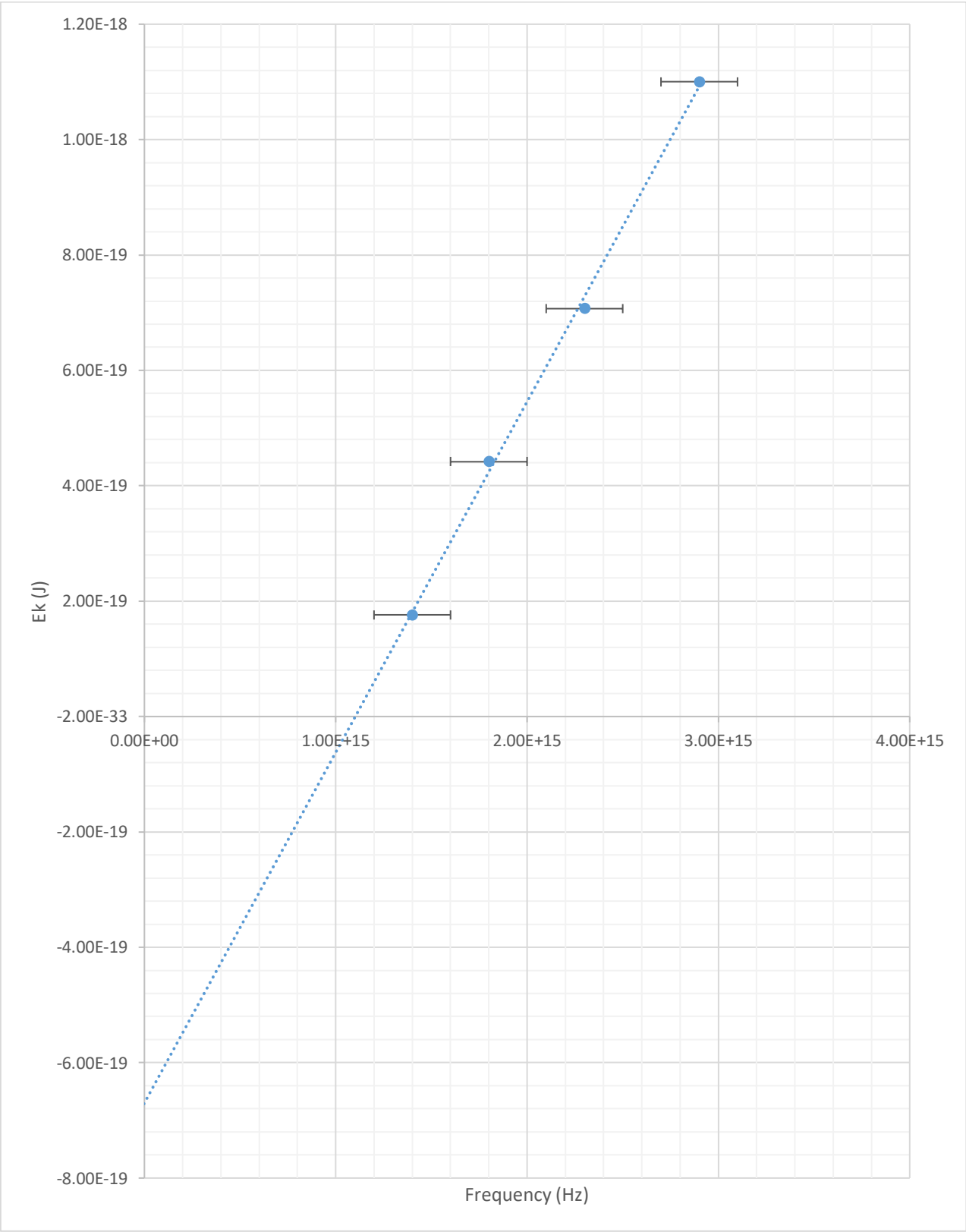
This frequency is below the threshold frequency and unable to provide enough energy for an electron to be removed from the anode. 1-2

- (b) Calculate the maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons produced from a  $2.90 \times 10^{15}$  Hz light source. Add this value to the table of results. (2 marks)

$E = Vq = 6.90 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 11.0 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$  1-2  
*MUST be based on measured stopping voltage in table – experiment data*

- (c) Draw a graph maximum kinetic energy ( $E_k$ ) of the photoelectrons (in joules) vs frequency ( $f$ ). Your vertical scale must allow for the vertical intercept to be shown. Add error bars for the frequency values. Include a line of best fit. (5 marks)

Suitable labels with units 1  
 Good scale 1  
 Accuracy of points 1  
 Suitable sized error bars 1  
 Line of best fit 1



(d) Using the graph, determine the work function ( $W$ ) of copper. Justify your answer.

