

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

Leave blank

General Certificate of Education
 June 2003
 Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**PHYSICS (SPECIFICATION A)
 Practical (Unit 3)**

PHA3/P

Thursday 15 May 2003 Morning Session

<p>In addition to this paper you will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a calculator, • a pencil and a ruler.
--

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Nmber	Mark
1			
2			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **both** questions in the spaces provided. All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 30.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The paper carries 15% of the total marks for Physics Advanced Subsidiary and carries 7½% of the total marks for the Physics Advanced.
- A *Data Sheet* is provided on pages 3 and 4. You may wish to detach this perforated sheet at the start of the examination.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on Question 1.

Data Sheet

- A perforated Data Sheet is provided as pages 3 and 4 of this question paper.
- This sheet may be useful for answering some of the questions in the examination.
- You may wish to detach this sheet before you begin work.

Fundamental constants and values				Mechanics and Applied Physics		Fields, Waves, Quantum Phenomena	
Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units				
speed of light in vacuo	c	3.00×10^8	m s^{-1}	$v = u + at$		$g = \frac{F}{m}$	
permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	H m^{-1}	$s = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t$		$g = -\frac{GM}{r^2}$	
permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	8.85×10^{-12}	F m^{-1}	$s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$		$g = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$	
charge of electron	e	1.60×10^{-19}	C	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$		$V = -\frac{GM}{r}$	
the Planck constant	h	6.63×10^{-34}	J s	$F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$		$a = -(2\pi f)^2 x$	
gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11}	$\text{N m}^2 \text{kg}^{-2}$	$P = Fv$		$v = \pm 2\pi f \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$	
the Avogadro constant	N_A	6.02×10^{23}	mol^{-1}	$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{power output}}{\text{power input}}$		$x = A \cos 2\pi ft$	
molar gas constant	R	8.31	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = 2\pi f$		$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	
the Boltzmann constant	k	1.38×10^{-23}	J K^{-1}	$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$		$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	
the Stefan constant	σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$\text{W m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$	$I = \sum mr^2$		$\lambda = \frac{\omega s}{D}$	
the Wien constant	α	2.90×10^{-3}	m K	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I\omega^2$		$d \sin \theta = n\lambda$	
electron rest mass	m_e	9.11×10^{-31}	kg	$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + at$		$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$	
(equivalent to $5.5 \times 10^{-4}u$)				$\theta = \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$		$n_2 = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$	
electron charge/mass ratio	e/m_e	1.76×10^{11}	C kg^{-1}	$\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2\alpha\theta$		$n_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$	
proton rest mass	m_p	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t$		$\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$	
(equivalent to 1.00728u)				$T = I\alpha$		$E = hf$	
proton charge/mass ratio	e/m_p	9.58×10^7	C kg^{-1}	<i>angular momentum</i> = $I\omega$		$hf = \phi + E_k$	
neutron rest mass	m_n	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$W = T\theta$		$hf = E_1 - E_2$	
(equivalent to 1.00867u)				$P = T\omega$		$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$	
gravitational field strength	g	9.81	N kg^{-1}	<i>angular impulse</i> = change of angular momentum = Tt		$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$	
acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81	m s^{-2}	$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$		Electricity	
atomic mass unit	u	1.661×10^{-27}	kg	$\Delta W = p\Delta V$		$\epsilon = \frac{E}{Q}$	
(1u is equivalent to 931.3 MeV)				$pV^\gamma = \text{constant}$		$\epsilon = I(R+r)$	
Fundamental particles				<i>work done per cycle</i> = area of loop		$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$	
<i>Class</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Rest energy</i>	<i>input power</i> = calorific value \times fuel flow rate		$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$	
			/MeV	<i>indicated power</i> as (area of $p-V$ loop) \times (no. of cycles/s) \times (no. of cylinders)		$P = I^2 R$	
photon	photon	γ	0	<i>friction power</i> = indicated power - brake power		$E = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{V}{d}$	
lepton	neutrino	ν_e	0	<i>efficiency</i> = $\frac{W}{Q_{in}} = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$		$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$	
		ν_μ	0	<i>maximum possible efficiency</i> = $\frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$		$E = \frac{1}{2} QV$	
	electron	e^\pm	0.510999			$F = BIl$	
	muon	μ^\pm	105.659			$F = BQv$	
mesons	pion	π^\pm	139.576			$Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$	
		π^0	134.972			$\Phi = BA$	
	kaon	K^\pm	493.821				
		K^0	497.762				
baryons	proton	p	938.257				
	neutron	n	939.551				
Properties of quarks							
<i>Type</i>	<i>Charge</i>	<i>Baryon number</i>	<i>Strangeness</i>				
u	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	0				
d	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	0				
s	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	-1				
Geometrical equations							
<i>arc length</i> = $r\theta$							
<i>circumference of circle</i> = $2\pi r$							
<i>area of circle</i> = πr^2							
<i>area of cylinder</i> = $2\pi rh$							
<i>volume of cylinder</i> = $\pi r^2 h$							
<i>area of sphere</i> = $4\pi r^2$							
<i>volume of sphere</i> = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$							

