

<u>Home</u> <u>Gameboard</u> Physics Fields Gravitational Fields Essential Pre-Uni Physics F6.4

Essential Pre-Uni Physics F6.4



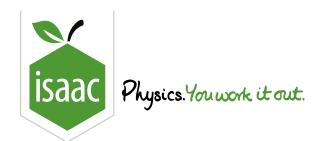
Physical constants which may be necessary to answer the problems on this page can be found within the hint tabs.

Mass of Earth = $5.98 \times 10^{24} \, \mathrm{kg}$

Radius of Earth = $6400 \, \mathrm{km}$

The Moon's orbit round the Earth has a radius of $3.8 \times 10^8 \, \mathrm{m}$. Calculate the Moon's speed in its orbit.

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Essential Pre-Uni Physics F6.5



Physical constants which may be necessary to answer the problems on this page can be found within the hint tabs.

Mass of Earth = $5.98 \times 10^{24} \, \mathrm{kg}$

Radius of Earth = $6400 \, \mathrm{km}$

Part A Orbiting the Earth

If you want something to orbit the Earth at a height of $200\,\mathrm{km}$ above the surface, at what speed must it travel? Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

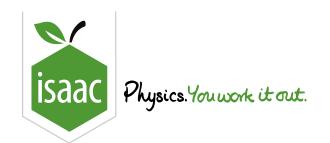
Part B Time period

What is the time period of the orbit in Part A? Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

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Essential Pre-Uni Physics F6.6



Physical constants which may be necessary to answer the problems on this page can be found within the hint tabs.

Mass of Earth = $5.98 \times 10^{24} \, \mathrm{kg}$

Radius of Earth = $6400 \, \mathrm{km}$

Part A Kepler's Third Law

Starting from $F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$ and $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$, derive Kepler's 3rd Law relating the radius of an orbit r to the mass of the planet M and the orbital speed v.

Give your answer in a form where r is on the left hand side of the equation and all other terms are on the right hand side.

The following symbols may be useful: G, M, pi, r, v

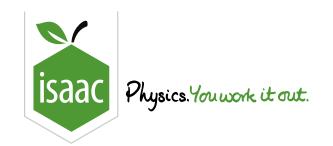
Part B Time period

Repeat the question, but this time to relate r and M to the time period T.

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Orbits 26.5

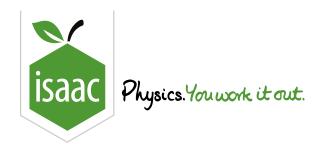


Calculate the orbital period of Jupiter in units of Earth years given that the mass of the Sun, $M=2.0\times 10^{30}\,{\rm kg}$, the mass of Jupiter, $m=1.9\times 10^{27}\,{\rm kg}$ and the average radius of Jupiter's orbit around the sun is $R=7.8\times 10^8\,{\rm km}$.

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Orbits 26.7



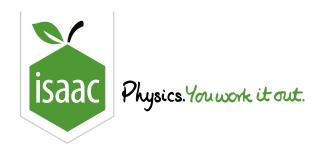
61 Cygni is a wide binary star system. It contains two stars of nearly equal mass which orbit once around their mid point every $659\,\mathrm{years}$. They are $1.26\times10^{13}\,\mathrm{m}$ apart. Assuming that the two stars have equal mass, calculate:

Part A	Speed
the	e speed of the stars.
Part B	Total mass
the	e total mass of the system.

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Orbits 26.2



A positron of charge +q and mass m enters a magnetic field B travelling at a speed v perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field.

Part A Radius of orbit

Derive an expression for r in terms of q, B, m and v.

The following symbols may be useful: B, m, q, r, v

Part B From positron to proton

If we now change the particle from a positron to a proton, keeping the magnetic field and the velocity of the particle the same, what would happen? Complete the sentence below.

The proton will move in a with .

Items:

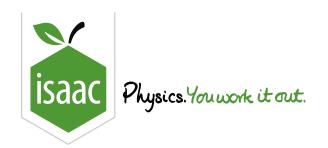
 circular
 non-circular
 straight
 orbit
 line
 a smaller
 a larger
 the same
 varying

 no
 radius
 curvature

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Orbits 26.9



In a particle accelerator protons are accelerated in the +x-direction until they have a velocity of $v=6.5\times 10^6\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. They then pass into a magnetic field of strength $0.10\,\mathrm{T}$ that is oriented in the +y-direction.

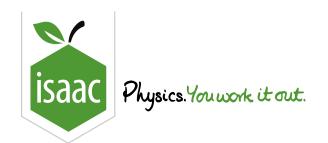
Part A Direction of motion

In which direction do the protons accelerate when they first enter the magnetic field?	
-+x direction	
-x direction	
-y direction	
$\bigcirc -y$ direction	
-z direction	
-z direction	
Part B Radius	
What is the radius of the orbital path that the protons take?	

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Part A Momentum of a muon

Work out the momentum of a muon (same charge as an electron, but mass $= 207 \times \ {\rm electron\ mass}) \ {\rm taking\ a\ curved\ path\ with\ a\ 90\ cm\ radius\ \underline{perpendicular}} \ {\rm to\ a\ 0.0076\ T}$ magnetic field.

Part B Momentum of an electron

Work out the momentum of an electron which would take the same path in the same field as in Part A.

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