

Question Number	Answer	Mark
17a	<p>The beam/electron/positron is gaining speed (1)</p> <p>The length of tubes increases or the length of gaps between tubes increases (1)</p> <p>So time between beam exiting (successive) tubes is constant Or time spent in each tube is constant Or time spent between (each successive pair of) tubes is constant (1)</p> <p>The p.d. has to reverse in this time period and hence frequency is constant (1)</p>	4
17bi	<p>Use of $m_{\Omega} = 3272 \times m_e$ (1)</p> <p>Use of $\Delta E = c^2 \Delta m$ (1)</p> <p>Use of conversion factor for eV (1)</p> <p>mass of omega baryon = 1680 MeV/c² (1)</p> <p><u>Example of calculation</u> mass = $3272 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ Energy = $2.981 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \times (3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1})^2$ Energy = $\frac{2.68 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J eV}^{-1}}$ mass = 1677 MeV/c²</p>	4
17bii	<p>Total energy of electron and positron = 29 GeV Or total energy available for each omega baryon = 14.5 GeV Or $\Delta E = c^2 \Delta m$ for omega rest mass energy Or Use of conversion factor for GeV to J for electron and positron energy (ignore rest mass of electron and positron) (1)</p> <p>Uses Kinetic Energy = Total Energy – Rest mass energy of baryon (1)</p> <p>Kinetic energy of either omega = 12.8 GeV Or Kinetic energy of either omega = $2.05 \times 10^{-9} \text{ J}$ (1)</p> <p><u>Example of calculation</u> Kinetic energy of both omegas = 29 GeV – $2 \times 1.7 \text{ GeV} = 25.6 \text{ GeV}$ So kinetic energy of either omega baryon = 12.8 GeV</p>	3
17c	<p>If both omega, it would break the conservation of baryon number (1)</p> <p>Must be omega and anti-omega (1)</p> <p>Further detail of baryon number: If both omega, before collision baryon number = 0 and after collision baryon number = 2 (which breaks conservation law) Or If omega and anti-omega before collision baryon number = 0 and after $1 - 1 = 0$ (which obeys conservation law) (1)</p>	3
Total for question 17		14