GCE A level

1324/01

PHYSICS – PH4

Oscillations and Fields

A.M. THURSDAY, 11 June 2015

1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 2 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Question	**Maximum Mark**	**Mark Awarded**
1.	13	
2.	15	
3.	11	
4.	13	
5.	9	
6.	9	
7.	10	
Total	80	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will require a calculator and a DATA BOOKLET.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total number of marks available for this paper is 80.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

You are reminded to show all working. Credit is given for correct working even when the final answer given is incorrect.

Answer ALL questions.

1(a) Oxygen gas is held in a sealed container.

(i) Explain in clear steps, using the kinetic theory and Newton's laws of motion, how the oxygen exerts pressure on the walls of the container. [4]

1(a) (ii) **If the gas behaves as an ideal gas then:**

$$pV = \frac{1}{3} Nm\overline{c^2}$$

State the meaning of each of the terms: [3]

(I) N _____

_____

(II) m _____

_____

(III) $\overline{c^2}$ _____

_____

1(b) A container of volume $0.7\,m^3$ holds oxygen gas at a pressure of $4.0 \times 10^5\,Pa$ and a temperature of $288\,K$.

(Relative molecular mass of oxygen gas = 32.)

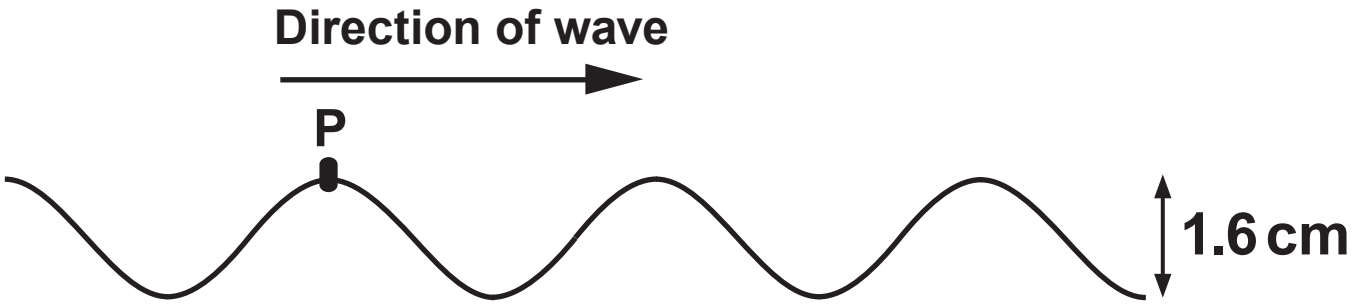
Calculate:

(i) the number of moles of oxygen gas in the container; [2]

1(b) (ii) the rms speed of the molecules. [3]

1(c) In practice oxygen is not an ideal gas. Give one reason for this. [1]

2. **A cork, P, floats on the surface of a pond. When a wave travels over the surface the cork oscillates vertically with Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM). The cork completes 20 oscillations in 24 s and has a total vertical range of 1.6 cm.**



