



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2024

Physics

Assessment Unit A2 2

assessing

Fields, Capacitors and Particle Physics

[APH21]

THURSDAY 6 JUNE, AFTERNOON

**MARK
SCHEME**

Physics Subject Specific Instructions

It is essential that, before using the mark scheme, markers familiarise themselves with the following guidance.

General

To ensure that all candidates receive the same treatment, the mark scheme must be applied consistently.

The mark scheme for each question shows typical intermediate steps, the answer expected and the marks available for each part of the question.

In cases where a candidate has responded with a seemingly correct response which has not been anticipated in the mark scheme, the marker must make a professional judgement of the correct physics/validity of the response when awarding marks.

Brackets (...) are used to indicate information which is not essential for the mark to be awarded. Alternative answers are indicated by 'or', or the symbol for or, '/'.

Multiple/Cancelled Responses

If a candidate provides multiple responses, the general principle to be followed is that 'right + wrong = wrong'.

Responses considered to be neutral are not penalised. For example, if additional irrelevant information is given in an explanation that does not contradict the correct information given, the mark(s) can be awarded.

In a numerical problem if two different solutions are presented without a definitive answer on the answer line, credit should not be given. If an answer is given on the answer line, then the solution that has led to the answer given should be marked according to the mark scheme.

If a candidate clearly cancels their working by scoring it out, then this should not be marked. It is not the role of the marker to select from the candidate's response what should or should not be marked.

Marking Numerical Problems

In numerical problems, the marks for the intermediate steps shown in the mark scheme are for the benefit of candidates who do not obtain the final correct answer.

A correct answer, if obtained from a valid starting point, gets full credit, even if all the intermediate steps are not shown.

This “correct answer” rule does not apply in situations where candidates have been asked to ‘show your working’ or ‘show that’. These answers must be valid in all stages to obtain full credit.

The answer to a ‘show that’ question should be quoted to one more significant figure than that given in the question.

Do not reward wrong physics. No credit is given for consistent substitution of numerical data, or subsequent arithmetic, in a physically incorrect equation.

The normal penalty for an arithmetical error is to lose the mark(s) for the answer/unit line. An arithmetic error should be penalised for one mark only. Arithmetic errors may arise from a slip in a calculation or from an incorrect transfer of a numerical value of a quantity given in a question.

10ⁿ errors count as arithmetical slips and incur a penalty of one mark.

If a candidate rounds a value incorrectly this should be penalised one mark. However, care must be taken not to penalise a candidate for rounding correctly in parts leading up to their final answer in an unstructured numerical problem.

Answers should be given in decimal form. Fractional answers will not be credited with the answer mark.

Error Carried Forward

An ECF can occur between parts of a question or, in more unstructured numerical problems, within a part.

When an incorrect answer is carried forward from one question to the next, full credit should be awarded in the part where the incorrect answer is used, provided all the working is correct.

Within a part, ECF is applied where a candidate does an incorrect calculation, for example calculates a value for R incorrectly using V/I and then goes on to use their calculated value for R to calculate a resistivity value. The penalty is applied in the V/I calculation but then the value of R can be carried forward so that the remainder of the marks are available to the candidate provided all the remainder of their working is correct.

The ECF within a part will only apply in numerical problems where more than one calculation is required in a part.

Significant Figures

Candidates should show an awareness of using a sensible number of significant figures in their answers, based on the values given in the question. In SPH11, SPH21, APH11 and APH21, unless specifically asked for in the question, candidates will not be penalised for incorrect significant figures.

In SPH31, SPH32, APH31 and APH32, all answers should be given to a suitable number of significant figures and penalties will be applied in these papers unless otherwise stated in the mark schemes.

Units

In the majority of questions, the unit will be stated on the answer line.

When the unit is omitted, candidates will be clearly asked to state an appropriate unit and this will be credited in the mark scheme.

