

Surname											Other Names										
Centre Number											Candidate Number										
Candidate Signature																					

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



PHYSICS (SPECIFICATION A)
Unit 1 Particles, Radiation and Quantum Phenomena

PA01

Thursday 22 May 2008 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil and a ruler
- a calculator
- a data sheet insert.

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in the margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Show all your working.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

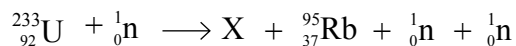
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50. This includes up to two marks for the Quality of Written Communication.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- A *Data Sheet* is provided as a loose insert to this question paper.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- Questions 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) and 4 should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions you will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
Total (Column 1) →			
Total (Column 2) →			
Quality of Written Communication			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			



Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 The equation represents an event in which, following a neutron impact, a ${}_{92}^{233}\text{U}$ nucleus is split into two nuclei and two neutrons.



- 1 (a) How many protons, neutrons and electrons are there in an atom of ${}_{37}^{95}\text{Rb}$?

..... protons

..... neutrons

..... electrons

(2 marks)

- 1 (b) Determine for a nucleus of X

- 1 (b) (i) the mass number, A ,

.....

- 1 (b) (ii) the atomic number, Z .

.....

(1 mark)

- 1 (c) Calculate the $\frac{\text{charge}}{\text{mass}}$ ratio of a ${}_{37}^{95}\text{Rb}$ nucleus, in C kg^{-1} .

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

5



- 2 Monoenergetic α particles, directed normally in a parallel beam at a thin metal foil in a vacuum, are scattered at various angles.

You may be awarded additional marks to those shown in brackets for the quality of written communication in your answer to parts a, b and c of this question.

- 2 (a) (i) Explain why the incident α particles should be in a narrow beam.

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 2 (a) (ii) The metal foil should be very thin to prevent too many α particles from being absorbed.
State another reason for using a very thin metal foil.

.....

.....

(2 marks)

- 2 (b) Describe the angular distribution of the scattered α particles coming from the foil.

State the scattering angles at which the number of α particles will be a maximum and a minimum.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 2 (c) State and explain **two** deductions made from the scattering distribution about the structure of the atoms in the foil.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

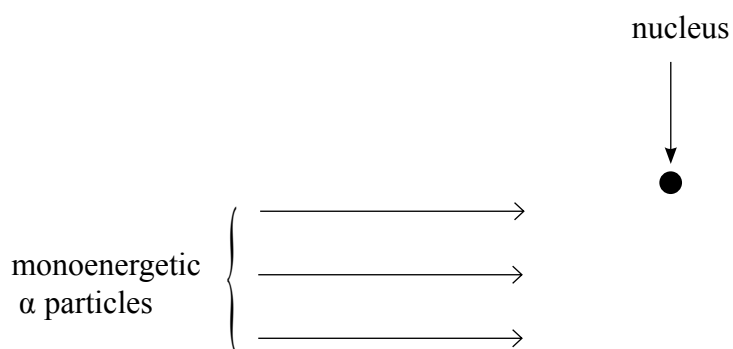
.....

.....

(4 marks)

- 2 (d) On **Figure 1** complete the paths taken by the parallel monoenergetic α particles which all come close enough to the nucleus to be deflected.

Figure 1



(3 marks)



- 3 A $\overline{K}^0$ meson decays into two π mesons in the following event.

$$\overline{K}^0 \longrightarrow \pi^- + \pi^+$$

The $\overline{K}^0$ has strangeness -1 .

- 3 (a) Determine the quark structure of these three mesons.

$\overline{K}^0$

π^-

π^+

(3 marks)

- 3 (b) Complete the following table with ticks and crosses.

	baryon	lepton	hadron	charged
$\overline{K}^0$				×
π^-				✓

(2 marks)

- 3 (c) (i) By which fundamental interaction does the $\overline{K}^0$ decay?

.....

- 3 (c) (ii) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2 marks)

Turn over for the next question

7

Turn over ►



- 4 The tube in a fluorescent lamp contains mercury vapour at low pressure. When connected to a suitable power supply the lamp emits light.

You may be awarded additional marks to those shown in brackets for the quality of written communication in your answer to this question.

- 4 (i) Describe what happens in the fluorescent tube to excite the mercury atoms.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 4 (ii) What is emitted from the mercury atoms when they de-excite?

.....

.....