(a) **Define SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. [2]**

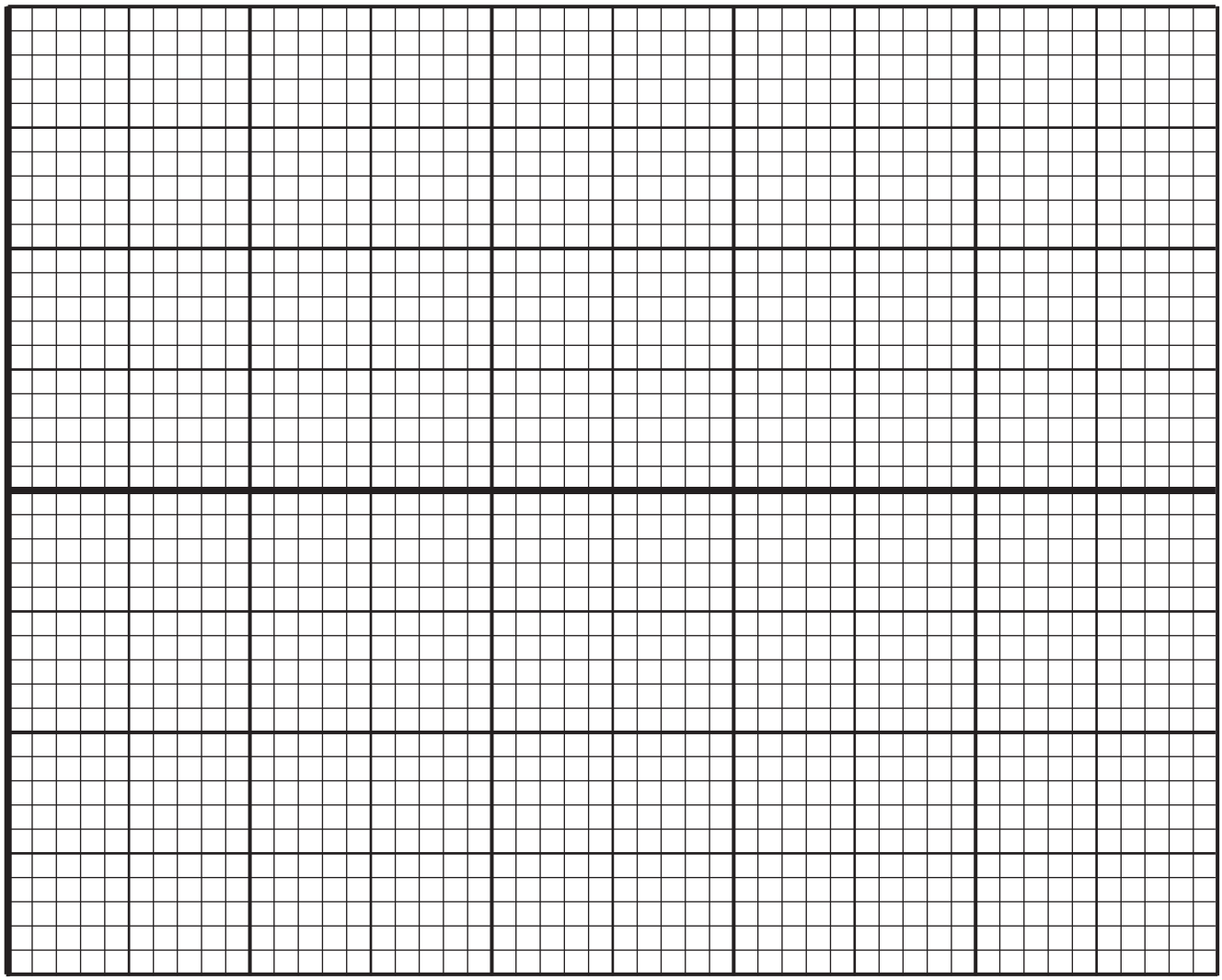
2(b) Calculate the period of oscillation. [1]

(c) Show that the angular velocity, ω, of oscillation is approximately $5\ \text{rad s}^{-1}$. [2]

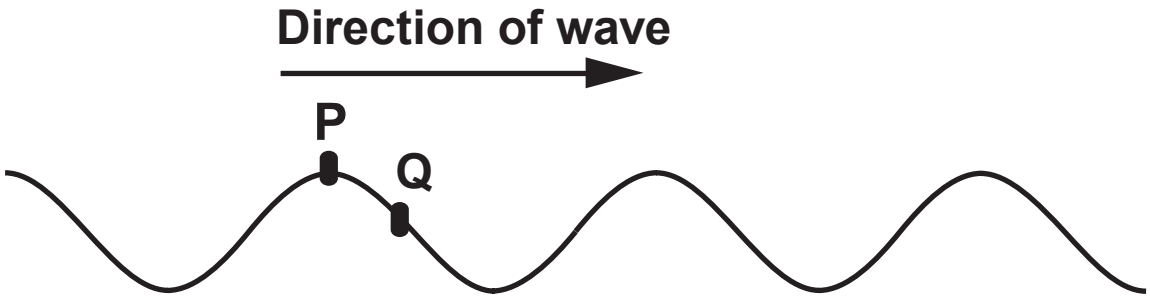
2(d) If the cork is at its highest point when $t = 0$, complete the expression for the upward displacement of the cork, x, by inserting numerical values into the boxes. [3]