(2 marks)

Approx  $6.7 \times 10^{-19}$  J or 4.2 eV

1

Based on the vertical axis intercept

1

OR

Approx  $7.3 \times 10^{-19}$  J

1

Using the cutoff  $f$  (horizontal intercept) and  $E=hf$

1

Note answers differ based on approach as gradient  $\neq 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$

(e) Calculate the gradient of the graph and use this value to determine Planck's constant.

(3 marks)

Shows sufficient working for gradient calc

1

Uses graph values, not table

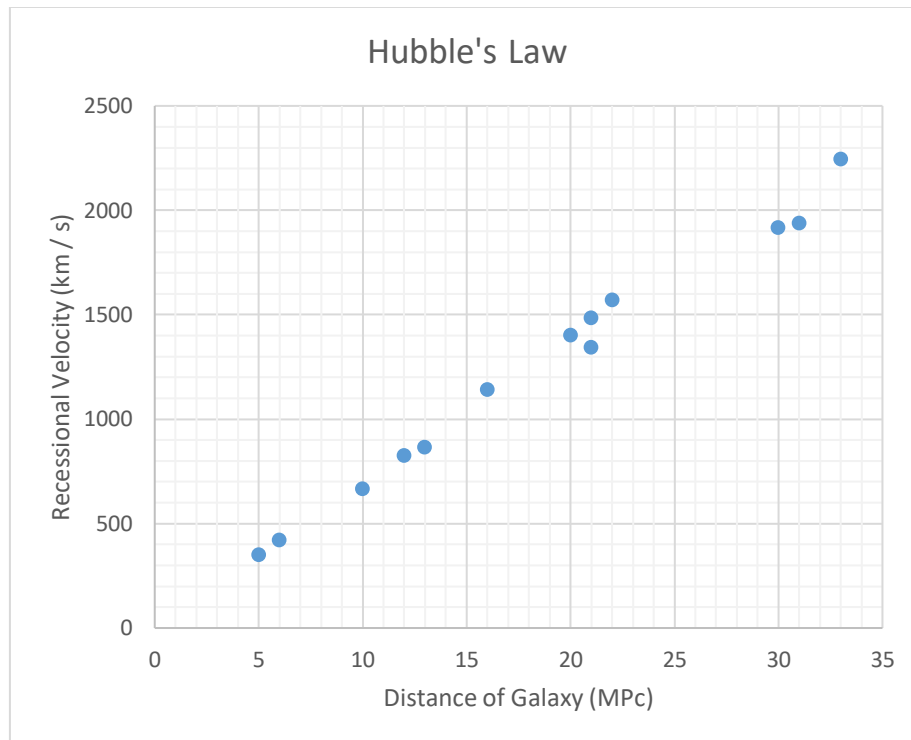
1

$h = \text{gradient} = 6.3 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$  (approx, based on line of best fit)

1

**Question 20****(11 marks)**

The graph below is representative of the findings of Edwin Hubble, who researched cosmological concepts that led to the Big Bang Theory.



- (a) Describe the relationship that is observed within this graph. (2 marks)

As distance of a galaxy increases, recessional velocity increases proportionally

1-2

- (b) The Steady State Theory preceded the Big Bang Theory. The Steady State Theory lost acceptance in the scientific community based on the work of Hubble. Explain how the relationship shown in the graph supports the Big Bang Theory and is in contradiction to the Steady State Theory. (3 marks)

Refers to assumptions of steady state theory

"The steady state theory stated the universe is static and always has been"

And/Or

"The steady state theory states the universe is infinitely old"

1

Describes inferences of graph details that support Big Bang/ contradict Steady State

"The graph reveals that if galaxies are all moving away, at some distant point in time, the galaxies were closer together/universe was denser/universe had a beginning"

1

Describes support of Big Bang theory

"This supports the Big Bang theory that states the universe started in a much hotter, denser state/ had a starting point in time"

1

(c) Hubble's law is described by the following equation:

$$v = H_0 D$$

Where  $v$  is the recessional velocity of a galaxy and  $D$  the distance of a galaxy.

