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Name:

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Teacher:

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Time allowed for this paper Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes Working time for paper: three hours

Materials required/recommended for this paper To be provided by the supervisor This Question/Answer Booklet Formulae and Data Booklet

To be provided by the candidate Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction

fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: up to three non-programmable calculators approved for use in the WACE

examinations, drawing templates, drawing compass and a protractor

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 notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor before reading any further.

**PHYSICS ATAR YEAR 12**

**2017**

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**Structure of this paper**

Section

SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP Number of questions available

Number of questions to be answered

Suggested working time (minutes)

Marks available

Percentage of exam

Section One: Short answer

12 12 50 54 30

Section Two: Extended answer

7 7 90 90 50

Section Three: Comprehension and data analysis

2 2 40 36 20

Total 180 100

**Instructions to candidates**

1. The rules for the conduct of Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the

Year 12 Information Handbook 2017. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.

2. Write answers in this Question/Answer Booklet.

3. When calculating, or estimating answers, show all your working clearly. Your working should be in sufficient detail to allow your answers to be checked readily and for marks to be awarded for reasoning

In calculations, give final answers to three significant figures and include appropriate units where applicable.

In estimates, give final answers to a maximum of two significant figures and include appropriate units where applicable.

4. You must be careful to confine your responses to the specific questions asked and follow any

instructions that are specific to a particular question.

5. Additional working space pages at the end of this Question/Answer booklet are for planning

or continuing an answer. If you use these pages, indicate at the original answer, the page number it is planned/continued on and write the question number being planned/continued n the additional working space page.

Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017 3

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

This section has 12 questions. Answer all questions. Write your answers in the space provided. Suggested working time for this section is 50 minutes.

Question 1 (2 marks) A wire is conducting a DC current of 1.50 A. At point X a magnetic flux density of 3.86 x 10-6 T is detected. Calculate the distance between the current carrying wire and point X. You can ignore the effects of the Earth’s magnetic field in this question.

1.50 A

B =

2π μ

0

.

r I

3.86 × 10−6 =

−7

✓

**Question 2 (2 marks)**

Two point charges are shown in the diagram below. Their relative charges are -2Q and +Q. On the diagram show the relative shape of the net electric field established around and between the point charges. You should draw at least 12 field lines on the diagram.

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP 4π×10**

2π

.

1.50 r

r = 7.77 × 10−2m ✓ (0.0780 if other constant used)

General shape way from positive at least 12 lines ✓ Higher density around -2Q ✓

**-2Q**

**+Q**

Distance

Point X, B = 3.86 μT

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**Question 3 (4 marks)**

Young’s double slit experiment produces a series of light and dark bands on a screen when monochromatic light is passed through both slits and shone onto a screen. With reference to the diagram below explain how the light bands and the dark bands are formed.

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

Projection screen showing light and dark bands

Light travels in waves and diffracts with circular wavefronts from each slit. ✓ The two waves undergo superposition at locations beyond the double slits. ✓ At locations on the screen where constructive interference occurs a bright spot is formed. ✓ At locations on the screen where destructive interference occurs a dark spot is formed.✓

Monochromatic light source

Opaque screen with double slits

Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017 5

**Question 4 (7 marks)**

The diagram shows a uniform ladder of mass 20 kg and length 5.00 m resting on firm ground and against a frictionless wall. Friction acts at the base of the ladder from the ground as shown to stop the ladder collapsing. The force from the wall (F

**wall**

) and friction both act in the horizontal and are in equilibrium. A person of mass 80.0 kg is standing on the ladder 3.50 m from the base. A normal reaction force at the base of the ladder and the two weight forces act in the vertical direction on the ladder.

The ladder makes an angle of 65.00 with the ground.

65.00

a) Calculate the force of friction acting on the ladder in the

position shown.

(4 marks)

Select base of ladder as fulcrum and take moments, ΣM = 0

Moment = r.F.sin θ

Σacwm = Σcwm correct concept (5 x F

wall

x sin 65) ✓ = (3.5x80x9.8xsin25) + (2.5x20x9.8xsin 25) ✓

F

wall

= 301.6 N ✓

F

wall

= F

friction

= 302 N ✓ (acting to the right at the base)

b) If the angle that the ladder makes to the horizontal is changed to 450 how would this change

the magnitude of friction required to maintain equilibrium. The friction would:

Increase Stay the same Decrease Insufficient data to determine

Circle a response and explain your choice:

(3 marks) Increase ✓ Σacwm = Σcwm (5 x F

wall

x sin 45) ✓ = (3.5x80x9.8xsin45) + (2.5x20x9.8xsin 45) Σcwm increases due to change in angle from 250 to 450 ✓ Σacwm must match this increase but 5sin 450 is less than 5sin 650 so F

wall

must increase. ✓

SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP must increase and therefore F

friction

3.50 m

F

wall

Ladder

Friction

F

r

i

c

t

i

o

n

l

e

s

s

w

a

l

l

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**Question 5 (7 marks)**

The diagram shows two charged spheres. Each sphere has a mass of 4.8 kg. Sphere A has a charge of +2.50 μC and sphere B has a charge of -2.50 μC. They are separated by 20.0 cm between their effective point charge locations. Each sphere is suspended from a fine string whose mass can be ignored. In this situation θ

1

= θ

2

which is the angle each string makes to the vertical.

a) Determine the angle θ

1

(5 marks)

b) If the charge of sphere A is changed to +1.00 μC and sphere B is changed to -6.25 μC, explain

what will happen to the values of angle θ

1

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

ΣF = 0

W = mg = 4.80 x 9.8 = 47.04 N ✓

F

electric

1

q

1

q

2

1

2.5×10

−6

×−2.5×10

−6

0.202 F

electric

=

4π ε

0

.

r2

=

4π ε

0

.

