

PHYSICS

Higher Level

Friday 5 November 1999 (afternoon)

Paper 2

2 hours 15 minutes

A

Candidate name:	Candidate category & number:								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>								
<p>This examination paper consists of 2 sections, Section A and Section B. The maximum mark for Section A is 35. The maximum mark for Section B is 60. The maximum mark for this paper is 95.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES</p> <p>Write your candidate name and number in the boxes above.</p> <p>Do NOT open this examination paper until instructed to do so.</p> <p>Section A: Answer ALL of Section A in the spaces provided.</p> <p>Section B: Answer TWO questions from Section B in the spaces provided.</p> <p>At the end of the examination, complete box B below stating the two questions answered in Section B.</p>									

B

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
A/ ALL
B/
B/

C

EXAMINER	TEAM LEADER
/35	/35
/30	/30
/30	/30
TOTAL /95	TOTAL /95

D

IBCA
/35
/30
/30
TOTAL /95

EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Required:
 Calculator
 Physics HL Data Booklet

Allowed:
 A simple translating dictionary for candidates not working in their own language

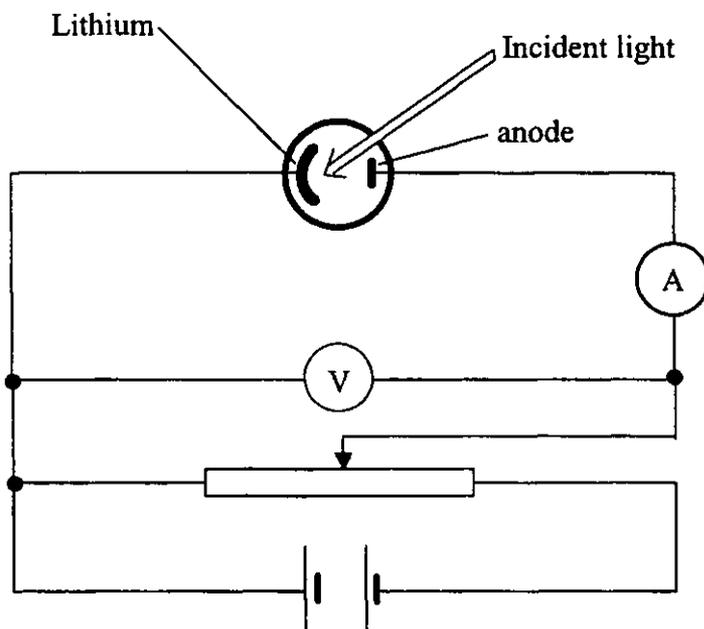
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SECTION A

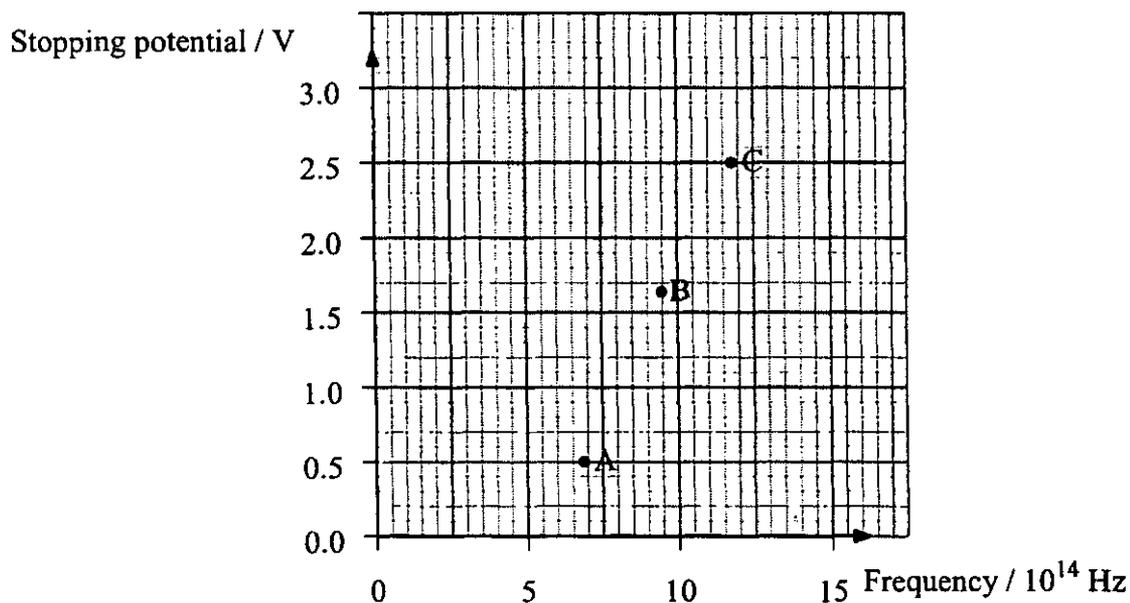
Answer ALL questions in this section.