Where there is a final calculation required to get from the unit of the answer calculated to the unit on the answer line the required unit will be stated in the question. For example, if wavelength was calculated and the answer line was in nm a statement 'Give your answer in nanometres' would be included.

The unit on the answer line will generally be the SI unit but may in some cases be a more appropriate unit. For example, if values of mass in g and momentum in g cm s^{-1} were given, the unit on the answer line for speed could reasonably be cm s^{-1} without prompt.

			AVAILABLE MARKS	
1	(a)	$N_s > N_p$	[1]	
	(b)	(i) Reduces flux leakage	[1]	
		(ii) Reduces eddy currents Reduces heating within the core	[1] [1]	[2]
	(c)	(i)		
		$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$	[1]	
		$V_s = 128 \text{ V}$	[1]	
		$\frac{128}{40} = \frac{800}{N_p}$	[1]	
		$N_p = 250$	[1]	[4]
		(ii) $\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{I_p}{I_s}$ or $\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{I_p}{I_s}$ or $V_p I_p = V_s I_s$	[1]	
		$\frac{800}{250} = \frac{I_p}{0.75}$	[1]	
		$I_p = 2.4 \text{ A}$	[1]	[3]
				11
2	(a)	Charge stored per unit potential difference.	[1]	
	(b)	(i)		
		$C = 50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F}$	[1]	
		$Q = CV$	[1]	
		$= 50 \times 10^{-9} \times 6$	[1]	
		$= 3.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C}$	[1]	[4]
		(ii) $E = \frac{1}{2} QV$ or $\frac{1}{2} CV^2$ or $Q^2/2C$	[1]	
		$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10^{-7} \times 6$	[1]	
		$= 9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$	[1]	[3]
		ecf from (b)(i)		
	(c)	(i) Vibrations are confined to a single plane.	[1]	
		(ii) $E = hc/\lambda$	[1]	
		$= (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8) / 4.50 \times 10^{-7}$	[1]	
		$= 4.42 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$	[1]	[3]
				12

3 (a) Indicative content

- gravitational force
- particles with mass, graviton
- electromagnetic force
- charged particles, photon
- strong nuclear force
- quarks, gluon

Response	Marks
Candidates identify clearly 5 or 6 of the points above relating to the other three fundamental forces. There is widespread and accurate use of appropriate scientific terminology. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are excellent. They use the most appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with clarity and coherence.	[5]–[6]
Candidates identify clearly 3 or 4 of the points above relating to the other three fundamental forces. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear. They use appropriate form and style of writing. There is good reference to scientific terminology.	[3]–[4]
Candidates identify clearly 1 or 2 of the points above relating to the other three fundamental forces. There may be some errors in their spelling, punctuation and grammar but form and style are of a satisfactory standard. They have made some reference to specialist terms.	[1]–[2]
Response is not worthy of credit	[0]

[6]

(b)

Hadron	Baryon or Meson	Quark Structure	Baryon Number
Antiproton	Baryon	$\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{d}$	-1
Neutron	Baryon	udd	+1

[3]

[1 mark each column]

- 4 (a) A region of space (around a mass) [1]
 within which (another) mass will experience an (attractive) force [1]
 attractive [1] [3]

(b) (i) $F_G = \frac{G m_e m_s}{r^2}$ [1]

$F_C = \frac{m_s v^2}{r}$ or $\frac{m_s r 4\pi^2}{T^2}$ [1]

$T = 12 \text{ hours}$ [1]

$= 43200 \text{ s}$ [1]

Correct subs into $r^3 = \frac{G m_e T^2}{4\pi^2}$ [1]

$r = 2.66 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$ [1]

$h = 2.02 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$ [1] [7]

SE: $T = 24 \text{ hours}$, $r = 4.23 \times 10^7$, $h = 3.59 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$ [6/7]

9

(ii) $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ or $v = \sqrt{\frac{G m_e}{r}}$ or $v = \omega r$

Correct subs

$v = 3870 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

ecf from (b)(i) for r and T

[1]
[1]
[1] [3]