✓ = 1.405 N ✓

Tan θ =

F

electric

mg

=

1.405 47.04

✓

θ = 1.710 N ✓

Consider the electric force in this situation F

electric

and θ

2

.

(2 marks)

1

q

1

q

2

1

1×10

−6

×−6.25×10

−6

0.202 F

electric

=

4π ε

0

.

r2

=

4π ε

0

.

✓ = 1.405 N ✓

The force acting on each sphere is the same so the angles will not change✓

**θ**

**1**

**A**

20 cm

**B**

**θ**

**2**

Tension

F

electric

**θ**

**1**

W = mg W = 4.8 x 9.8 W = 47.04 N

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**Question 6 (3 marks)**

A proton has been accelerated to 95% of the speed of light in the Large Hadron Collider. Calculate its energy..

m = 1.67x 10-27 kg v = 0.95 x 3.00 x 108 m s-1 ✓

E =

√1 m.c2

−

v2 c2

E =

1.67 × 10−27 √1 −

0.952 × 1

(3 × 108)2

✓

E = 4.81 x 10-10 J ✓

**Question 7 (4 marks)**

An artificial satellite has been put into a circular polar orbit around the planet Venus. Venus has a radius of 6,052 km. The satellite is at an altitude of 1,050 km and orbits the planet every 1 hour and 50 minutes. Calculate the mass of Venus based on this data.

m = ? r = 6 052 000 + 1 050 000 = 7 102 000 m ✓ T = 110 x 60 = 6600 s ✓

T2 =

4π GM 2

r3

by rearrangement M =

4π

GT2 2

r

3

M =

6.67×10−11× 4×π

2

×7 102 000

66002

3

✓

M = 4.87 x 1024 kg ✓

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

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**Question 8 (7 marks)**

A car of mass 2200 kg is moving over a hill which has a profile that is a section of a circle. The radius of the circle is 29.0 m and the car is moving at 54.0 km hr-1 at the top of the hill.

ΣF

a) Construct a vector diagram in the box above. Show the forces acting on the car and the net

force.

Vectors head to tail ✓ ΣF shown from start to finish✓

(2 marks)

b) Calculate the normal reaction force on the car from the hill.

(3 marks)

V = 54 / 3.6 = 15 m s-1 ✓ Net force towards centre = Weight - Normal ΣF = mv2/r = mg - N N = mg - mv2/r✓ (correct analysis) N = (2200 x 9.8) - (2200 x 15 2)/29 ✓ N = 4.49 x 103 N ✓ (up)

c) The apparent weight is equal to the magnitude of the normal reaction force experienced by the

car. If the car goes over the top of hill at a slower speed the apparent weight will: (circle a response)

Increase Stay the same Decrease Impossible to determine

Explain your response.

(2 marks) Increase ✓

N = mg - mv2/r So if v decreases mv2 /r decreases, mg is constant so N increases. ✓

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

Normal

W = mg W = 2200 x 9.8 W = 21560 N

Car

Circular section of hill

Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017 9

**Question 9 (7 marks)**

The energy level diagram for a simple atom is shown below.

a) An atomic electron in energy level E2 absorbs a photon which excites it to E5. Calculate

wavelength of this photon.

(4 marks)

b) It is possible that an atomic electron at E5 can de-excite to E1(the ground state), explain how

energy is conserved when this happens.

(1 mark)

c) It is possible for an atomic electron in the ground state (E1) to absorb a 14.0 eV photon.

Explain how energy is conserved in this case.

(2 marks)

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

E (eV) = 6.99 -2.74 = 4.25 eV ✓ E (J) = 4.25 x 1.60 x 10-19 = 6.80 x 10-19 ✓

λ = 2.93 × 10−7 m ✓ (= 293 nm)

The reduction in potential energy is converted into the energy of a photon ✓

11.20 eV is used to ionize the atom✓, the balance (14 – 11.2 = 2.80 eV) is in the form of kinetic energy of the ionized electron. ✓

Ground state E1

zero E∞

eV

E5

E4

E3

E2

E 6.80 × 10−19 =

6.63 =

× h.c λ 10−34 λ

× 3 × 108

✓

-11.20 eV

-6.99 eV

-5.22 eV

-4.16 eV

-2.74 eV

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**Question 10 (4 marks)**

Passing sunlight through a polarising filter allows the intensity of the light to be reduced. In Polaroid sunglasses, this phenomenon is used to reduce glare.

Explain whether polarisation of light indicates that it is behaving as a particle or a wave and with reference to a simple diagram explain how light intensity is reduced by passing it through a polarising filter.