- 4 (iii) Describe the purpose of the coating on the inside surface of the fluorescent tube.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

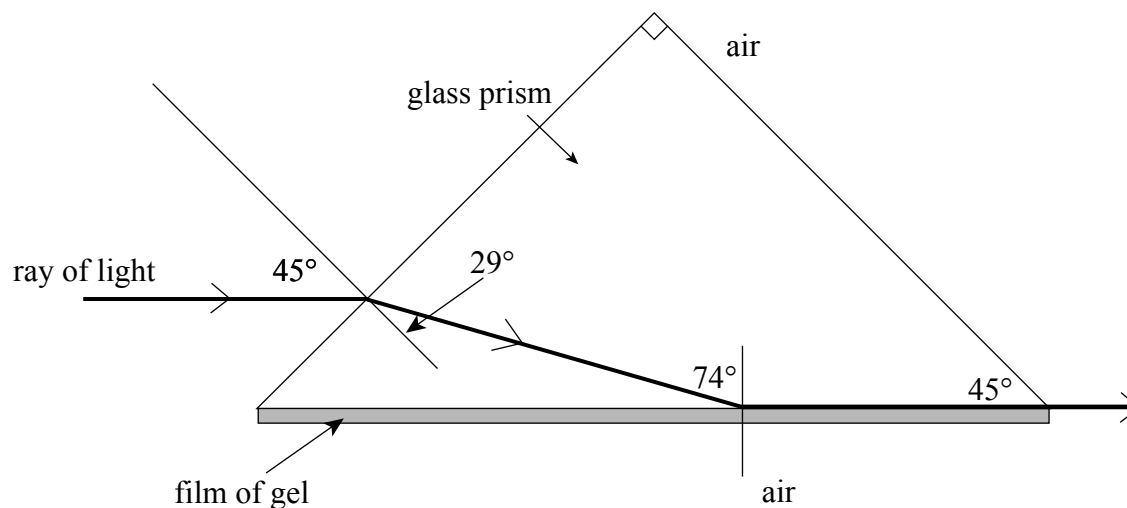
(7 marks)

7



- 5** Figure 2 shows a 45° right angled glass prism in air, coated on one side with a film of transparent gel. A ray of light strikes the prism, at an angle of incidence of 45° , and continues through the glass to strike the glass-gel interface at the critical angle.

Figure 2



- 5** (a) Calculate the refractive index of

- 5** (a) (i) the glass,

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 5** (a) (ii) the gel.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5 marks)

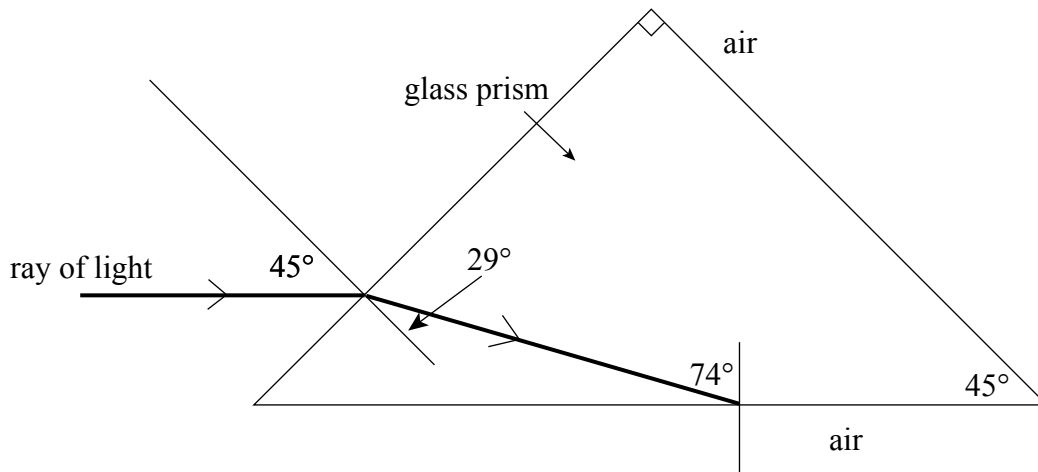
Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 5 (b) On **Figure 3** draw, using a ruler, the path of the ray of light with the gel removed. Mark the values of all relevant angles.

Figure 3



(4 marks)

- 5 (c) A ray of light passes through a straight, 5.00 m long, optical fibre of refractive index 1.59. Calculate the time taken for a ray of light to travel along the axis of the fibre.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)



- 6 (a) (i) State what is meant by the dual nature of electrons.

.....

.....

- 6 (a) (ii) Give **one** example of **each** type of behaviour of electrons.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

- 6 (b) (i) Calculate the speed of an electron whose de Broglie wavelength is $1.50 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$.

.....

.....

.....

- 6 (b) (ii) Calculate the momentum of a proton that would have the same de Broglie wavelength as the electron in part (b)(i).

.....

.....

.....

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 6 (b) (iii) Explain why electrons in part (b)(i) cannot be diffracted significantly by a crystal in which the atomic spacing is $1.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4 marks)

7

Quality of Written Communication (2 marks)

2

END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



There are no questions printed on this page

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.



