OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Physics A

Unit **G485**: Fields, Particles and Frontiers of Physics

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
BOD	Benefit of doubt given
BP	Blank Page
CON	Contradiction
	Incorrect Response
ECF	Error carried forward
FT	Follow through
NAQ	Not answered question
NBOD	Benefit of doubt not given
POT	Power of 10 error
^	Omission mark
RE	Rounding error
SF	Error in number of significant figures
	Correct Response
AE	Arithmetic error
	Wrong physics or equation

Annotation	Meaning
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	Separates marking points
reject	Answers which are not worthy of credit
not	Answers which are not worthy of credit
IGNORE	Statements which are irrelevant
ALLOW	Answers that can be accepted
( )	Words which are not essential to gain credit
__	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

CATEGORISATION OF MARKS

The marking schemes categorise marks on the MACB scheme.

B marks: These are awarded as independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a **B**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answers.

M marks: These are method marks upon which **A**-marks (accuracy marks) later depend. For an **M**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen in the candidate's answers. If a candidate fails to score a particular **M**-mark, then none of the dependent **A**-marks can be scored.

C marks: These are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. For example, if an equation carries a **C**-mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows the candidate knew the equation, then the **C**-mark is given.

A marks: These are accuracy or answer marks, which either depend on an **M**-mark, or allow a **C**-mark to be scored.

Note about significant figures and rounding errors:

If the data given in a question is to 2 sf, then allow to 2 or more significant figures.
If an answer is given to fewer than 2 sf, then penalise once only in the entire paper.
Penalise a rounding error once only in the entire paper.
Any exception to this rule will be mentioned in the Guidance.

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)		Hadrons are made of quarks / they experience the strong (nuclear) force / interaction	B1	**Not** 'they are baryons' **Allow** 'held together by gluons' (AW) **Ignore** the number of quarks mentioned
	(b)		$\frac{2}{3}$ (e); $-\frac{1}{3}$ (e)	B1	**Allow** 0.67 (e) and – 0.33 (e)
	(c)		(proton =) u u d	B1	**Allow** up up down
	(d)		($p + n \rightarrow p + p + \pi^-$) $uud + udd \rightarrow uud + uud + \pi^-$ (left-hand side = d and right-hand side = u + π^-) π^- has one down quark or π^- has d and one anti-up quark or π^- has $\bar{u}$	C1 A1 A1	**Allow** other correct methods **Note:** This mark is for *substitution* **Note**: Any more than 2 quarks does not score the A1 marks **Allow** 3 marks for d $\bar{u}$
	(e)	(i)	$\Delta E = \Delta m\, c^2$ where ΔE is (change in) energy, Δm is (change in) mass and c is speed of light (in a vacuum)	B1	**Allow** energy = mass × speed of light^2 **Not** <u>binding</u> energy = mass <u>defect</u> × speed of light^2 **Not** energy = mass <u>defect</u> × speed of light^2
	(e)	(ii)	(KE =) $1.4 \times 10^8 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ or 2.24×10^{-11} (J) (mass of π^- =) $\frac{2.24\times10^{-11}}{(3.0\times10^8)^2}$ mass = 2.5×10^{-28} (kg)	C1 A1	
			Total	**9**	