A1. This question is about the analysis of data from experiments involving the photoelectric effect.

In an experiment, (*experiment one*), the reverse potential (*stopping potential*) needed to stop the photoelectrons from a sample of lithium reaching the anode was recorded for three different frequencies of incident light. The experimental set-up is shown below.



A graph was then constructed as shown below. The three data points are labelled A, B and C.



(This question continues on the following page)

(Question A1 continued)

- (a) Use the graph to predict the lowest frequency of incident light that could be used to produce photoelectrons from lithium. [1]

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- (b) The uncertainties in the experimental measurements are given below.

- ♦ uncertainty in stopping potential measurements = ± 0.1 V
- ♦ uncertainty in frequency measurements = ± 10 %

Use this information to add appropriate error bars to the graph for points A and C. [3]

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- (c) Use the graph to find this experiment's value for the Planck constant, given that the charge on an electron is 1.60×10^{-19} C. There is **no** need to assess the error range in your answer. [4]

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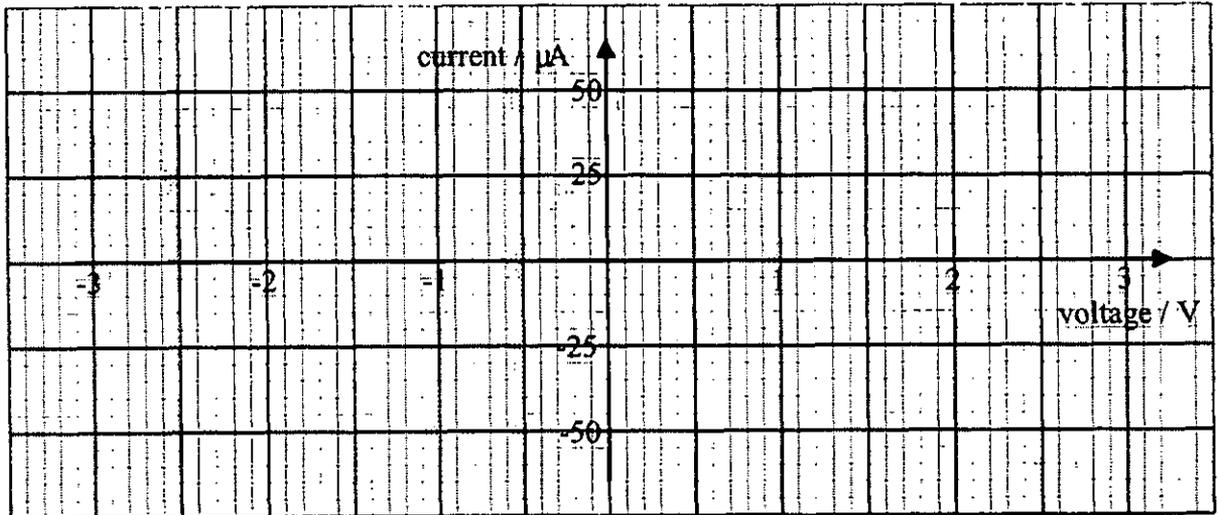
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(Question A1 continued)

- (d) A further experiment (*experiment two*) was undertaken using light of a **constant** frequency, 6.9×10^{14} Hz. This time, the value of the photoelectric current was measured at different applied voltages. The voltage across the photocell was varied from -3V to +3V. The recorded photo current reached a maximum value of $50 \mu\text{A}$ at voltages of +2V and above.