$$\text{magnitude of induced e.m.f.} = N \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Mechanical and Thermal Properties

$$\text{the Young modulus} = \frac{\text{tensile stress}}{\text{tensile strain}} = \frac{F}{A} \frac{l}{e}$$

$$\text{energy stored} = \frac{1}{2} Fe$$

$$\Delta Q = mc \Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta Q = ml$$

$$pV = \frac{1}{3} Nmc^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mc^2 = \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3RT}{2N_A}$$

Nuclear Physics and Turning Points in Physics

$$\text{force} = \frac{eV_p}{d}$$

$$\text{force} = Bev$$

$$\text{radius of curvature} = \frac{mv}{Be}$$

$$\frac{eV}{d} = mg$$

$$\text{work done} = eV$$

$$F = 6\pi\eta rv$$

$$I = k \frac{I_0}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = -\lambda N$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}}$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

$$R = r_0 A^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$l = l_0 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$t = \frac{t_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Astrophysics and Medical Physics

Body	Mass/kg	Mean radius/m
Sun	2.00×10^{30}	7.00×10^8
Earth	6.00×10^{24}	6.40×10^6

$$1 \text{ astronomical unit} = 1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ parsec} = 206265 \text{ AU} = 3.08 \times 10^{16} \text{ m} = 3.26 \text{ ly}$$

$$1 \text{ light year} = 9.45 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hubble constant } (H) = 65 \text{ kms}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

angle subtended by image at eye

$$M = \frac{\text{angle subtended by image at eye}}{\text{angle subtended by object at unaided eye}}$$

$$M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$$

$$m - M = 5 \log \frac{d}{10}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} T = \text{constant} = 0.0029 \text{ m K}$$

$$v = Hd$$

$$P = \sigma AT^4$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{v}{c}$$

$$R_s \approx \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

Medical Physics

$$\text{power} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \text{ and } m = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\text{intensity level} = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

Electronics

Resistors

Preferred values for resistors (E24)
Series: 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.9 4.3 4.7 5.1 5.6 6.2 6.8 7.5 8.2 9.1 ohms
and multiples that are ten times greater

$$Z = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$$

$$C_T = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

Alternating Currents

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

Operational amplifier

$$G = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \quad \text{voltage gain}$$

$$G = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad \text{inverting}$$

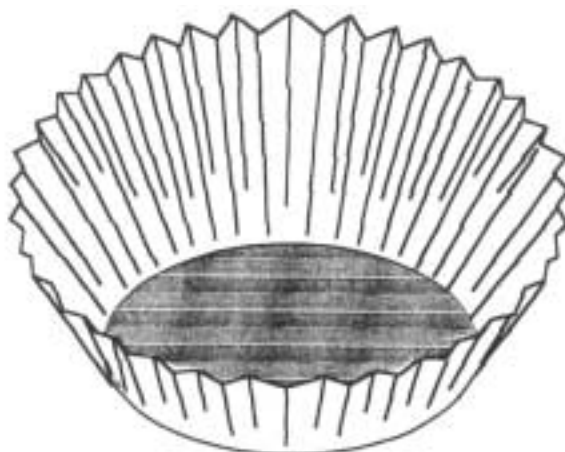
$$G = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad \text{non-inverting}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = -R_f \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_3}{R_3} \right) \quad \text{summing}$$

Answer **both** questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 When a paper cake-case falls, right way up, through the air, it quickly reaches terminal velocity.