- i. Use the graph to calculate a value for Hubble's constant ( $H_0$ ), which has units  $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$ . You must add construction lines to the graph to show how your answer was obtained. (3 marks)

Adds a suitable line of best fit to graph

1

Performs a calculation to find gradient/Hubble's constant (accept 0,0 as a point if line of best fit passes through origin). E.g.:

$$H_0 = \frac{v}{D} = \frac{680}{10} = 68 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$

1-2

- ii. At sufficiently large distances ( $D$ ), the velocity of a galaxy ( $v$ ) would be predicted to be larger than the speed of light. Comment on whether or not Hubble's Law can be applied at these large distances. (3 marks)

The recessional velocity observed is due to the expansion of space.

1

It is physically acceptable for a galaxy to be receding faster than speed of light due to the expansion of space.

1

Therefore Hubble's law can be applied, even at large distances

1

**End of Section 2**

**Section Three: Comprehension****20% (36 Marks)**

This section contains **two (2)** questions. You must answer both questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided. Suggested working time for this section is 40 minutes.

**Question 21****(18 marks)**

- (a) Calculate the maximum voltage at region A required to accelerate the ions to the speed stated. (3 marks)

Description	Total
$W = qV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	1
$V = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{q} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(6.14 \times 10^{-26})(2.50 \times 10^5)^2}{1.60 \times 10^{-19}}$	1
$= 1.20 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

- (b) Explain why the ions move in a semi-circular path through the magnetic field (D). (3 marks)

Description	Total
As the charged particles enter region D they experience a Lorentz force	1
The force is perpendicular to their velocity	1
As the velocity is always perpendicular to the field, this produces centripetal force and hence a circular path	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

- (c) State the direction the magnetic field must be to produce curved path (D) as shown in the diagram. (1 mark)

Description	Total
Out of the page.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>

- (d) Calculate the radius of curvature of the  $^{35}\text{Cl}^-$  ions through the magnetic field. (3 marks)

Description	Total
$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$	1
$= \frac{5.81 \times 10^{-26}(2.50 \times 10^5)}{1.60 \times 10^{-19}(1.20)}$	1
$= 0.0757 \text{ m}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

- (e) Rearrange this equation to express the charge: mass ratio and calculate the charge: mass ratio for  $^{35}\text{Cl}^-$  ions. (3 marks)

Description	Total
$r = \frac{mv}{qB}, \quad \frac{q}{m} = \frac{v}{Br}$	1
$= \frac{2.50 \times 10^5}{(1.20)(0.0757)}$	1
$= 2.75 \times 10^6 \text{ C kg}^{-1}$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

- (f) Calculate the ratio of the radius of curvature of the  $^{37}\text{Cl}^-$  ions compared to the  $^{35}\text{Cl}^-$  ions. (2 marks)

Description	Total
$\frac{r_1}{m_1} = \frac{r_2}{m_2}, r_1 = \frac{m_1}{m_2} r_2 = \frac{5.81 \times 10^{-26}}{6.14 \times 10^{-26}} \dots$	1
$= 1 : 0.946$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

- (g) Show, via an appropriate equation, that relativistic effects do not need to be considered for this particular analysis. (3 marks)

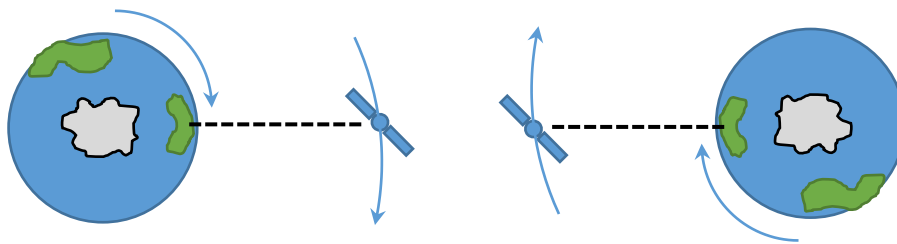
Description	Total
$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	1
$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(2.50 \times 10^5)^2}{(3.00 \times 10^8)^2}}} = 1.000000347$	1
Hence, relativistic effects are not significant.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>



**Question 22****(18 marks)***Geosynchronous Orbit*

Satellite orbits around Earth are classified according to altitude. At one extreme is the low Earth orbit (LEO) which skims the upper atmosphere. The International Space Station orbits here, a measly 410 km above the Earth's surface. This is so close to Earth that without constant corrections, the thin amount of atmosphere at this height would drag the station 2 km towards Earth in a month. Satellites in this orbit have very short viewing windows from a single location on the Earth but will often return to the same portion of sky quickly, particularly if the orbit is very equatorial. The advantage of this orbit is that electronic equipment is protected from harsh solar winds which are high speed charged particles ejected from the Sun.