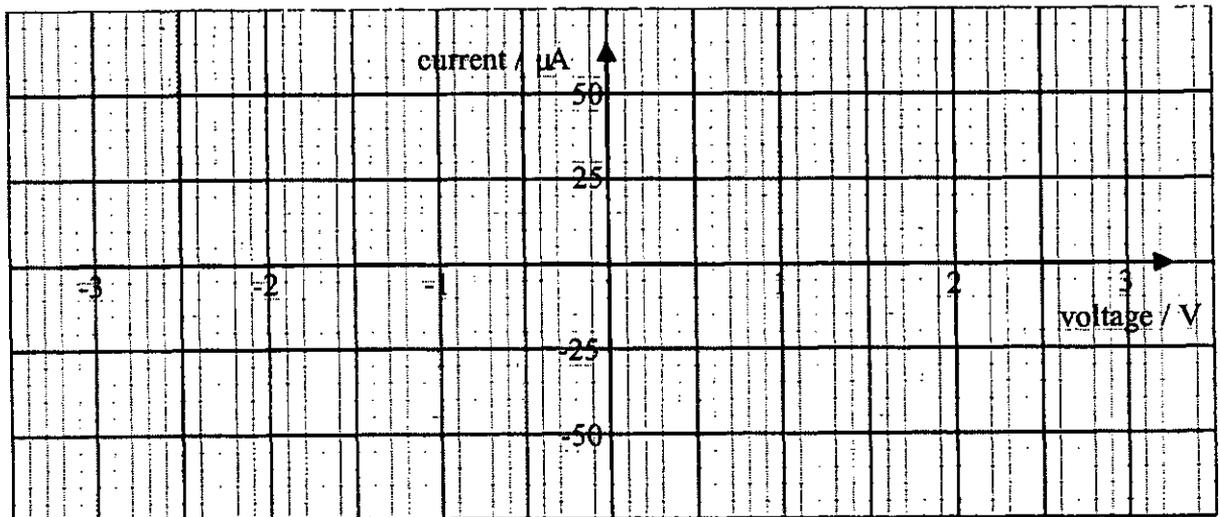
Using the information provided above (and the results from *experiment one*), sketch a graph of the expected results on the axes below.

[4]



- (e) *Experiment two* was repeated, but this time with light of **half** the intensity. All other factors were kept the same. Sketch another graph to show the new expected results.

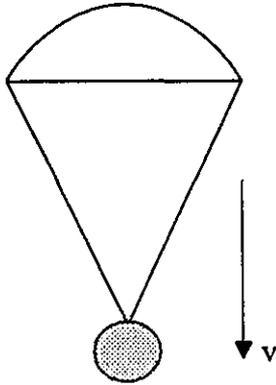
[2]



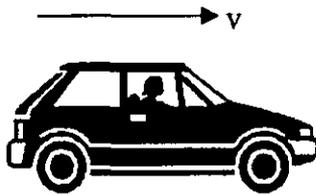
A2. This question is about forces and motion.

The diagrams below show three different situations where an object is travelling at constant speed.

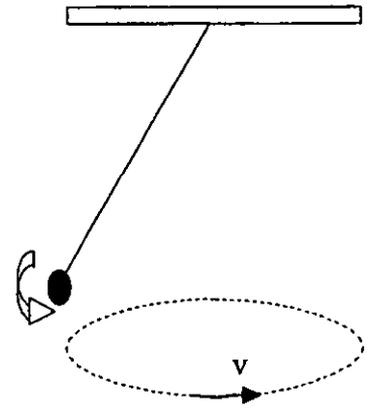
- (i) a *mass* attached to a parachute descending at constant **velocity**.
- (ii) a *car* travelling forward at constant **velocity**.
- (iii) a *pendulum bob* moving in a horizontal circle at constant **speed**.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

- (a) On the diagrams add **labelled** arrows to represent the main forces acting on the *mass*, the *car* and the *pendulum bob*. [6]
- (b) Discuss how the forces acting in each case can result in the speed being constant. [4]

