
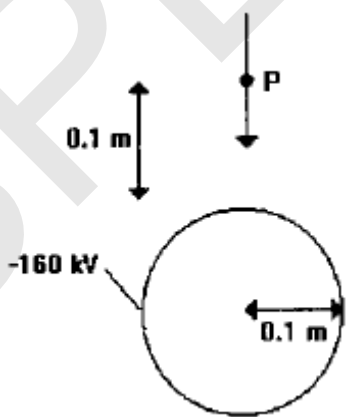


The maximum mark for this paper is **100**.

SPECIMEN

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)	In any order: uud ✓ Accept +2/3e, +2/3e, -1/3e	[1]
(b)	In any order: udd ✓ Accept +2/3e, -1/3e, -1/3e	[1]
2	mass change = $3.0001\ 60 - 2.001\ 41 - 1.008\ 67$ = $-0.008\ 48$ ✓ $m = 0.008\ 48 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-27} = 1.44 \times 10^{-29}$ kg ✓ $E (=mc^2) = 1.44 \times 10^{-29} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$ J ✓ ecf from previous stage throughout Accept reverse calculation	[3]
3(a)	$E = hf = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 1.2 \times 10^{15} = 7.9 \times 10^{-19}$ J ✓	[1]
(b)	Ignore direction of arrow 	[1]
(c)	A ✓	[1]
4(a)	 Vertical <u>and</u> downwards ✓	[1]
(b)	-80 kV ✓	[1]
(c)	At right angles to field arrow ✓ Complete circle through P centred on sphere ✓ Ignore arrows on equipotential	[2]