At the other extreme of satellite orbits is the high Earth orbit (HEO). Out in HEO there is no protection against solar winds. The HEO sits above the medium Earth orbit (MEO). The boundary between the two occurs at the geosynchronous orbit (GSO). The GSO is the exact altitude at which a satellite's orbital period matches the rotation of the Earth about its axis; these satellites take 24 hours to complete an orbit. Because GSO satellites take the exact same time to orbit as the Earth takes to rotate, it is possible they may maintain their position above the same patch of ground – they are in sync with the Earth. This is shown in the diagram below. After half an orbital period, the same land mass is below the satellite.



GSO are great to ensure that communication with the satellite is never interrupted. A ground station cannot communicate with a satellite that is in space above the far side of the planet – just as mobile phone reception does not work in an underground car park – too much solid matter blocks the signal. GSO is quite an altitude to reach though, as it is an order of magnitude higher than LEO, thus it takes significantly more energy (fuel) to reach this orbit. That said, it such a useful orbit that over 400 satellites currently reside here. When these satellites are decommissioned they are sent to a graveyard orbit that is even higher in HEO so as to keep the GSO clear for future use.

(a) Suggest why satellites are protected from solar winds in LEO.

(1 mark)

The Earth has a magnetic field which extends out into LEO. This field protects equipment against moving charged particles/ solar winds.

1

- (b) Explain why the International Space Station uses frequent thruster boosts. (5 marks)

The ISS is in a low Earth orbit which still has a thin amount of atmosphere 1

Atmospheric drag reduces the velocity of the ISS 1

The gravitational force will exceed the centripetal force when the velocity drops ( $\frac{GMm}{r^2} > \frac{mv^2}{r}$ ). 1

This will cause the station to start to fall towards the Earth 1

Frequent boosts are required to maintain the velocity, overcoming atmospheric drag, to sustain its circular orbit. 1

- (c) Show, using suitable calculations, that the International Space Station would not be visible from a single location on Earth for very long. (4 marks)

$$r = 410 \times 10^3 + 6.37 \times 10^6 = 6.78 \times 10^6 \text{ m} \quad 1$$

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} r^3 = \frac{4\pi^2}{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24}} \times (6.78 \times 10^6)^3 = 3.0899 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^2$$

$$T = 5.559 \times 10^3 \text{ s } (\approx 93 \text{ min}) \quad 1-2$$

As the ISS revolves around the Earth every 93 min, and is very close to Earth, it won't be visible from any one place on Earth for very long. 1

If radius is wrong and it simplifies the conclusion then a max of 2

- (d) Australia wants to launch a satellite that can constantly monitor cloud coverage of the continent. Suggest an orbit to place the satellite in and justify your choice.

(2 marks)

Geosynchronous/GSO

1

To have an orbital period that can maintain a constant observation of Australia

1

- (e) State two (2) disadvantages of a HEO.

(2 marks)

No protection from solar wind

1

Takes more fuel/energy/money to reach this orbit

1

- (f) Calculate the altitude of the boundary between MEO and HEO.

(4 marks)

$$T = 24 \text{ hours} = 86400 \text{ s}$$

1

$$r^3 = \frac{GM}{4\pi^2} T^2 = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24}}{4\pi^2} \times 86400^2 = 7.529 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^3$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{7.529 \times 10^{22}} = 4.223 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$$

1-2

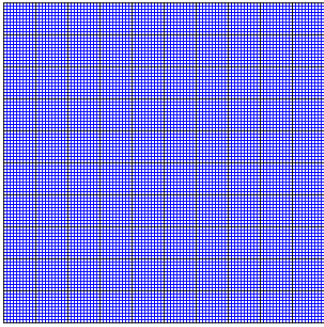
$$\text{altitude} = 4.223 \times 10^7 - 6.37 \times 10^6 = 3.59 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$$

1

**End of Questions**

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**Additional working space**

**Spare grid for graph****End of examination**

## Acknowledgements

**Question 16**

Feynmann diagram of pentaquark creation

CERN on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pentaquark-Feynman.svg>

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**Question 17**

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