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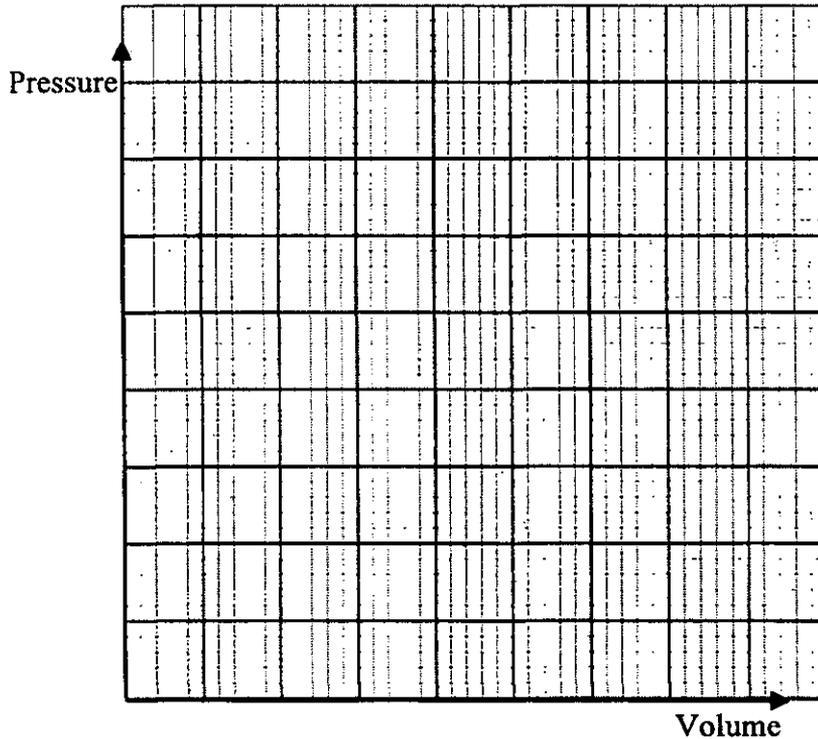
A3. This question is about the thermodynamics of a refrigerator.

In principle, a refrigerator is a heat engine cycle working backwards, with energy taken from the refrigerator and released to the surroundings. The gas undergoes a cycle of processes. A typical cycle might be:

- (i) an adiabatic compression (A→B)
- (ii) a reduction in volume at constant pressure (B→C)
- (iii) an adiabatic expansion (C→D)
- (iv) an expansion at constant pressure (D→A)

(a) Use the axes below to represent this cycle of thermodynamic processes. Label the points A, B, C and D. [3]

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(This question is continued on the following page)

(Question A3 continued)

(b) State in which of these processes is

(i) energy taken from inside the refrigerator. [1]

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(ii) energy released to the surroundings. [1]

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(c) In this refrigerator, overall there is a flow of energy from a cold region to a warmer region each cycle. Explain why the refrigerator does not violate the second law of thermodynamics. [2]

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(d) The refrigerator is in a room at a temperature of 25 °C and the inside of the refrigerator is at a temperature of 0 °C. If the motor is working at a rate of 150 W, calculate the theoretical maximum possible rate of extraction of heat from the refrigerator.

The coefficient of performance for a practical refrigerator is defined as:

coefficient of performance = $\frac{\text{energy extracted from the cold source}}{\text{work done by the motor}}$ [4]

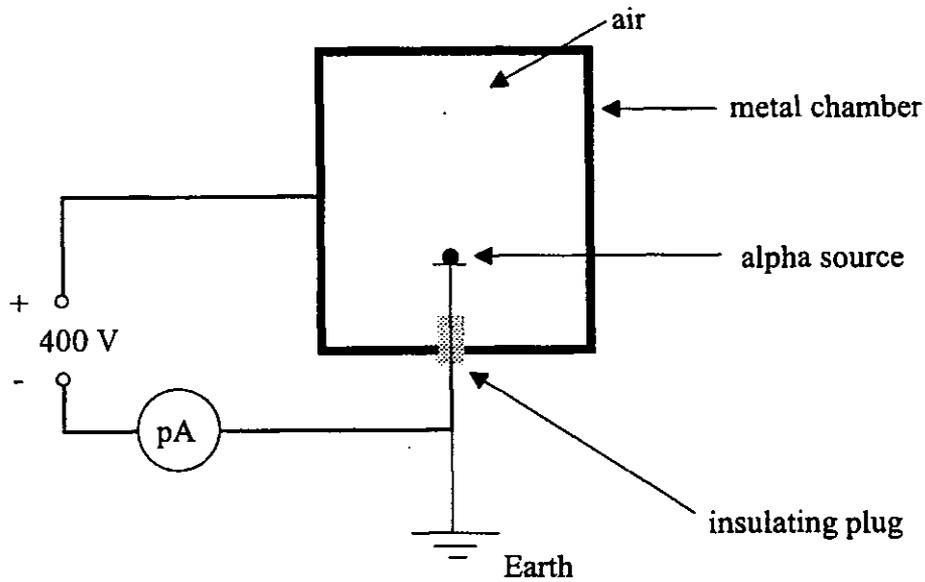
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SECTION B

Answer *TWO* questions in this section. Write your name and candidate number on every extra sheet of paper and attach it to this booklet.

B1. This question is about radiation detection and the isotope thorium-230.