$$x = \square \sin\left(\square\, t + \square\right) \text{ cm}$$

2(e) Determine the time it takes for the cork to move directly downward from $0.4\,\text{cm}$ above the centre of oscillation to $0.3\,\text{cm}$ below the centre. [3]



2(f) A second cork, **Q**, also oscillates on the surface at a QUARTER OF A WAVELENGTH from **P** as shown in the diagram.



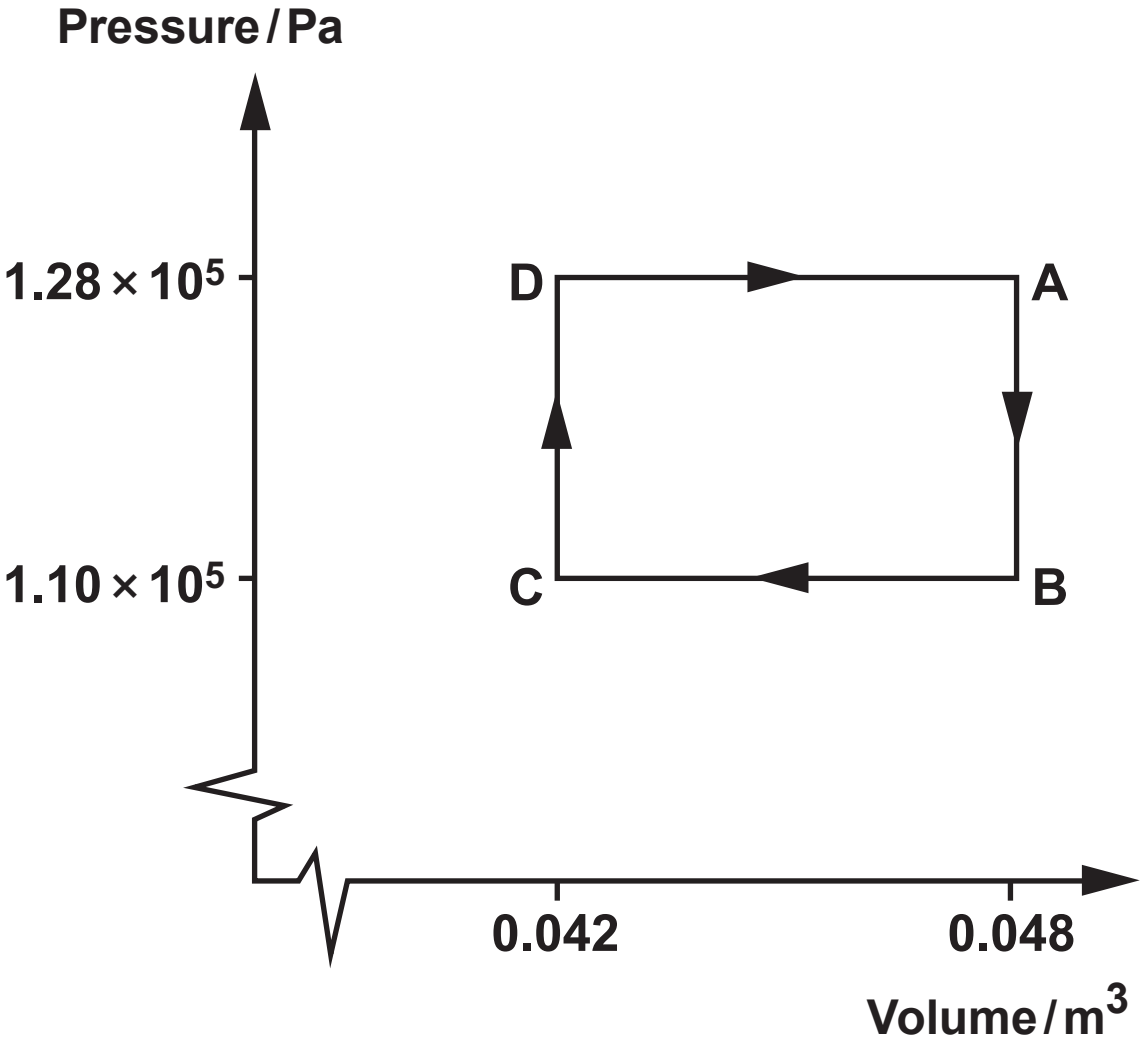
On the opposite page sketch the vertical displacements of the two corks during the time interval $t = 0$ to $t = 2.4$ s. Use the same axes for both curves and label both curves clearly for cork **P** and cork **Q**. [3]