Light is behaving as a wave. ✓ Only waves whose electric field plane of oscillation matches the orientation of the polarizing material can pass through. ✓ The waves with an orientation that does not match the filter will be blocked which will reduce the intensity ✓ Simple diagram that conveys this idea. ✓ for example

**Question 11 (3 marks)**

A telecommunications company want to put an artificial satellite into a circular orbit at a fixed altitude around the Earth. The owner of the company wants the satellite to a have a range of orbital speeds. Explain why this is not possible. You must refer to physics principles and supply suitable equations to assist with your explanation.

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

For a satellite to be in a stable circular orbit, the centripetal acceleration of the satellite must match the gravitational field strength at the altitude of this orbit. ✓

Mathematically

G

r2 M

v

2

r

GM r

As G, M and r are fixed quantities there can only be one value of orbital speed v. ✓

=

✓ and by rearrangement v = √

Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017 11

Question 12 (4 marks) The de Broglie wavelength of a proton used in a diffraction experiment is 3.42 x 10-10 m.

a) Calculate the speed of the proton. Recall that momentum is defined as the product of mass

and velocity.

(2 marks)

m = 1.67 x 10-27 kg λ = 3.42 x 10-10 m

λ =

mv h

3.42 × 10−10

=

v = 1160 m s−1 ✓

b) Is it possible to achieve an interference pattern by diffracting protons? Explain briefly.

(2 marks)

**End of Section One**

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

1.67×10

6.63×10

−27

−34

× v

✓

Yes, particles can behave as waves if they are in motion ✓

Waves are required to produce an interference pattern. ✓

12 Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017

**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 13 (13 marks)**

A stone of mass 520 g is thrown from a building of height 30.0 m. The stone is launched with an angle of elevation of 38.00 above the horizontal. It takes a time of 3.15 s for the stone to reach ground level. You can ignore air resistance for this question.

a) Calculate the initial launch speed u of the stone.

(4 marks)

Initial launch speed u

2 s

y u

x

= 3.15 s

s

y

= s

x

/ t

f

u

x

= u.cos 38 t

f

=u

y

t

f

+ 1⁄2 a

y

t

f

2

-30 = u

y

x 3.15 – 4.9 x (3.15

2

) ✓ 18.6205 = u

y

x 3.15 u

y

= 5.91119 s ✓

u

y

= u.sin 38 = 5.91119 ✓

u = 9.60 m/s ✓

Building

= -30.0 u

y

= u.sin 38 a

y

30.0 m

38°

range

= -9.80 m/s

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For the following calculations use a numerical value of 9.60 m s-1 for the initial launch speed of stone if it is required.

b) Calculate the horizontal range of the stone.

u = 9.60 m s

-1

t

f

= 3.15 s u

x

= s

x

/ t

f

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

(2 marks)

u

x

= u.cos 38 u

x

= 9.60 x cos 38 = 7.5649 m s

-1

right ✓ s

x

= u

x

x t

f

= 7.5649 x 3.15 = 23.8 m ✓

c) Calculate the velocity of the stone after 2.50 s of flight. You must give a magnitude and

direction.

(5 marks) u = 9.60 m s

-1

u

x

= u cos θ = +7.5649 m s

-1

right u

y

= u.sin θ= +5.91 m s

-1

✓

In the vertical u

y

= u.sin θ= +5.91 v

y

=u

y

+ at = 5.91 + (-9.8 x 2.5) ✓ v

y

= -18.59✓

v = √v

y

v = √−18.592 + 7.56492 = 20.1 m s−1 ✓

Angle of descent, θ = tan

d) Calculate the work done on the stone by the Earth’s gravitational field in the motion from

launch to reaching ground level.

(2 marks) 2 + v

x

2

-1

(18.59 / 7.5649) ✓ θ =67.90 ✓

W = m.g.Δh W = 0.520 x 9.8 x 30 ✓ W = 153 J ✓

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**Question 14 (13 marks)**

The diagram shows the side view of a DC electric motor. A square coil is placed flat in the uniform magnetic field between the north and south magnetic poles. Current direction in the coil is shown on the sides adjacent to the magnetic poles. The commutator and carbon brushes are also shown.



a) Which direction will the coil turn from this start position?

Anti-clockwise or otherwise correctly indicated ✓

(1 mark)

b) Explain the function of the brushes and the function of the commutator..

(3 marks) Transfer current from external source of emf ✓ into the coil and ensure switching such that the coil next to each magnetic pole experiences a force in a uniform direction. ✓ This ensures a constant direction of torque and rotation. ✓

c) On the diagram above, use the symbols  and  to sketch the location of the coil sides

adjacent to the magnetic poles after 30o of rotation from this start position. Put arrows on your symbols to indicate the direction of magnetic force acting on them.

(2 marks)

As above, approx 300 ✓ Force arrows correct ✓

S





Carbon brushes

Commutator



N

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d) At this new position after 30o of rotation from the start position; determine the torque value of the

motor as a percentage of maximum torque.

(2 marks)

Angle between lever arm and force = (90 – 30 = 600) ✓ Torque = r.F.sin θ Sin 60 = 0.866 therefore torque = 86.6% of maximum✓

e) A single 120 mm length of wire, adjacent to one of the magnetic poles, experiences a 0.0280 N magnitude of force when a current of 5.30 A is present. Calculate the magnetic flux density between the poles.