The diagram below shows the basic components of an 'ionisation chamber' for detecting radiation. It consists of a metal chamber containing air. The walls of the chamber are maintained at a potential of 400 V above earth. A metal probe inside the chamber is insulated from the walls of the chamber and is kept at earth potential. The meter labelled 'pA' is a sensitive ammeter (picoammeter).



A small amount of radioactive thorium-230 (an alpha emitter) is placed in the chamber as shown and the pA meter registers a small current.

(a) Describe the processes that give rise to the current. [3]

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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B1 continued)

- (b) If the current is 50 pA, estimate the number of air molecules that are ionised in the chamber per second. You should state any assumptions. [4]

Assumption(s):

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Estimation:

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- (c) The average number of alpha particles emitted each second is 1500 and each molecule of air has an average ionisation energy of 23 eV. Calculate

- (i) the number of ionisations caused by each alpha particle before stopping. [2]

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- (ii) the energy of an alpha particle. [2]

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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B1 continued)

(d) A detailed investigation of the decay mode of thorium-230 shows that the thorium nuclides can decay in one of three ways:

- ♦ The emission of a high-energy α -particle alone.
OR
- ♦ The emission of a lower energy α -particle along with a photon of a particular frequency.
OR
- ♦ The emission of an even lower energy α -particle with a photon of higher frequency.

Explain, with the aid of suitable diagrams, why these observations are consistent with the idea that **nuclei**, just like atoms, have discrete energy levels.

[5]

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(Question B1 continued)

(e) The half-life of thorium-230 is 8.0×10^4 years and one year is 3.2×10^7 s.

(i) Would you expect the current to diminish noticeably with time? Explain your answer. [2]

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(ii) Calculate the decay constant of thorium-230. [3]

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(iii) Calculate the mass of thorium-230 placed in the chamber. [6]

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(f) Explain why there is a difference between the mass of a thorium nucleus and the sum of the masses of the individual nucleons that make up the thorium nucleus. [3]

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B2. *This question is about sound and light waves.*

The note played by a violin string depends on a number of factors. A violinist can change the note by adjusting its tension or by adjusting its length.

A particular violin string has a length of 0.400 m. It produces a note of fundamental frequency 440 Hz, together with higher harmonics.

- (a) On the diagrams of the string below, sketch the pattern of vibration for the fundamental, and one of the harmonic modes. [2]



Fundamental



Harmonic

- (b) Calculate the wavelength of the fundamental on the string. [1]

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- (c) Calculate the frequency of the harmonic that you have drawn. [1]

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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B2 continued)

- (d) The fundamental frequency of the string can be changed by adjusting its tension. If the mass of the string is 1.00 g, calculate the tension to which it must be tightened in order to produce the fundamental note. [3]

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- (e) The violinist now wishes to play a note of fundamental frequency 524 Hz on the same string. This is done by using a finger to shorten the effective vibrating length of the string. Determine where on the string the finger must be placed in order to produce the new note. [3]