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5(a)	$5 \text{ cm} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, $25 \text{ mT} = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T} \checkmark$ $F = ILB = 2.0 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 25 \times 10^{-3} = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \checkmark$ Ecf incorrect conversion	[2]
(b)	C \checkmark	[1]
6(a)	B \checkmark	[1]
(b)	A \checkmark	[1]
(c)	C \checkmark	[1]
7	C \checkmark	[1]
Section A Total		[19]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
8(a)	Flux lines stay within iron ✓ Two <u>complete</u> and <u>separate</u> loops which do not overlap. ✓ Ignore breaks where loops cross coils	[2]
(b)	Correct shape (sinusoidal) and period (by eye), any constant amplitude ✓ Correct phase (90° ahead or behind)	[2]
(c)	$V_p = N_p \frac{d\Phi}{dt}, V_s = N_s \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$ owtte ✓ $\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{V_p}{N_p} = \frac{V_s}{N_s}$ owtte ✓	[2]
(d)	any of the following, maximum [3 ✓✓✓] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of flux/field in the core • Sets up emf across core • Causing current to flow • Creating flux/field in core • Which opposes original change of flux/statement of Lenz's Law 'Reduces the flux' is neutral. <p style="text-align: right;">QWC: clear organised answer</p>	[3]
	Total	[9]
9(a)	Alpha (particle) / helium (nucleus) / α ✓	[1]
(b)	mass of nucleus = $178 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 3.0 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$ ✓ nuclei = $\frac{\text{mass of sample}}{\text{mass of nucleus}}$ eor ✓ e.g. nuclei = $5 \times 10^{-12} / 3.0 \times 10^{-25} = 1.7 \times 10^{13}$ $A = \lambda N$ ✓ EITHER $A = 7.1 \times 10^{-10} \times 2 \times 10^{16} = 1.4 \times 10^7$ OR $A = 7.1 \times 10^{-10} \times 1.7 \times 10^{16} = 1.2 \times 10^7$ ✓ Bq ✓ Accept 2.98×10^{-25} , or 2.97×10^{-25} , or 2.96×10^{-25} Award mark for eor, not final answer Ecf 9 b ii Accept s^{-1} but not Hz for Bq	[5]
(c)(i)	$f = c/\lambda = 3 \times 10^8 / 6.2 \times 10^{-11} = 4.8 \times 10^{18} \text{ Hz}$ ✓ $E = hf = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 4.8 \times 10^{18} = 3.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$ ✓ $E = 3.2 \times 10^{-15} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} (= 2 \times 10^4 \text{ eV})$ ✓ ecf incorrect f ecf incorrect E	[3]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
9(c)(ii)	<p>larger decay constant \Rightarrow greater probability of decay \checkmark (Can discuss in term of $A = \lambda N$) Nuclei in level K will decay at a greater rate than those in level M. \checkmark (Can refer to shorter half-life) Overall activity of sample will increase \checkmark Needs comparison with nuclei in level M stated or implied</p>	[3]
	Total	[12]
10(a)	<p>Calculation of energy from mass: $E = mc^2 \checkmark$ Conversion of J to eV \checkmark Comparison of mass or energy \checkmark EITHER $1.7 \times 10^{-27} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2 = 1.53 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$ $1.53 \times 10^{-10} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 9.56 \times 10^8 \text{ eV}$ $270 \times 10^9 / = 282 \approx 300$ OR $300 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-27} = 5.10 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$ $5.10 \times 10^{-10} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2 = 4.59 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$ $4.59 \times 10^{-8} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 2.87 \times 10^{11} \text{ eV (287 GeV)}$ Accept correct alternative calculation</p>	[3]
(b)(i)	<p>$F = mv^2/r \checkmark$ $F = qvB$ so $qvB = mv^2/r \checkmark$ $R = mv/Bq$ $qvB = mv^2/r$ is $\checkmark \checkmark$</p>	[3]
(ii)	<p>$B = E/cqr = 4.3 \times 10^8 / 3 \times 10^8 \times 1.8 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ $= 0.5 \text{ T} \checkmark \text{ m} \checkmark \text{ e}$</p>	[2]
(c)(i)	<p>Opposite charges (allow magnetic force to be in opposite directions) \checkmark NOT different charge</p>	[1]
(ii)	<p>${}^0_0\text{Z} \rightarrow {}^0_{-1}\text{e} + {}^0_{+1}\text{e} \checkmark \checkmark$ Award $[\checkmark]$ if one error. Accept β for e</p>	[2]
(iii)	<p>EITHER find the energies of electron and positron and finding that they add to 93 GeV \checkmark OR energy of proton and antiproton / colliding particles must add to (at least) 93 GeV \checkmark Any plausible technique</p>	[1]
	Total	[12]
11(a)(i)	<p>$2.4 \times 10^{16} / 4\pi \times 100 = \underline{1.9} \times 10^{13} \checkmark$</p>	[1]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
11(a)(ii)	<p>any of the following, maximum [2✓]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photons fired out from source in all directions Getting more spread out as they travel out So photons passing through unit area decreases with increasing distance from source All photons per second pass through surface of sphere radius d Fraction per unit area through this surface is $1/4\pi d^2$ <p>NOT photons are absorbed / lose energy / decay NOT inverse square law</p>	[2]
(iii)	beta absorbed by air / have limited range owtte ✓	[1]
(b)(i)	<p>Number of half-thicknesses = $1.2 / 4.0 \times 10^{-2} = 30$ ✓</p> <p>$I = I_0(0.5)^n$ eor ✓</p> <p>$I = 1.9 \times 10^{13} \times (0.5)^{30} = 1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ Bq m}^{-2}$ ✓</p> <p>Accept calculation using $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$</p> <p>$2 \times 10^{13} \Rightarrow 1.9 \times 10^4 \text{ Bq m}^{-2}$</p>	[2]
(ii)	<p>energy = intensity \times area \times time \times photon energy eor ✓</p> <p>$1.8 \times 10^4 \times 0.8 \times 3600 \times 8 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-13}$</p> <p>$= 7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J} \approx 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$ ✓</p> <p>dose = $\frac{\text{energy} \times \text{quality factor}}{\text{mass}}$ eor ✓</p> <p>dose = $7.5 \times 10^{-5} / 75 = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Sv}$ ✓</p> <p>$2 \times 10^4 \text{ Bq m}^{-2}$ gives $8.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$</p> <p>$1.9 \times 10^4 \text{ Bq m}^{-2}$ gives $7.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$</p> <p>ecf incorrect energy</p> <p>$1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J} \Rightarrow 1.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Sv}$</p> <p>accept reverse calculation</p>	[4]
	Total	[10]
	Section B Total	[43]