(2 marks)

F = I

l

B 0.0280 = 5.30 x 0.120 x B✓ B = 4.40 x 10

-2

T ✓

f) After the motor is switched on its rate of rotation increases. As this happens the net current in

the coil decreases. Clearly explain why this happens.

(3 marks)

The charge in the coil is now cutting through magnetic flux such that an emf is produced according to Faraday’s Law. (or Lenz’s Law explanation – as flux within coil changes an emf is induced whose current establishes a magnetic field to oppose the change) ✓

This induced emf opposes the external emf supplying the motor so the net emf is reduced. ✓ A reduction in emf means a reduction in current ✓

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

16 Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017

**Question 15 (14 marks)**

Nitrogen-14 ions (N3-) of mass 2.33 x 10-26 kg and triple negative charge are accelerated from rest in a potential difference established between 2 charged parallel plates. The parallel plates have a potential difference of 5000 V across a gap of 8.00 cm. You can ignore the effects of gravity and air resistance in this question.

Nitrogen ions

a) Calculate the electric field strength between the parallel plates.

(2 marks) E = V / d E = 5000 / 0.08 ✓ E = 62 500 V m-1 (or N C-1) ✓

b) Calculate the magnitude of the electric force that acts on the nitrogen ions in this electric field.

E = F / q

(2 marks)

F = E x q = 62 500 x 3 x 1.60 x 10-19 ✓ F = 3.00 x 10-14 N ✓

c) Calculate the maximum speed reached by the nitrogen ions as they move between the parallel

plates.

(3 marks)

q= -4.80  10-19 C v = ? mass of Nitrogen ion = 2.33  10-26 kg

W

d

= V.q Work done = ∆KE = final KE – initial KE (initial = 0) 1⁄2 m v2 = V.q

(1⁄2 2.33  10-26 x v2 ) ✓= 5000 x 4.80  10-19 ✓ v = 453 881 = 4.54  105 m s-1 ✓

8.00 cm

5000 V

Or

a =

m F

Followed by

v2 = u2 + 2as

Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017 17

The nitrogen ions are fed into a uniform magnetic field within a mass spectrometer. The ions enter at a speed of 4.54 x 105 m s-1. The magnetic field has a uniform flux density of 123 mT. The set up and the direction of the magnetic field is shown in the diagram below.

• • • • • •

• • • • • •

• • • • • •

• • • • • •

d) Draw an arrow on the diagram to show the general direction that the nitrogen ions will follow.

(1 marks) As above (curving upwards) ✓

e) Calculate the radius of the path taken by the nitrogen ions in the mass spectrometer.

(3 marks) B = 0.123 T ✓ r =

mv qB

r =

2.33 ×10

−26

×4.54 ×10

5

4.80×10−19×0.123

✓

r = 0.179 m ✓

f) Explain what is causing the nitrogen ions to go into circular motion. You must refer to physics

principles and equations in the formulae and data booklet.

(3 marks)

Any charged mass moving through a magnetic field experiences a magnetic force given by F = q.v.B ✓ (where v is the component of velocity perpendicular to the magnetic field) The force is perpendicular to the motion ✓ so in the absence of other forces it acts as a centripetal force putting the charge into circular motion. ✓ Or similar.

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

Nitrogen ions

Vacuum chamber of mass spectrometer – magnetic field indicated

18 Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017

**Question 16 (13 marks)**

A spacecraft of rest mass 90.0 tonnes is moving away from the Earth at a constant speed.

a) The crew of the spacecraft determine that it takes them 1.10 years to reach the star Alpha

Centauri. Observers on Earth state that it took the spacecraft 4.50 years to complete the journey. Determine the speed of the spacecraft in the reference frame of Earth.

(3 marks)

v = ? rest time t

0

= 1.10 yrs t = 4.50 yrs

t =

√1−

t

0

v c

2 2

4.50 =

√1−

1.10

v c

2 2

✓ √1 −

v2 c2

=

1.10 4.50

1 −

v c2 2

=

1.10 4.502 2

1 −

1.10 4.502 2

=

v c2 2

0.9402469136 c2 = v2 ✓

v = 0.970c or 2.91 × 108 m s−1 ✓

b) The crew of the spacecraft argue that time recorded on their clocks was correct but they could reach Alpha Centauri in a time of 1.10 years for a different reason. How is the journey time explained in the reference frame of the spacecraft? Explain with reference to physics principles, no calculation is required.

(2 marks) In the reference frame of the spacecraft, the dimension of space in the direction of Alpha Centauri is moving past the spacecraft ✓ According to Einstein’s Special Relativity this length contracts at relativistic speeds✓

c) As the spacecraft goes past Alpha Centauri it changes its speed to a new constant value of

0.77c in the reference frame of Alpha Centauri. Calculate the relativistic momentum of the spacecraft at this speed.

(3 marks) v = 0.77 x 3 x 108 m s-1 m = 90 000 kg identifies variables correctly ✓

p

v

=

√1 m.v −

v2 c2

p

v

90000 × 0.77 × 3 × 108

√1 −

✓

p

v

=

(0.77c)2 c2

= 3.26 × 1013 kg m s−1 ✓

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As the spacecraft is moving away from Alpha Centauri at a speed of 0.77c it fires a mail canister back towards Alpha Centauri. The canister moves at a speed of 0.58c relative to the spacecraft.