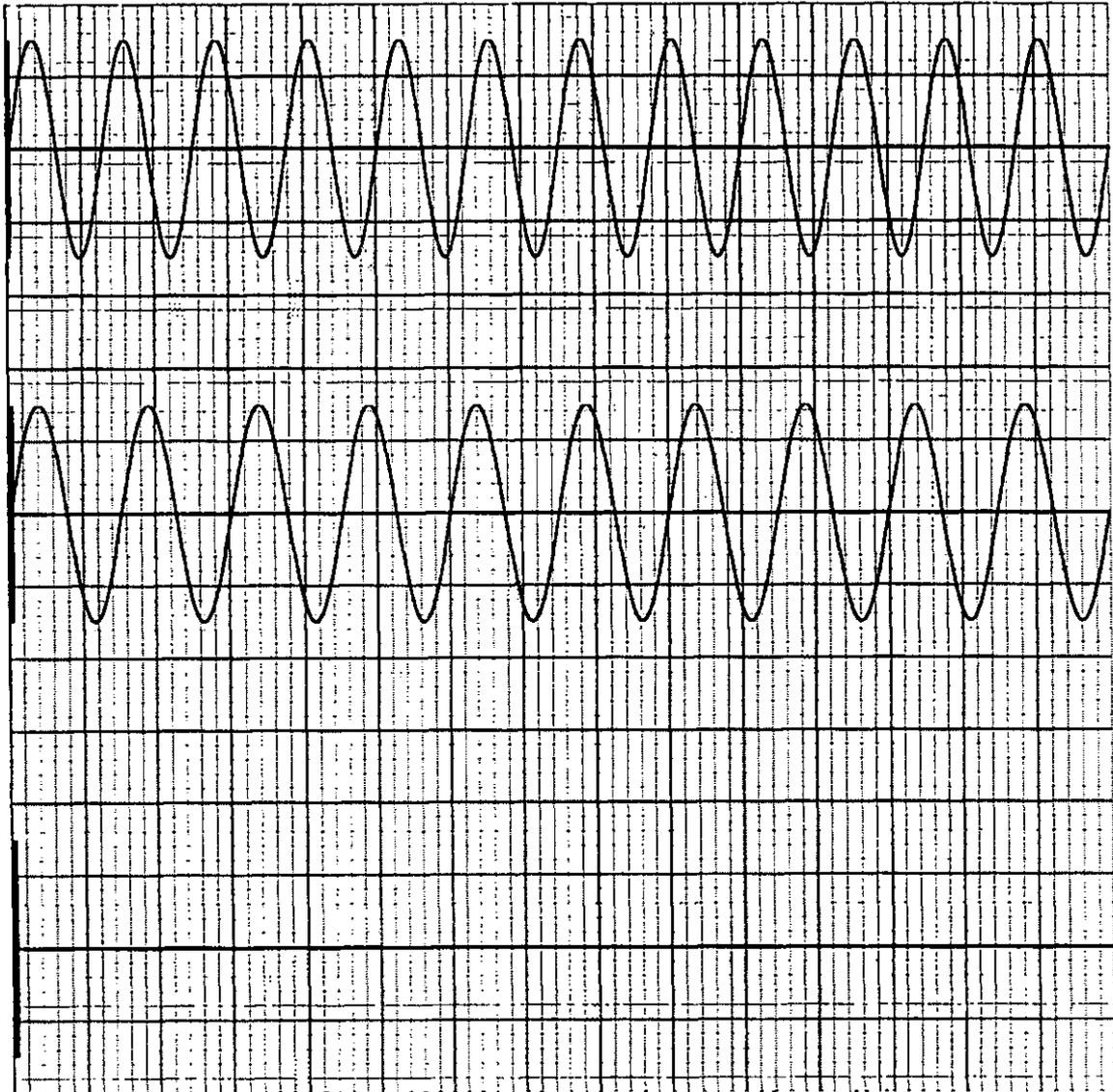
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(Question B2 continued)

- (f) When playing in an orchestra, players must ensure that their instruments are in tune with each other. If they do not, then **beats** may be heard when they try to play the same note. Describe what **beats** sound like, and explain how they are formed. (You can refer to the sketches below, and you may add to them if you wish.)

[6]



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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B2 continued)

(g) Young's double slit experiment demonstrated that light has wave properties.

(i) Sketch the apparatus and describe Young's experiment.

[4]

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(ii) Sketch and label the pattern produced by red (monochromatic) light.

[3]

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(This question continues on the following page)

Turn over

(Question B2 continued)

(iii) Explain why this pattern appears.

[3]

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(iv) Describe and explain how the pattern changes if white light is used.

[4]

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B3. *This question is about oscillations and momentum.*

(a) A ball is dropped from rest from a height of 20 m onto a hard surface where it makes an elastic collision. If frictional losses are very small, it returns to its original height and continues to bounce up and down.

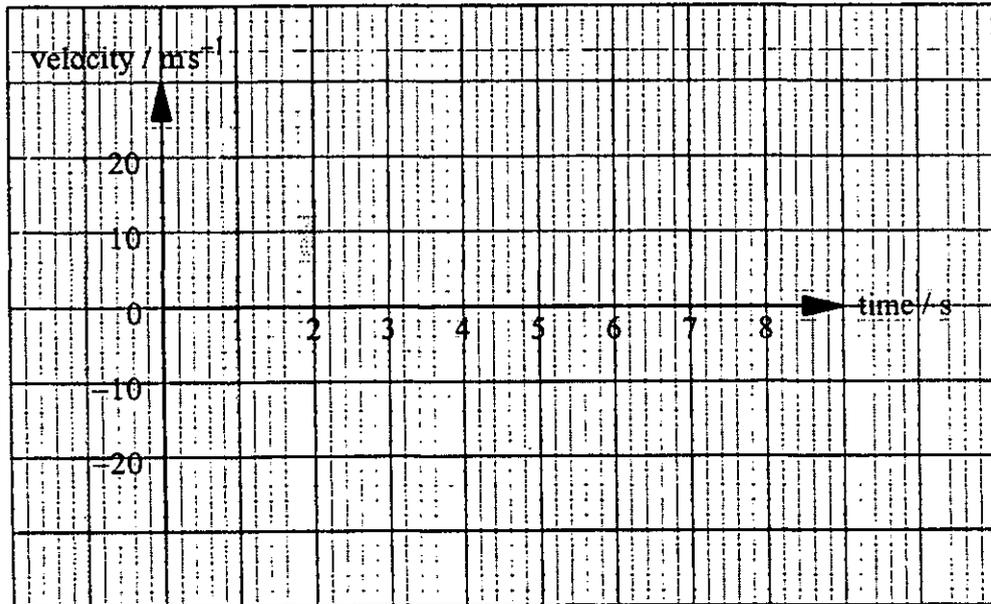
(i) Show that the time taken for the ball to reach the ground from its starting position is 2 s. [2]