Section C		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
12 (a)	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 8.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 8.6 \times 10^{-13}}{6.6 \times 10^{-27}}} \checkmark \text{ m}$ $= 1.6 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \checkmark \text{ e}$ <p>Evidence of calculation required for second mark</p>	
(b)(i)	<p>ora from $v=2 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>206✓</p>	[2] [1]
(ii)	<p>$0=206v + 4 \times 2 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \checkmark \Rightarrow v = (-) 3.9 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1} \checkmark$</p> <p>(Evidence of calculation required for second mark.)</p> <p>First mark is application of conservation of momentum</p> <p>Using $1.6 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \Rightarrow v = 3.1 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>Can use masses in kg</p> <p>Can refer to same p to justify m/v relationship</p> <p>Arithmetic method OK</p>	[2]
(iii)	<p>v smaller, m bigger ✓ (this factor occurs) twice in v^2 and once in m so $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ smaller ✓</p>	[2]
	Total	[7]
13(a)	Reference to proton-electron (beta) charge balance✓	[1]
(b)	Not ionising (and detectors observe ionisation)✓	[1]
(c)(i)	<p>Up to three of the following points: [3✓] Or other :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle of Conservation of Energy was established by respected physicists • Using Conservation of Energy had previously always given good predictions/ explanations of phenomena owtte (Can give specific example) • Calculations using Conservation of Energy had always been successful (Can give specific example) • Removing a fundamental foundation of theoretical physics is extremely unsettling • It is difficult to abandon something that you have grown up with and become used to 	
(ii)	<p>Up to three of the following points: [3✓] Or other :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to imagine any particle smaller than the (tiny) electron • Neutron/proton/electron model of the atom had been successful without it • You shouldn't just invent imaginary particles to fudge a solution to a problem • It takes a long time to adjust to new ideas <p>Mark both parts together with a maximum of five marks</p>	
	QWC: SPG	[6]
	Total	[8]

Section C		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
14(a)	annihilation produces 2 photons in opposite directions ✓ Could refer to coincidence counting	[1]
(b)(i)	'Noise' count is recorded over a time which is about 10 × smaller than signal graph. ✓	[1]
(ii)	Values on signal graph significantly greater than / >> 10 × largest value on 'noise' ✓ 'Noise' graph does not show any (significant) peak ✓ Time delay (2 μs) corresponds to prediction ✓	[3]
(c)(i)	(Both) reactors were built to produce nuclear weapons ✓ Further development, e.g. too expensive to construct separate experiment, could use equipment already there, could discuss with fellow scientists working there.	[2]
(ii)	Any two distinct points, or any one point developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pure scientists may be opposed to military research ✓ for personal pacifist reasons ✓ • The public may be opposed to military research ✓ as above ✓ or may be opposed to pure science ✓ as waste of public money ✓ • Military research needs to be secret ✓ so pure science could compromise national security ✓ • Pure science experiments / reporting could be limited ✓ by security restrictions in military establishments ✓ Other distinct valid suggestions or explanations should be credited similarly in (ii)	[2]
	Total	[9]
15(a)	$T_{1/2} = \ln 2 / 2.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1} = 3.0 \times 10^6 \text{ s} (= 34.9 \text{ days})$ $\approx 2.6 \times 10^6 \text{ s} \checkmark$	[1]
(b)	Very little Ar-37 present Extremely low count rate ✓ Hard to distinguish from background ✓ Possible noise present (from radioactive minerals) ✓ vast volume of C ₂ Cl ₄ dilutes/spreads out owtte Ar-37 ✓ QWC: appropriate form and style	[1]
	Any three valid distinct points.	[3]
	Total	[5]

Section C		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
16(a)	Distance = $3.0 \times 10^8 \times 3.2 \times 10^7 \times 40\,000$ m = 3.8×10^{20} m ✓m✓e Evidence of calculation required for second ✓	[2]
(b)	Neutrinos and photons travel at similar speed in vacuo ✓ Neutrinos not slowed by travel through Sun ✓ Photons slowed by about 40 00 years (from part a) ✓ Any two points	[2]
(c)	Any of the following points: <i>Paradigm related:</i> Scientists reluctant to abandon theoretical model ✓ Theoretical model previously successful ✓ No alternative solar model available ✓ <i>Data related</i> Experiments have very low count rates ✓ (Low count) implies low signal:noise ratio (Q15) ✓ (Low signal:noise ratio) suggests large uncertainty ✓ <i>Consequence related:</i> If current core activity is low, future output will be low ✓ One-third output is huge reduction ✓ Life on Earth will cease to exist with such low solar power ✓ Any five points Other distinct valid suggestions or explanations should be credited similarly	[5]
	Total	[9]
	Section C Total	[38]
	Paper Total	[100]