PHYSICS (SPECIFICATION A)

PA01

Unit 1 Particles, Radiation and Quantum Phenomena

Data Sheet

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	$P = Fv$	$a = -(2\pi f)^2 x$
gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11}	$\text{N m}^2 \text{kg}^{-2}$	$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{power output}}{\text{power input}}$	$v = \pm 2\pi f \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$
the Avogadro constant	N_A	6.02×10^{23}	mol^{-1}	$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = 2\pi f$	$x = A \cos 2\pi ft$
molar gas constant	R	8.31	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
the Boltzmann constant	k	1.38×10^{-23}	J K^{-1}	$I = \sum mr^2$	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$
the Stefan constant	σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$\text{W m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$	$\lambda = \frac{\omega s}{D}$
the Wien constant	a	2.90×10^{-3}	m K	$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + \alpha t$	$d \sin \theta = n\lambda$
electron rest mass	m_e	9.11×10^{-31}	kg	$\theta = \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$	$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$
(equivalent to $5.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{u}$)				$\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2\alpha\theta$	${}_1n_2 = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$
electron charge/mass ratio	e/m_e	1.76×10^{11}	C kg^{-1}	$\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 + \omega_2)t$	${}_1n_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$
proton rest mass	m_p	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$T = I\alpha$	$\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$
(equivalent to 1.00728u)				$\text{angular momentum} = I\omega$	$E = hf$
proton charge/mass ratio	e/m_p	9.58×10^7	C kg^{-1}	$W = T\theta$	$hf = \phi + E_k$
neutron rest mass	m_n	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$P = T\omega$	$hf = E_1 - E_2$
(equivalent to 1.00867u)				$\text{angular impulse} = \text{change of angular momentum} = Tt$	$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$
gravitational field strength	g	9.81	N kg^{-1}	$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$	$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$
acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81	m s^{-2}	$\Delta W = p\Delta V$	Electricity
atomic mass unit	u	1.661×10^{-27}	kg	$pV^\gamma = \text{constant}$	$\epsilon = \frac{E}{Q}$
(1u is equivalent to 931.3 MeV)				$\text{work done per cycle} = \text{area of loop}$	$\epsilon = I(R + r)$
Fundamental particles				$\text{input power} = \text{calorific value} \times \text{fuel flow rate}$	$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$
Class	Name	Symbol	Rest energy /MeV	$\text{indicated power as (area of } p - V \text{ loop)} \times (\text{no. of cycles/s}) \times (\text{no. of cylinders})$	$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$
photon	photon	γ	0	$\text{friction power} = \text{indicated power} - \text{brake power}$	$P = I^2 R$
lepton	neutrino	ν_e	0	$\text{efficiency} = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{in}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{in}} - Q_{\text{out}}}{Q_{\text{in}}}$	$E = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{V}{d}$
		ν_μ	0	$\text{maximum possible efficiency} = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$	$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$
	electron	$e^\pm$	0.510999		$E = \frac{1}{2} QV$
	muon	$\mu^\pm$	105.659		$F = BIl$
mesons	pion	$\pi^\pm$	139.576		$F = BQv$
		π^0	134.972		$Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$
	kaon	$K^\pm$	493.821		$\Phi = BA$
		K^0	497.762		
baryons	proton	p	938.257		
	neutron	n	939.551		
Properties of quarks					
Type	Charge	Baryon number	Strangeness		
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					
arc length = $r\theta$					
circumference of circle = $2\pi r$					
area of circle = πr^2					
area of cylinder = $2\pi rh$					
volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$					
area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$					
volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$					

Turn over ►

magnitude of induced emf $= N \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$ $I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ $V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ Mechanical and Thermal Properties the Young modulus $= \frac{\text{tensile stress}}{\text{tensile strain}} = \frac{F}{A} \frac{l}{e}$ 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 force $= \frac{eV_p}{d}$ force $= Bev$ radius of curvature $= \frac{mv}{Be}$ $\frac{eV}{d} = mg$ 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 <table> <tr> <th>Body</th><th>Mass/kg</th><th>Mean radius/m</th></tr> <tr> <td>Sun</td><td>2.00×10^{30}</td><td>7.00×10^8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Earth</td><td>6.00×10^{24}</td><td>6.40×10^6</td></tr> </table> 1 astronomical unit $= 1.50 \times 10^{11}$ m 1 parsec $= 206265 \text{ AU} = 3.08 \times 10^{16}$ m $= 3.26 \text{ ly}$ 1 light year $= 9.45 \times 10^{15}$ m Hubble constant (H) $= 65 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ angle subtended by image at eye $M = \frac{\text{angle subtended by image at eye}}{\text{angle subtended by object at unaided eye}}$ $M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$ $m - M = 5 \log \frac{d}{10}$ $\lambda_{\text{max}} T = \text{constant} = 0.0029 \text{ m K}$ $v = Hd$ $P = \sigma AT^4$ $\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{v}{c}$ $\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{v}{c}$ $R_s \approx \frac{2GM}{c^2}$	Body	Mass/kg	Mean radius/m	Sun	2.00×10^{30}	7.00×10^8	Earth	6.00×10^{24}	6.40×10^6	Medical Physics power $= \frac{1}{f}$ $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$ and $m = \frac{v}{u}$ 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 $Z = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}}$ $\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$ $C_T = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$ $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$ Alternating Currents $f = \frac{1}{T}$ Operational amplifier $G = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}}$ voltage gain $G = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$ inverting $G = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$ non-inverting $V_{\text{out}} = -R_f \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_3}{R_3} \right)$ summing
Body	Mass/kg	Mean radius/m									
Sun	2.00×10^{30}	7.00×10^8									
Earth	6.00×10^{24}	6.40×10^6									