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(ii) Show that the speed of the ball just before it hits the ground is 20 m s⁻¹. [2]

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(iii) Use the axes below to sketch a graph of how the **velocity** of the ball varies with time during several bounces. [4]



(This question is continued on the following page)

(Question B3 continued)

- (iv) Explain how the principle of the conservation of linear momentum applies to the situation of the ball falling towards the floor. [2]

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- (v) Is this bouncing motion an example of **simple harmonic motion**? Justify your answer. [3]

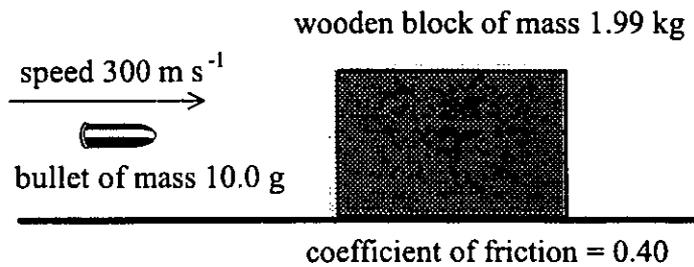
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- (b) The diagram below shows a wooden block of mass 1.99 kg resting on a flat surface. It is about to be struck by a bullet of mass 10.0 g moving with a speed of 300 m s⁻¹. The coefficient of friction between the block and the surface is 0.40.



The bullet becomes embedded in the block.

- (i) Calculate the speed with which the block moves off after being struck by the bullet. [2]

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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B3 continued)

- (ii) Calculate the distance that the block moves along the table before coming to rest. [5]

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(c) A large horizontal turntable has a moment of inertia of $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^2$. It is free to rotate about its centre. It is doing so at 30 revolutions per minute, when a 50 g mass falls vertically onto it. The mass sticks to the turntable and the combined system now rotates at a constant 25 revolutions per minute.

- (i) Calculate the original angular momentum. [3]

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- (ii) Explain why the turntable slows down when the mass attaches to it. [2]

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(Question B3 continued)

(iii) Calculate the distance of the 50 g mass from the centre of the turntable.

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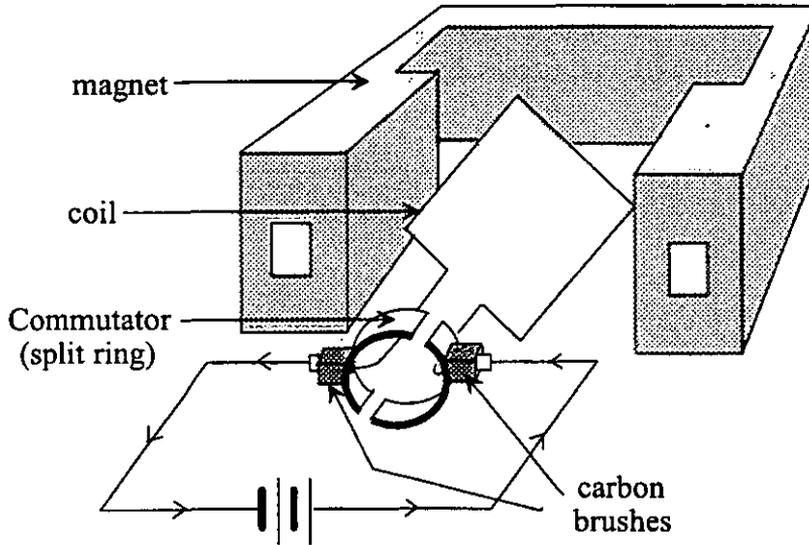
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B4. This question is about the structure and operation of a motor.