13

5 (a) (i) $F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ or $F = \frac{kq_1 q_2}{r^2}$ with $k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0$

[1]

F: Force (between charges) }
q₁ and q₂: charges }

[1]

r: separation (of charges)

[1] [3]

(ii) $\frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$

[1]

$C = As$

[1]

$N = kgms^{-2}$

[1]

$A^2s^4kg^{-1}m^{-3}$

[1] [4]

(b) (i) Vertical
Field lines equally spaced
Direction from +ve to -ve

[1]

[1]

[1] [3]

(ii) $E = V/d$
mm conversion
 $= 500/0.035$
 $= 14.3 \times 10^3 \text{ V m}^{-1}$

[1]

[1]

[1]

[1] [4]

(c) (i) $F = eE$
 $= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 14.3 \times 10^3$
 $= 2.29 \times 10^{-15} \text{ N}$
ecf from (b)(ii)

[1]

[1]

[1] [3]

(ii) $a = F/m_e$
 $= 2.29 \times 10^{-15} / 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$
 $= 2.51 \times 10^{15} \text{ m s}^{-2}$
ecf from (c)(i)

[1]

[1]

[1] [3]

(iii) Calculate time spent in field
 $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $5.72 \times 10^{-3} = 0 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 2.51 \times 10^{15}) \times t^2$
 $t = 2.13 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$
ecf from (c)(ii)

[1]

[1]

[1]

Calculate length of plates

$L = v \times t$

$= 4.35 \times 10^7 \times 2.13 \times 10^{-9}$

$= 0.093 \text{ m}$

[1]

[1] [5]

25

			AVAILABLE MARKS		
6	(a)	(i) The induced emf is proportional to the rate of change of flux or equal to the rate of change of flux linkage/total flux	[1]	10	
		(ii) The direction of the induced current is such that it opposes the change that is causing it.	[1]		
	(b)	(i)	Area = $\pi r^2 = 0.045 \text{ m}^2$		[1]
			Flux linkage = $N\Phi = BAN$		[1]
			$= 0.40 \times 0.045 \times 180$		[1]
			$= 3.24$		[1]
		Unit: Weber	[1] [5]		
	(ii)	(i)	$E = -\frac{d(N\Phi)}{dt}$		[1]
			$E = 3.24 / 0.65$ $= 4.98 \text{ V}$		[1]
			$I = V/R = 4.98 / 25 = 0.20 \text{ A}$ ecf from (b)(i)		[1] [3]
7	(a)	(i) Magnetic field/magnets provide centripetal force Strength is increased	[1] [1] [2]		
		(ii) To prevent energy losses due to collisions (with air particles)	[1] [1] [2]		
	(b)	(i)	Number of orbits = $2.99 \times 10^8 / 844$	[1]	
			$= 354265$	[1]	
			$= 354000 \text{ (3sf)}$	[1] [3]	
		(ii)	$c = 2\pi r$	[1]	
			$r = 134 \text{ m}$	[1]	
		$F_c = \frac{m v^2}{r}$	[1]		
		$= (12 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (2.99 \times 10^8)^2) / 134$	[1]		
		$= 7.29 \times 10^{-15} \text{ N}$	[1] [5]		
	(iii)	(i)	$F_B = F_c$	[1]	
			$F_B = Bqv$	[1]	
			$B = (7.29 \times 10^{-15}) / (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.99 \times 10^8)$	[1]	
			$= 1.52 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$	[1] [4]	
	(iv)	(i)	Energy of 1 photon = $12440 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$	[1]	
		$= 1.99 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$	[1]		
		Energy delivered to 35 mm^2 every second = $35 \times 2.67 \times 10^5$			
		$= 9.35 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$	[1]		
		No. of photons per second = $9.35 \times 10^6 / 1.99 \times 10^{-15}$			
		$= 4.70 \times 10^{21}$	[1] [4]		
Total				20	
				100	