(g) Hence write an expression for the upward displacement of cork **Q** in terms of t. [1]

State	Temperature T / K	Internal energy U / J
A	369.7	9 217
B	317.7	7 920
C		
D	323.5	8 065

Space for calculations.

3. A heat engine has a cylinder with a leak-proof moveable piston which contains 2.00 mol of ideal monatomic gas. The gas is taken around the 4-stage cycle A→B→C→D→A as shown in the diagram.



(a) Complete the table opposite indicating the temperature and internal energy of the gas in state C. [2]

3(b) Determine the work done (W) BY the gas for each of the following: [4]

(i) A→B;

(ii) B→C;

(iii) C→D;

(iv) D→A;

(v) A→B→C→D→A (net work done by the gas during the whole cycle).

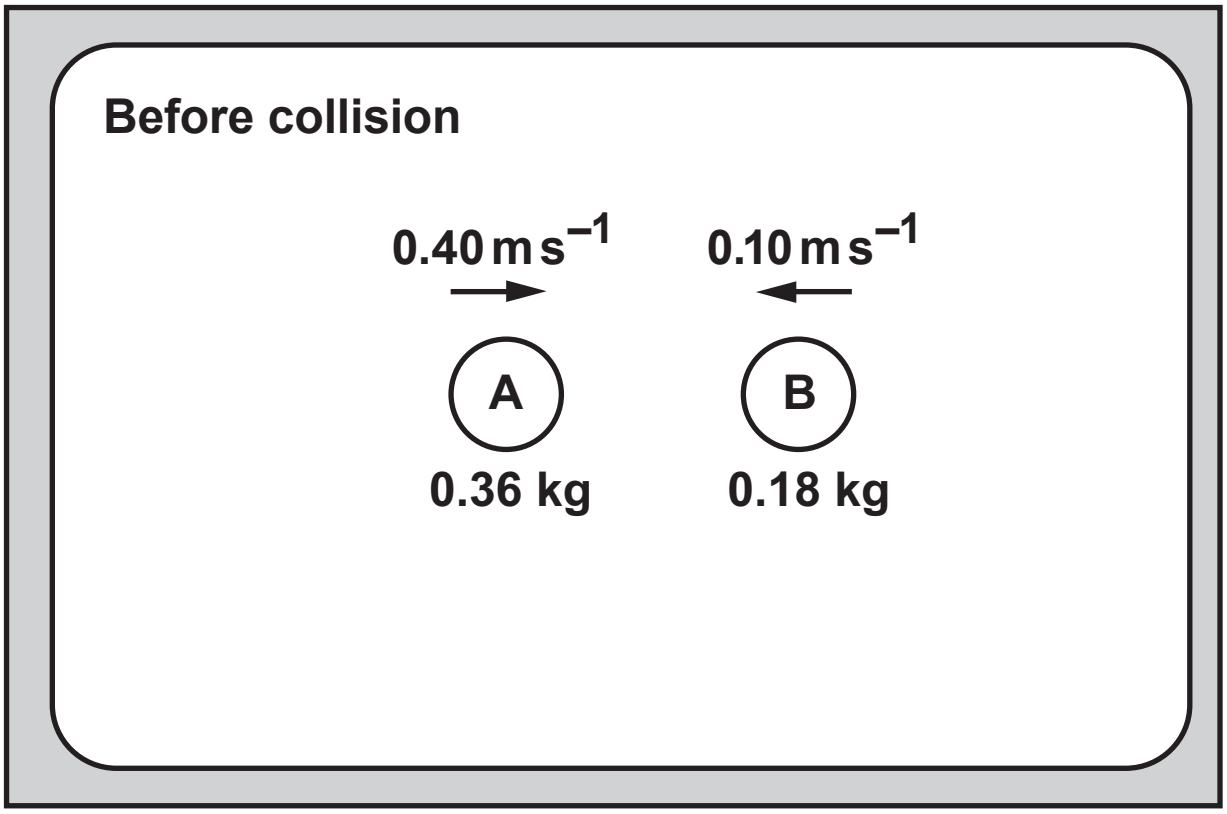
3(c) **Determine the stages of the cycle in which heat is ABSORBED BY (supplied to) the gas. Show that the total heat absorbed in these stages is approximately 3 000 J.**
(Hint: Use the first law of thermodynamics for each stage.) **[3]**