Alpha Centauri star

d) Determine the speed and direction of the canister in the frame of reference of Alpha Centauri.

(3 marks)

v = +0.77c u’ = -0.58c u = ? positive = away from Alpha Centauri

u =

1 v +

+ vu c2 u′

u =

0.77c − 0.58c

1 +

e) As the mail canister moves back towards Alpha Centauri it directs a laser beam towards the star. What is the speed of the laser beam in the reference frame of Alpha Centauri? Explain briefly

(2 marks)

3 x 108 m/s. ✓ According to Einstein’s Special Relativity the speed of all emr in a vacuum is fixed.✓

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

✓

u =

0.77c × −.58c c2

0.5534 0.19c

= 0.343c ✓ away from Alpha Centauri ✓

Canister 0.58c relative to Spacecraft

Spacecraft 0.77c relative to star

20 Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017

**Question 17 (14 marks)**

The diagram shows the coil ABCD of an AC generator placed between magnetic poles.

• The uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.204 T is indicated.

• The dimensions of the coil are: AB = DC = 16.0 cm and AD = BC = 10.0 cm

• The coil rotates about the axle as indicated as a torque is applied to the pulley.

• The coil has 350 turns of wire and is rotated at 750 rpm.

a) Calculate the flux contained within the coil ABCD at the instant shown.

(2 marks)

b) Draw on the diagram the direction of induced current along AB and DC as the coil rotates from

the position shown and explain briefly how you arrived at your answer.

(2 marks)

c) To get the coil to turn a torque is applied on the pulley. Explain why a counter-torque is also

applied to the pulley as this happens.

(2 marks)

Contacts to external circuit

DC rotates out of the page

φ = B.A = 0.204 × 0.16 × 0.10 ✓ φ = 3.26 × 10−3 Wb ✓

As above (A to B,C to D) ✓ Charge in wire AB, moving down through field into page, by RH palm rule force on charge is right✓ OR By Lenz’s Law a current moves right in AB to produce its own field to replace the loss. By RH grip rule.

The induced current is moving through the magnetic field and it experiences a force given by F = IlB (up on AB, down on DC) ✓ By RH Palm rule this acts to produce a torque on the coil that opposes the torque required for generation.✓ Or The induced current produces a magnetic field that opposes the original change in flux (Lenz’s law). The two fields interact to produce a force that resists the coil’s motion.

Slip rings

**D**

**A**

     

     

     

     

AB rotates into the page

**B**

**C**

Axle

Pulley that turns coil

Year 12 Physics ATAR 2017 21

d) Calculate the magnitude of the maximum emf from the AC generator.

(3 marks)

N = 350 f = 750/60 = 12.5 Hz B = 0.204 T A = 0.16 x 0.10 = 0.0160 m2 

V V V

max max max

= = = 89.7 NAB2πf 350 V × 

0.0160 × 0.204 × 2π × 12.5 

e) On the axes shown below, sketch the shape of the emf output for this generator as it rotates one

full turn from the initial position shown. Add a suitable numerical time scale on the time axis and label your curve ‘750 rpm’. Sine wave peak 90 V ✓starts as zero at zero time ✓ T = 0.08 s ✓

(3)

Emf EMF at 750 (V)

rpm (%)

200

0.02 0.04 0.06

-200

f) Sketch a second shape of the emf output for a rate of rotation of 1500 rpm and label this curve

‘1500 rpm’. Sine wave peak 180 V ✓ T = 0.04 s ✓

(2)

**SEE NEXT PAGE © WATP**

1500 rpm

100

750 rpm

0.08

Time (s)

-100

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**Question 18 (16 marks)**

A photoelectric effect experiment was performed in which a monochromatic light beam was shone onto a clean metal surface. The wavelength of the incident beam was varied and the maximum kinetic energy of the emitted photoelectrons was recorded in the table below.

**Wavelength (nm)**

**Light Frequency (Hz)**

**KE (max) photoelectrons (eV)**

**KE (max) (J)**

750 4.00 x 10

14

0.22 3.52 x 10

-20

**587 5.11 x 1014 0.67 1.07 x 10-19 506 5.93 x 1014 0.98 1.57 x 10-19 444 6.76 x 1014 1.35 2.16 x 10-19**

400 7.50 x 10

14

1.63 2.61 x 10

-19

The equation that governs this relationship is:

E = hf + W

E = maximum kinetic energy of photoelectrons (J) f = the frequency of the incident light beam (Hz) W = the work function of the metal (J) h = Planck’s constant

a) Complete the second column in the table for light frequency (Hz). Two values have been done

for you.

(1 mark)

b) Complete the fourth column for the maximum kinetic energy of photoelectrons (Joules). Two

values have been done for you.

(1 mark)

c) Plot the data from the table onto the graph paper. Photon frequency (Hz) should be plotted on

the x-axis. Maximum kinetic energy of photoelectrons should be plotted on the y-axis. You must allow a range of -3.0 x 10-19 J to +3.0 x 10-19 J on the y-axis so that you can determine the y- intercept value. Draw the line of best fit.