Below is a schematic diagram of a d. c. motor.



(a) With a battery connected as shown, the motor coil is observed to rotate **clockwise**.

- (i) Determine which are the N and S poles of the magnet and label them on the diagram. [2]
- (ii) What is the purpose of the commutator? Explain how it achieves its purpose. [3]

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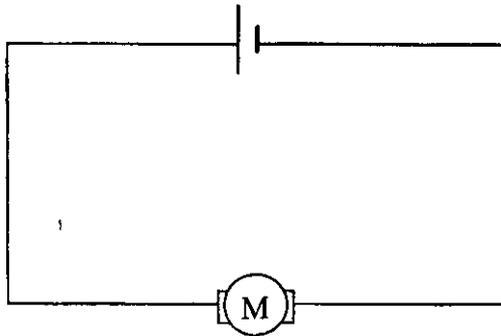
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(Question B4 continued)

(b) A student wishes to study the electrical properties of a small d.c. motor while it is doing work. To do so, she arranges that the motor will raise a mass while she measures the circuit current and potential difference (p.d.) across the motor.

(i) On the diagram below, show how to connect the voltmeter and the ammeter in the circuit in order to measure the p.d. across the motor and the circuit current. [2]



A 6.00 kg mass is fastened by a string to the shaft of the motor. The mass is raised slowly at a constant speed to a height of 0.80 m in 24 s. During this time, the readings of the voltmeter and ammeter are 6.0 V and 0.50 A respectively.

(ii) Calculate the electrical power delivered to the motor. [3]

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(iii) Calculate the power delivered to the mass. [3]

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(iv) Calculate the efficiency of the motor. [2]

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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B4 continued)

- (c) The student now wishes to run this motor using the 230 V a.c. mains supply rather than a battery. She needs to transform the 230 V a.c. mains supply into a 6 V a.c. supply and then she needs to convert from a.c. to d.c.
 - (i) Explain the principles of how a transformer is able to produce a low voltage a.c. from a higher voltage a.c. supply. [4]

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- (ii) If there are 690 turns on the primary of the transformer, calculate the number of turns on the secondary. [2]

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(This question continues on the following page)

(Question B4 continued)

(d) With certain modifications it would, in principle, be possible to convert the d.c. motor into an a.c. generator.

(i) Outline the main changes that would have to be made.

[3]

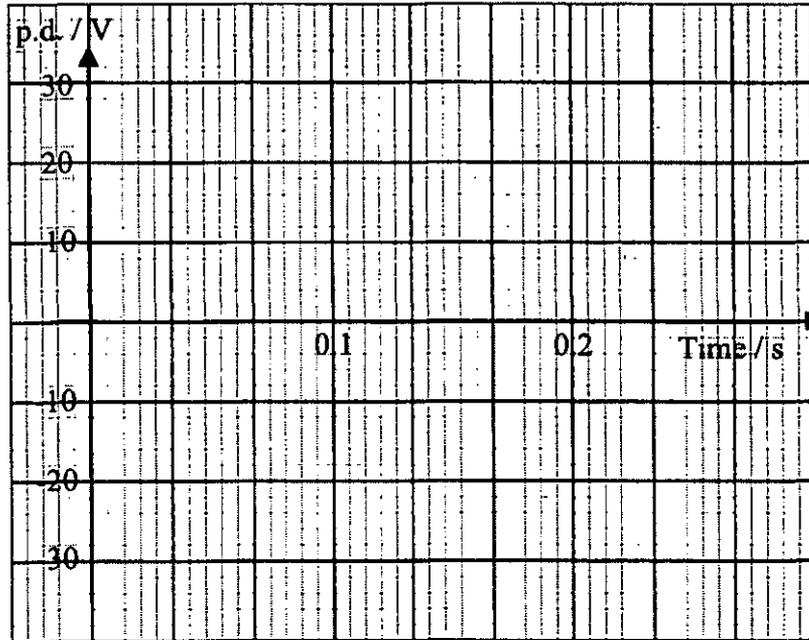
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(Question B4 continued)

- (ii) An a.c. generator built in this way produces a 10 V r.m.s. output if the coil is rotated 5 times per second. Determine what will happen if the same coil is rotated at 10 times per second. Complete the graph below, to show the new output.

[6]



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