3(d) **A heat engine absorbs heat and does work. The efficiency of a heat engine is given by:**

$$\text{efficiency} = \left(\frac{\text{NET work done BY the engine}}{\text{heat ABSORBED by the engine}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Calculate the efficiency of the gas heat engine. [2]

4(a) Two discs, **A** and **B**, on a frictionless air table collide head-on. Disc **A** has a mass of $0.36\,kg$ and disc **B** a mass of $0.18\,kg$. Before colliding, disc **A** has a velocity of $0.40\,m\,s^{-1}$ and disc **B** a velocity of $0.10\,m\,s^{-1}$ in the opposite direction. On colliding they stick together.



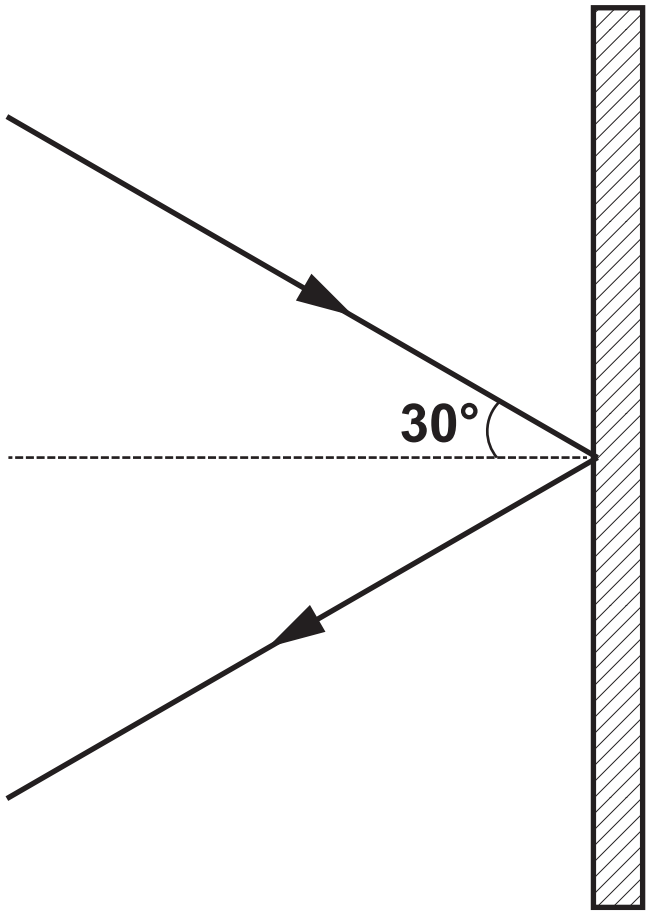
4(a) Calculate:

(i) the velocity of the discs after the collision;

[3]

4(a) (ii) the kinetic energy LOST during the collision expressed as a percentage of the initial kinetic energy. [3]

4(b) **A red laser beam of power $1\,mW$ and wavelength $633\,nm$ is incident at an angle of 30° on a perfectly reflecting mirror.**



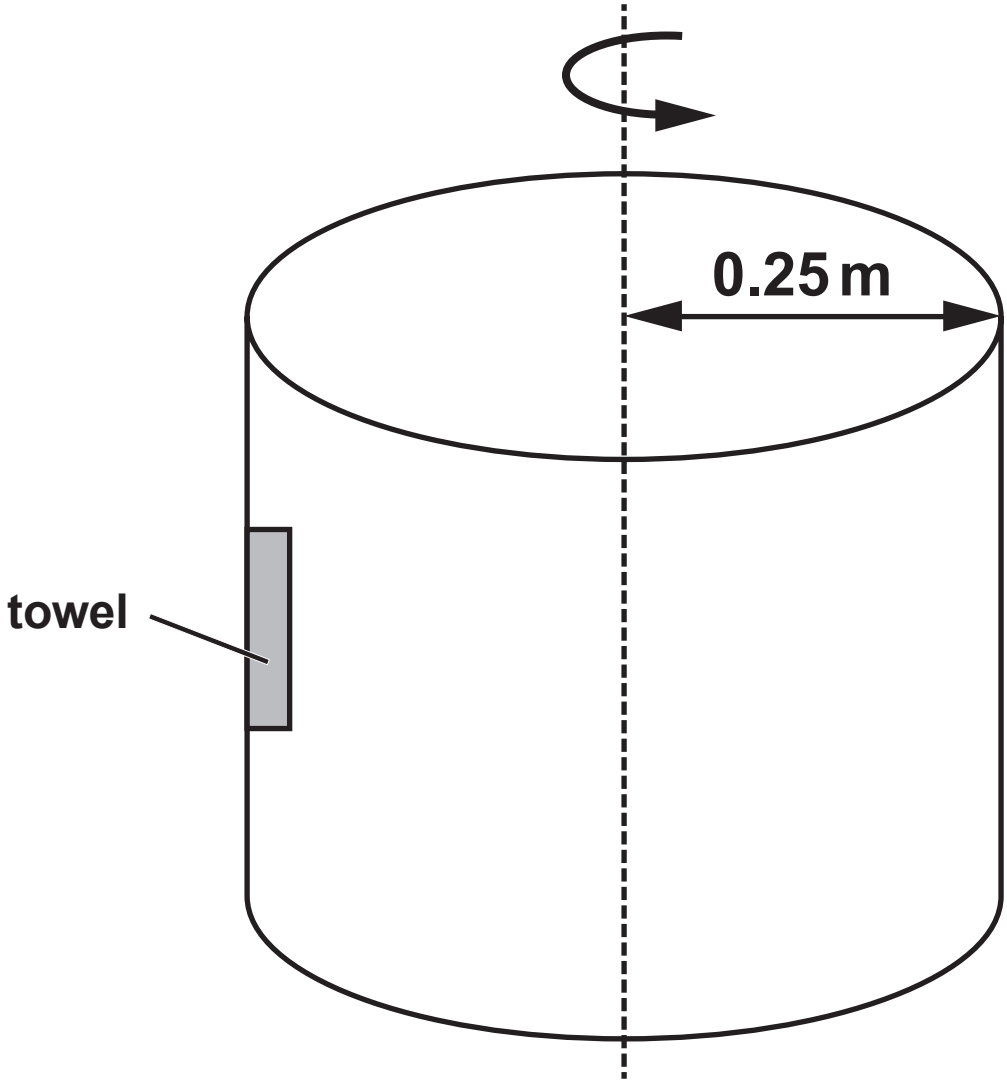
4(b) Determine:

(i) the energy of a single photon of this wavelength; [2]

(ii) the number of photons incident on the mirror per second; [2]

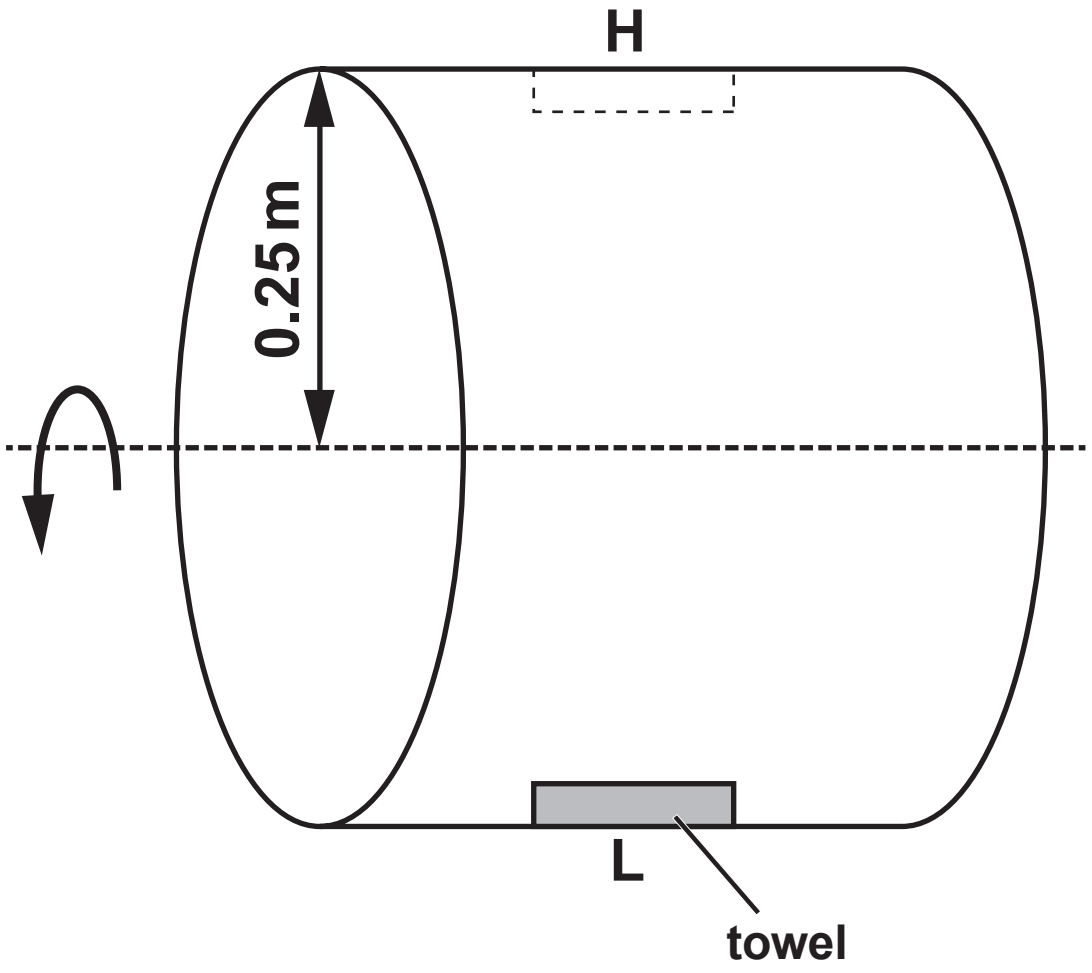
4(b) (iii) the component of the momentum of an individual incident photon perpendicular to the mirror; [1]