(4 marks)

Axes labels ✓ Axes units ✓ Axes Scaling ✓ Accurate plotting ✓

d) Use the gradient of the graph to determine an experimental value of Planck’s constant.

(3 marks) Clearly show rise and run construction lines on the graph✓

Example: gradient = 2.95 x 10

-19

/ 4.40 x 10

14

✓ Gradient = 6.7 x 10

-34

✓ (Planck’s constant by experiment)

Questions continued after the graph paper.

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3E-19

0 2E+14 4E+14 6E+14 8E+14

K

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y = 6.48E-34x - 2.24E-19

2E-19

1E-19

0

-1E-19

-2E-19

-3E-19

Spare graph paper is included at the end of this question. If you want to use it, cross out this attempt.

E

m

a

x

i

m

u

m

(

J

o

u

l

e

s

KE(max) J versus Photon Frequency (Hz)

**Rise = 2.95 x 10-19**

**Run = (8.00– 3.6) x 1014 Run = 4.40 x 1014**

**Y-intercept = -2.3 x 10-19**

)

Photon Frequency (Hz)

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e) Determine the value of the work function of this metal from the graph and express your answer

in electron volts.

(2 marks)

Clearly shows intercept on the graph = -2.3 x 10

-19

J ✓

Work function (eV) = 2.3 x 10

-19

/ 1.60 x 10

-19

= 1.4 eV ✓

f) Explain why light of wavelength 900 nm would not cause photoelectrons to be emitted from the

surface of the metal.

(3 marks)

The photon energy must equal or exceed the work function ✓

E =

hc λ E = 2.21 =

x 6.63×10

10-19 900 −34

×10−9 J which ×3×10 8

✓ is less (also than allow the the work use of function h as determined ✓

g) Does this experiment indicate that light is behaving as a particle or a wave? Explain your

response with reference to physics principles.

(2 marks) from the gradient)

OR f =

λ c

=

900×10−9 3.00×10

8

= 3.33 × 1014 Hz Threshold freq, from the graph x intercept is 3.5 × 1014 Hz As the photon frequency is below the threshold frequency of this metal, the photon will not have enough energy to overcome the work function

Light behaving as a particle – photon quanta of energy ✓

Only photons above a certain threshold energy can ionise photoelectrons regardless of intensity ✓ Or similar.

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**Additional graph paper if required.**

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**Question 19 (7 marks)**

A car of mass 2200 kg is in horizontal circular motion on a banked track. The car has a speed of 14.0 m s-1 and is relying on friction to stay at a fixed height on the banked track. The radius of the circle is 32.0 m. The track is banked at an angle of 20.00 to the horizontal. Friction acts from the track onto the car parallel to the track as shown.

a) Construct a vector diagram to the right of the diagram above. Show the forces acting on the car

and the net force.

(2)

b) Calculate the magnitude of friction acting on the car from the banked track.

(5)

**End of Section 2**

Normal

Head to tail to show sum of forces acting to centre. ✓ Friction parallel to slope ✓

r = 32 m W = mg = 2200 x 9.8 = 21560 N v = 14 m s-1

mv

r

2

= X + Y ✓

ΣF =

mv

r

2

2200×14

32

X = mg × tan20 = 2200 × 9.8 × tan20 X = 7847.198 ✓

2

= 13475 N ✓

Y =

=

Y = 5627.8 mv

r

2

− X = ✓

13475 − 7847.198

Friction = Y × cos20 = 5627.8 × cos20 Friction = 5288.4 = 5.29 × 103 N ✓

Friction

200

Weight

X

Y

Friction

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

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

**Question 20 Hadrons and conservation laws of particle physics (18 marks)**

You have probably heard of the particle accelerator operated by CERN in Switzerland, the Large Hadron Collider or LHC. The LHC is the largest and most powerful particle collider in the world; the most complex experimental facility ever built; and the largest single machine in the world. It consists of a 27-kilometre ring of superconducting magnets with several accelerating structures to boost the energy of the particles along the way. It has been built to study the interactions of sub-atomic particles.

Inside the LHC, two high-energy particle beams travel at close to light speed before they are made to collide. The beams travel in opposite directions in separate beam pipes – two tubes kept at ultrahigh vacuum. They are guided around the accelerator ring by a strong magnetic field maintained by superconducting electromagnets. The electromagnets are built from coils of special electric cable that operate in a superconducting state, they conduct electricity efficiently with no resistance or energy loss. This requires the magnets to be cooled to a temperature close to absolute zero. Much of the accelerator is connected to a distribution system of liquid helium, which cools the magnets.

Hadrons are subatomic particles that are made from quarks. There are two types of hadrons.

Baryons – are made from 3 quarks. The only stable baryon is the proton. All other baryons in isolation decay into protons. Even the neutron is unstable outside the nucleus and decays with a half-life of 11 minutes.

1 0

n → 1 1

p + −1 0

e + v e Mesons - are made from 2 quarks – a quark and an anti-quark. There are no stable mesons. They rapidly decay into a lepton- antilepton pair and a photon (energy). Pions and kaons are mesons that last just long enough to leave tracks in a bubble chamber.

Quark properties of charge and baryon number are detailed in the tables at the end of this article. In any particle interaction, total charge is always conserved.