The drag force, D , acting on the paper cake-case, is given by

$$D = f\rho Av^2,$$

where ρ is the density of air (known to be 1.2 kg m^{-3}), v is the terminal velocity and A is the cross-sectional area of the base of the cake-case; f is a number (having no units) called the **shape factor**. Regardless of their size, paper cake-cases always have the same shape factor, even when several are stacked together.

Design an experiment to determine the shape factor for empty paper cake-cases. You should assume that the normal laboratory apparatus used in schools and colleges is available to you. No diagram will be required for this question.

You should also include the following in your answer:

- The quantities you intend to measure and how you will measure them.
- How you propose to use your measurements to determine a reliable result for the shape factor.
- The factors you will need to control and how you will do this.
- How you could overcome any difficulties in obtaining reliable results.

(8 marks)

Turn over ►

2 You are to investigate the deviation of a light ray passing through a rectangular transparent block.

- (a) Place a clean sheet of A3 plain paper on the bench and place the rectangular block with one of the largest faces in contact with the paper.

Use the ray box to direct a narrow ray of light on to the block so that it passes into the block through one of the longest edges, as shown in **Figure 1**.

Adjust the block until the light ray is deviated by at least 25° as it travels into the block.

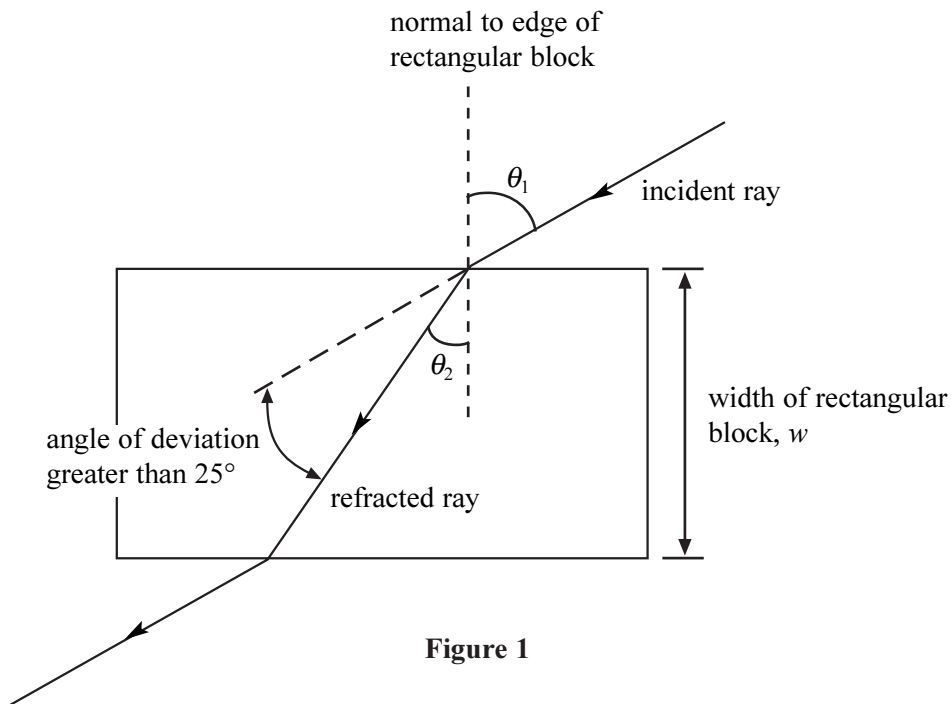


Figure 1

- (i) Measure and record, w , the width of the rectangular block and the angles θ_1 and θ_2 defined in **Figure 1**.

$$w = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\theta_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\theta_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- (ii) Determine the refractive index, n , of the block given by $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2}$.

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(3 marks)

- (b) Mark the outline of the block on the paper then direct a narrow ray of light on to the block so that it passes into and out of the block through the (opposite) longest edge as shown in **Figure 2**.
Adjust the angle of the incident ray until the lateral displacement, s , of the light ray defined in **Figure 2**, is approximately 10 mm.