(iv) the force exerted by the photons on the mirror. [2]


0.25 m
towel

5(a) **The drum of a top-loading washing machine spins around a vertical axis. The drum has a radius of $0.25\,\text{m}$ and spins at a rate of $1\,200$ revolutions per MINUTE.**

Determine the centripetal force on a damp towel, of mass $0.8\,\text{kg}$, on the inner wall of the drum shown opposite. **[4]**


H
0.25 m
L
towel

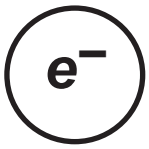
5(b) **The drum of a front-loading washing machine also has a radius of $0.25\,\text{m}$ and spins at the same rate of $1\,200$ revolutions per minute.**

By considering the forces on the towel, determine the force exerted by the wall of the drum opposite on the towel when the towel is at its:

(i) lowest point in the rotation (L); [2]

5(b) (ii) highest point in the rotation (H). [1]

5(c) **As the drum spins, the lid of a nearby saucepan is heard to vibrate. The vibration reduces when the spinning rate decreases. Explain both of these effects. [2]**


e⁻

6(a) **The diagram opposite shows an isolated electron. On the diagram, sketch and label:**

(i) **the electric field lines and direction (label as E);**

(ii) **the equipotential surfaces (label as V). [2]**

(b) **Determine the electric potential at a distance of $2.00\,\text{mm}$ from the electron. [2]**

6(c) A second electron is located at a distance of $2.00\,\text{mm}$ from the first electron shown opposite page 30. Determine the work required to bring this second electron from this distance of $2.00\,\text{mm}$ to a point $1.20\,\text{mm}$ away from the first electron, where the potential is $-1.20 \times 10^{-6}\,\text{V}$. [2]

6(d) Compare the magnitude AND direction of the electrostatic forces that the electrons, separated by a distance of 1.20 mm, exert on each other with the gravitational forces that they exert at this separation. Support your answer with calculations. [3]

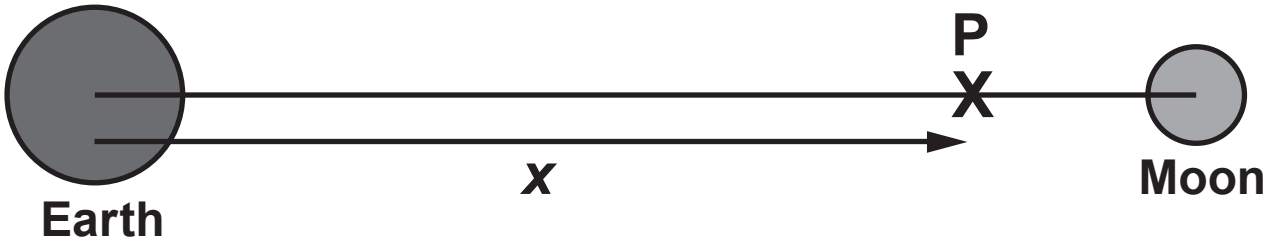
7. The Moon has an orbital period of about 27.3 days. The mass of the Earth is 6.00×10^{24} kg and the mass of the Moon is 7.34×10^{22} kg.

(a) Show that the distance between the Moon and the Earth is approximately 385 000 km. [3]

7(b) (i) Determine the distance of the centre of mass of the Earth-Moon system from the centre of the Earth. [2]

7(b) (ii) **Comment on your answer to (b)(i) given that the radius of the Earth is approximately 6 370 km. [1]**

7(c) **Calculate the distance, *x*, from the centre of the Earth along the Earth-Moon line to the point P where the net gravitational field strength due to the Earth and Moon is zero. [4]**



(not to scale)

END OF PAPER