Baryon number must also be conserved in particle interactions. All anti-quarks have the opposite charge and baryon number of their standard matter counterparts.

Lepton number must also be conserved in particle interactions. Anti-leptons have a lepton number of -1. There are 3 ‘generations’ of lepton – electron, muon and tau. When leptons are formed from non-leptons they always appear in pairs – a lepton and an anti-lepton of the same generation. E.g.

π+ → μ+ + v

μ Strangeness – hadrons that contain strange quarks are called ‘strange’ particles. They can exist for an unusually long time, which to early particle physicists was very ‘strange’. Strangeness number can vary from +3 to -3 according to the number of strange or anti-strange quarks it contains. If an interaction involves the strong nuclear force, then strangeness is conserved but in weak interactions strangeness can be changed by ±1 or conserved.

Quarks and leptons are collectively known as fermions and are the building blocks of all matter in the universe. These particles interact with each other by exchanging force particles known as gauge bosons. The exchange of gauge bosons governs attraction, repulsion, decay and the conversion between mass and energy. These processes are studied in machines such as the LHC.

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Tables of some particles are shown below

**Lepton Charge**

**Quark Charge (q**

**e**

**) Baryon (q**

**e**

**number**

Up (u) +

**Questions**

a) How are the magnets in the LHC able to operate at high electrical efficiency? Describe the

method used and the effect this has on electrical properties.

(2)

b) Explain whether neutrons could be accelerated by the LHC. You must refer to the accelerating

principles of the LHC.

(2)

c) Identify a meson from the tables of particles.

**(1) Lepton number**

Baryon Number Electron (e-) -1 1 0

Electron- neutrino

**)**

2 3

1 3

0 1 0

Down (d) −

1 3

1 3

Muon (μ−) -1 1 0

Top (t) +

Muon-neutrino 0 1 0

Tau (τ−) -1 1 0

Tau-neutrino 0 1 0

2 3

1 3

Bottom (b) −

1 3

1 3

Charm (c) +

2 3

1 3

Strange (s) −

1 3

1 3

**Hadron Quarks**

**(MeV/c2) Mass**

**Baryon Number**

Lepton number Proton 938.3 +1 0 Neutron 939.6 +1 0 Pion-plus (π+)

*uud udd du uus ssc*

Kept at temperatures close to absolute zero (by cooling with liquid helium). ✓ Resistance (and energy transformed out as heat) is zero. ✓

No as the neutrons have zero electrical charge they are not affected by magnetic fields ✓ Acceleration is achieved by applying a magnetic force from a magnetic field to accelerate the particles in circular motion ✓

Pion-plus. ✓

139.6 0 0

Sigma-plus 1189.4 +1 0 Charmed Omega 1672.0 +1 0

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d) Is it possible for an electron and a tau-neutrino to be produced from the decay of a pion-plus

particle? Explain briefly.

(2)

No, the lepton pairs must be from the same generation ✓ Electron and Tau are different generations. ✓

e) In beta-positive decay a proton decays to a neutron, a positron and a third particle X.

1 1

p → 1 0

n + +1 0

e + X

i. State the properties required of this third particle in terms of charge, baryon number and

lepton number.

Charge = 0✓ Baryon number = 0 ✓ Lepton number = 1 (of

(3)

same generation) ✓

ii. State what this third particle is.

(1) Electron neutrino ✓

f) Determine the mass of the sigma-plus hadron in kilograms using scientific notation to 3

significant figures.

(2) m (kg) = 1189.4 x 106 x 1.60 x 10-19 / (3 x 108)2 ✓ m (kg) = 2.11 x 10-27 kg ✓

g) Determine the “strangeness” of the charmed-omega particle.

(1) +2 ✓

h) Is ‘strangeness’ always conserved in particle interactions? Explain briefly.

(2) No✓ in weak interactions strangeness can be changed by ±1 or conserved ✓

i) Identify one type of gauge boson and describe its role in particle interactions.

(2) Photon✓ Mediates electrostatic repulsion/attraction ✓ Or any other acceptable response.

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**Question 21 Hubble’s Law (18 marks)**

Hubble’s Law is a cosmological observation that provides a basis for the expansion of the universe and is cited to support the Big Bang Theory. Although named after Edwin Hubble the law was first derived by a Catholic priest, Georges Lemaître in 1927. He proposed the expansion of the universe and suggested an estimated value for the rate of expansion. Two years later Edwin Hubble confirmed the law with more accurate data.

After Hubble's confirmation, Albert Einstein abandoned his work on the ‘cosmological constant’. Einstein originally thought his general relativity equations were incorrect as they predicted either an expanding or contracting universe. The cosmological constant was artificially created to counter the expansion or contraction and get a perfect, static, flat universe. When Hubble discovered that the Universe was actually expanding, Einstein called his faulty assumption of a “static universe” his biggest mistake. In 1931, Einstein made a trip to meet Hubble and thank him for providing the observational basis for modern cosmology.

A mathematical statement of Hubble’s Law is as follows

v

galaxy

= H

0

d

v

galaxy

= the recessional speed of a galaxy (km s−1) d = distance from Earth (megaparsecs) H

0

= Hubble′s constant (km s−1Mpc−1)

The more distant a galaxy is from our solar system the faster it recedes away from us.