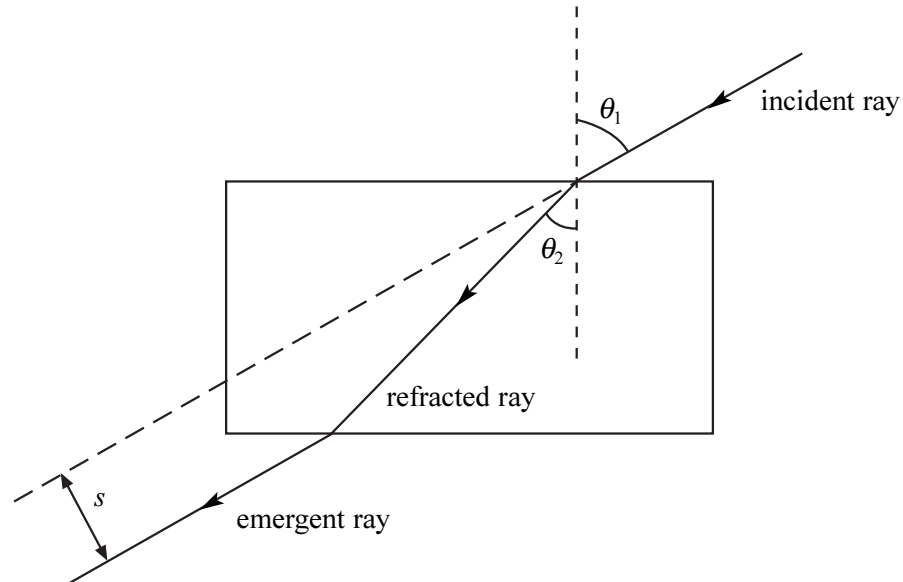


Figure 2

Trace on to the paper the directions taken by the incident ray and the emergent ray. Remove the block and construct the refracted ray and the path of the incident ray, as shown in **Figure 2**. Measure and record θ_1 and θ_2 , and by using a suitable method, measure and record the lateral displacement, s , of the light ray which is defined in **Figure 2**.

Replace the block in its original position and repeat the procedure for four larger values of s . You may ask the supervisor for additional sheets of A3 paper, if required.

Record your measurements and observations below.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5 marks)

Turn over ►

- (c) Using the grid on **page 11**, plot a graph with $(s \cos \theta_2/\text{mm})$ on the vertical axis and $\sin (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ on the horizontal axis.

Tabulate below the data that you will plot on your graph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

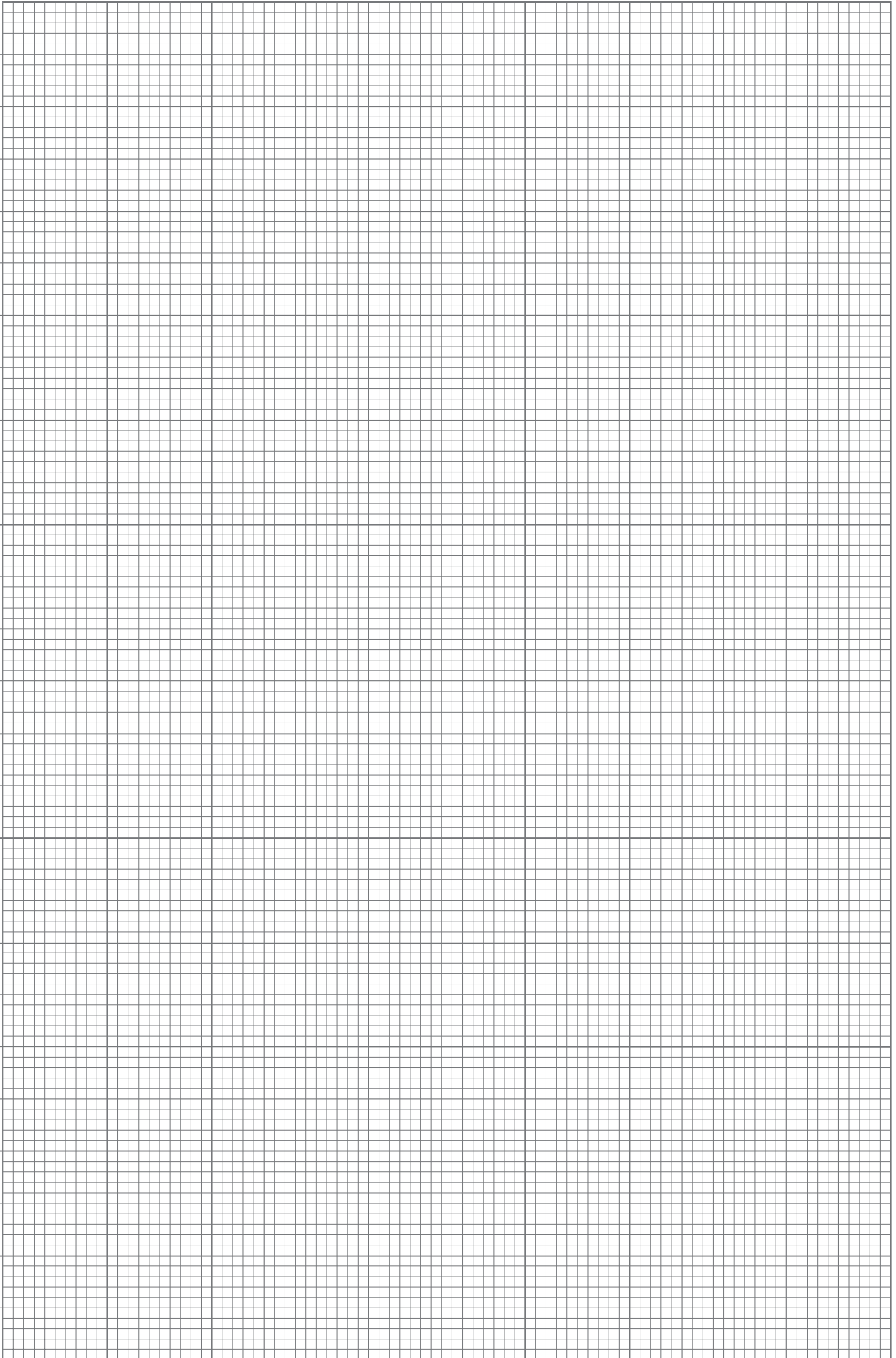
.....

