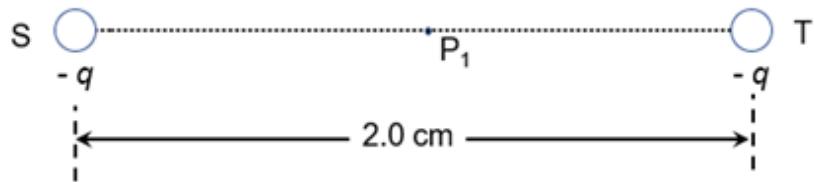


- 8 (a)** Two ions S and T, each of negative charge  $-q$ , are held stationary at a distance of 2.0 cm from each other as shown in Fig. 8.1.  $P_1$  is the midpoint between S and T.



**Fig. 8.1**

State what it means by

- (i) the *electric field strength* at  $P_1$ ,

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[1]

- (ii) the *electric potential* at  $P_1$ .

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[1]

- (b) The value of  $q$  is known to be  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C. A third ion R of positive charge  $+q$  is introduced into the system at a distance of 4.0 cm from ions S and T as shown in Fig. 8.2. All three ions are held stationary.

$P_2$  is the midpoint between R and T.

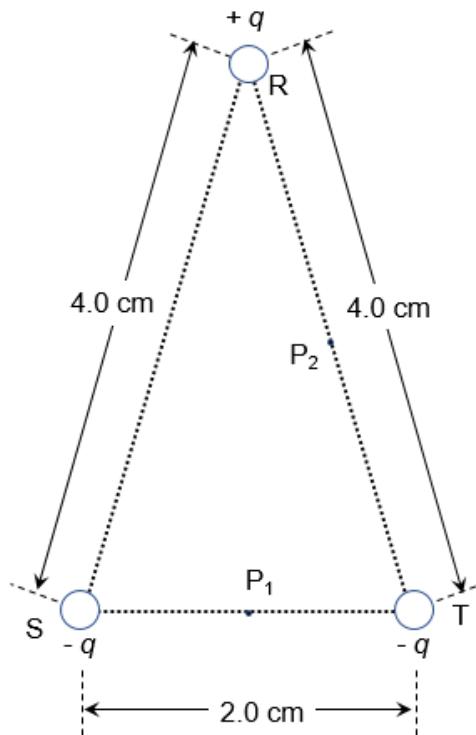


Fig. 8.2

- (i) Calculate the amount of work done required to assemble R.

work done = ..... J [3]

- (ii) Without calculations, explain whether the work done required is more or less if R were to be placed at P<sub>2</sub> instead.

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[2]

- (iii) With reference to the direction of the electric field strength along RP<sub>1</sub>, describe the variation of electric potential along the line joining ion R to the point P<sub>1</sub>.

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[2]

- (c) (i) Show that the magnitude of the electric field strength that R experiences for the ion assembly in Fig. 8.2 is given by  $1.74 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N C}^{-1}$ .

[4]

- (ii) R is subsequently released.

Hence, calculate

1. the magnitude and state the direction of the resultant force on R just as it is released,

$$\text{force} = \dots \text{N}$$

direction : ..... [3]

2. the magnitude of the initial acceleration of R if it has a mass of  $2.58 \times 10^{-26}$  kg.

$$\text{acceleration} = \dots \text{m s}^{-2} \quad [2]$$

- (d) Suggest with a reason, the subsequent motion of R after passing through the line joining S and T.

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..... [2]