The graph shows the recessional velocity of galaxies plotted against the distance of the galaxy from Earth. The gradient of the graph gives Hubble’s constant. Note that galaxies do not move through space, space itself is expanding.

An array of telescopes on satellites and spacecraft within our solar system are looking deep into space, amassing data to contribute to a fuller picture of Hubble’s universe.

Redshift data of light from the spectra of stars within distant galaxies enables us to judge the recessional speed of those galaxies.

Information from Cepheid variable stars within galaxies allows us to estimate distances to these galaxies.

A telescope on the SOHO spacecraft is used to obtain high-resolution images of the solar corona. It is sensitive to electromagnetic radiation of four different wavelengths: 17.1, 19.5, 28.4, and 30.4 nm, corresponding to light produced by highly ionized iron and helium.

Our measurement of the Hubble constant has been refined over recent decades as better measuring equipment has become available. In 2010 the value was set at 70.4 km s-1 Mpc-1 using 7 years of data amassed from the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) plus other data.

The Planck Surveyor was launched in May 2009. Over 4 years it performed a significantly more detailed investigation of cosmic microwave background radiation than earlier investigations by using radiometers and bolometer technology to measure the CMB at a smaller scale than WMAP.

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On 21 March 2013, the European-led research team behind the Planck cosmology probe released the mission's data including a new CMB all-sky map and their determination of the Hubble constant which was 67.8 ± 0.77 km s-1 Mpc-1.

The value of H

0

as of June 2017 was set at 71.9 km s-1 Mpc-1. This was determined by the Hubble Space Telescope using multiple images of distant variable sources produced by strong gravitational lensing.

An estimate for the age of the universe can be determined by calculating the inverse of the Hubble constant. To do this, you must convert all units to SI format to get an answer in seconds.

Note that 1 parsec = 3.26 light years, a light year is the distance light travels in a vacuum in 365 days.

**Questions**

a) Explain why Einstein’s ‘cosmological constant’ was not required.

(2 marks) Einstein’s equations for General Relativity predicted an expanding or contracting universe which Einstein thought was incorrect, the ‘cosmological constant’ was a correction factor✓ Hubble’s discovery that the Universe was indeed expanding removed this requirement. ✓ Or similar.

b) The recessional speed of a galaxy was measured as 2.26 x 106 m s-1 from red shift observations

of stars in that galaxy. Calculate distance to the galaxy in Mpc (megaparsecs). Use a value for Hubble’s constant of 71.9 km s-1 Mpc-1.

(2 marks)

Put data into equation in correct units ✓

v

galaxy

= H

0

d 2.26 × 103 = 71.9 × d d = 31.4 Mpc ✓

c) The passage refers to ‘CMB’. Explain what ‘CMB’ is in this context and whether it supports the

Big Bang Theory or not.

(2 marks)

CMB = cosmic microwave background radiation – the radiation left over from the Big Bang. ✓ Supports the Big Bang theory. ✓ Or similar.

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d) Which part of the electromagnetic spectrum is the EIT telescope on the SOHO spacecraft

observing? Justify your choice.

(2 marks) Range = 17.1 nm to 30.4 nm ✓ within the UV portion ✓

e) The WMAP data from 2010 gives the Hubble constant a value of 70.4 km s-1 Mpc-1. Calculate the

age of the universe using this value as a basis. State your final answer in billions of years.

(4 marks)

Convert to SI units to get age in seconds

H 1

0

=

106 = × 4.38 3.26 × × 1017

3 × 70.4 108 × × 1000✓

365 × 24 × 60 × 60✓

(Note – students may directly cancel (365 x 24 x 60 x 60) top and bottom to get answer in years) Age (years) = 4.38 x 1017 / 365 x 24 x 60 x 60 Age (years) = 1.389 x 1010 years✓ Age (billions of years) = 1.389 × 1010 ÷ 109

Age (billions of years) = 13.9 billion years ✓

f) Data from 2013 gave a Hubble constant value of 67.8 ± 0.77km s-1 Mpc-1. Would this make the

universe older or younger than it was estimated to be in 2010 based on the WMAP data? Explain briefly.

(2 marks)

The inverse of a smaller number is a bigger number ✓ so the universe is older according to WMAP data ✓ (approx. 14.4 billion years)

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The following photograph represents a galaxy as a source of electromagnetic waves with relative motion left.

g) Show a location on the edge of the photograph that receives ‘red-shifted’ waves and label it “red

shift”.

Anywhere to the right of the source ✓ e.g.

(1 mark)

h) Describe how the wave speed differs at this location, compared to a location receiving ‘blue-

shifted’ waves?

(1 mark) No difference in speed ✓ (According to Special Relativity the speed of all emr in a vacuum is fixed whether an emitter or receiver is moving or not.)

i) An alternative to the Big Bang Theory of the universe is the “steady state theory” although it is

not widely accepted. Describe two (2) features of the steady state theory.

(2 marks)

Universe in existence for an infinite amount of time ✓ Universe occupies an infinite volume✓

Or similar depending on how the SHE statement was taught at your school.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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**Additional working space**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Additional working space**

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**Acknowledgements**

**Question 20**

Adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Large\_Hadron\_Collider

**Question 21**

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