(5 marks)

- (d) Measure and record the gradient, G , of your graph.

$$G = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(3 marks)



- (e) (i) When you determined the refractive index, n , of the block in part (a)(ii) you were instructed to make the deviation of the light ray at least 25° as it entered the block. Explain why this precaution should reduce the uncertainty in your result for n .

.....
.....
.....
.....

- (ii) Give **two** precautions that you took to minimise the error in your measurements of the lateral displacement, s , of the light ray.

.....
.....
.....
.....

- (iii) A student performs part (b) of the experiment with light passing into and out of the block through the **shortest** edges.
State how this modification affects the range of readings of s that can be obtained.

.....
.....

State how this modification affects the range of readings of θ_1 and θ_2 that can be obtained.

.....
.....

(6 marks)

—
22

END OF QUESTIONS

Instructions to Supervisors for the Practical Examination (Unit 3)

CONFIDENTIAL

OPEN ON RECEIPT

The examination will be held on Thursday 15 May Morning Session.

- These *Instructions* are provided to enable centres to make appropriate arrangements for the examination. Copies of the *Instructions* are to be kept at the centre under lock and key when not in use; they are not to be removed from the centre. The question paper packets must not be opened prior to the examination.
- These instructions explain how to set up the equipment for Question 2.
- Question 2 is printed on pages 3, 4 and 5 of this instruction booklet.
- Centres are at liberty to make any reasonable minor modifications to the apparatus which may be required for the successful working of the experiment but a note of all such modifications must be forwarded to the Examiner with the scripts. However, any such modifications must permit the experiment to be carried out in the specified manner.

Candidates are required to investigate the lateral displacement of a light ray as it passes through a transparent rectangular block.

Apparatus required for each candidate:

- rectangular block (glass, acrylic or perspex) typical dimensions $100 \times 45 \times 25$ mm
- suitable white light source, e.g. ray box fitted with cylindrical convex lens and slit
- power supply for ray box
- 2 or 3 sheets of A3 photocopier paper
- protractor
- 300 mm plastic ruler

The experiment may be conducted under conditions of subdued lighting but total black-out will not be necessary.

Place the apparatus on the bench. No assembly is required beforehand.

Note that the examiners do not require the A3 sheets candidates will use: they are instructed to ask for additional sheets should this prove necessary. Centres should dispose of these after the examination and not forward them with the scripts.

Examiners will require no information for this question.