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)		Any **two** from: • A nucleus is split / broken up in a fission reaction **OR** In a fusion reaction nuclei combine / fuse • High temperatures / pressures / (kinetic) energy required for fusion reaction • More energy per reaction produced in a fission reaction (ORA) • A neutron causes fission reaction • Chain reaction possible in fission • 'Larger' nuclei produced in fusion **OR** 'Smaller' nuclei produced in fission	B1×2	**Allow** alternative wording (AW) **Not** 'neutrons are produced in a fission reaction' because neutrons can also be produced in some fusion reactions
	(b)		There is repulsion (between nuclei) (At high temperatures nuclei) move fast / have more KE (At high temperature / pressure the nuclei) have greater chance of fusion / collision / interaction (AW) At high temperatures nuclei get close (enough) to experience the strong force **OR** At high pressures nuclei are close	B1 B1 B1 B1	**Allow** reference to 'particles' or protons instead of 'nuclei' **Not** 'enough / sufficient' KE …… **Allow** fuse / collide / interact more frequently **Allow** At high pressures … high density / greater number of nuclei per unit volume
	(c)	(i)	Mention of slow / thermal neutron(s) The nucleus splits up into two nuclei / smaller nuclei / daughter nuclei / smaller fragments (and neutrons)	B1 B1	 **Not** 'nucleus undergoes fission / decay / becomes unstable '
	(c)	(ii)	$\frac{3}{2}kT$ and $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $3\times1.38\times10^{-23}\times573=1.7\times10^{-27}\times v^2$ (Any subject) speed = 3.7×10^3 (m s^{-1})	C1 C1 A1	 **Allow** 1 mark for 2.7×10^3 (m s^{-1}); 300 used instead of 573 **Allow** 3 marks for 3.8×10^3 m s^{-1}; 1.675×10^{-27} kg or 1.673×10^{-27} kg (mass of proton) from Data Booklet used
			Total	**11**	

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)		Any **three** from: **Photoelectric effect:** Photon ejects / removes an electron (from the atom / metal) **Compton (scattering):** Photon emerges with less energy / longer wavelength / lower frequency and an electron escapes / ejected (from the atom) **Pair-production:** Photon produces an electron-positron (pair) **Scattering** : Photon is scattered by an electron ✎ **QWC:** (Intensity decreases in the original direction because) there are fewer photons	B1×3 B1	**Allow** consistent use of plurals throughout, e.g: Photons eject electrons
	(b)	(i)	($E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$) (E =) $\frac{6.63\times10^{-34}\times3.0\times10^{8}}{1.4\times10^{-11}}$ or (f =) 2.14×10^{19} (Hz) energy = 1.4×10^{-14} (J)	C1 A1	
	(b)	(ii)	gradient = (-) μ μ = 0.20 (cm^{-1})	C1 A1	**Allow** correct substitution into $\ln I = \ln I_0 - \mu x$; coordinates read to ± ½ small square **Allow** 1 SF answer of 0.2 (cm^{-1}) **Allow** answer in the range 0.19 to 0.21 (cm^{-1}) **Ignore** sign
			Total	**8**	

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
9	(a)		$2\pi f = 4.0 \times 10^8$ / $f = 6.37 \times 10^7$ (Hz) $(\lambda = \frac{c}{f})$ $\lambda = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{6.37 \times 10^7}$ (Any subject) wavelength = 4.7 (m)	C1 C1 A1	**Allow** 1 mark for 0.75 (m); $f = 4.0 \times 10^8$ Hz used **Not** 1.5π **Allow** other correct methods, e.g: $\omega = 2\pi c/\lambda$ C1 $\lambda = 2\pi \times 3.0 \times 10^8/4.0 \times 10^8$ C1 wavelength = 4.7 (m) A1
	(b)		The (mean) time taken by the nuclei / protons to return to low / original / initial energy state. (AW)	B1	**Allow** 'the time taken for the number of excited nuclei / protons to decrease to 37% of the original value'
			Total	**4**	

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
10	(a)		Applying a p.d across the material makes it expand / compress / deform / strain (ORA)	B1	**Allow**: Applying a varying p.d. produces vibrations / ultra-sound **Allow**: Ultrasound hitting the material produces a varying e.m.f. **Allow**: voltage or p.d. instead of e.m.f. **Not** current
	(b)	(i)	(acoustic impedance =) speed (of ultrasound in the material) × density (of material)	B1	**Not** $Z = \rho c$
	(b)	(ii)	Any **one** from: • Speed / wavelength is different • Travel slow(er) in air (ORA) • Ultrasound has short(er) wavelength in air (ORA) • Reflection(s) occur inside patient (ORA) • Greater attenuation (of ultrasound) inside patient (ORA)	B1	Penalise wrong physics, e.g 'travel faster in air' **Not** frequency **Not** acoustic impedance
	(c)		($Z_{(m)}$ =) 1.38×10^6 / ($Z_{(f)}$ =) 1.69×10^6 $\frac{(1.38-1.69)^2}{(1.38+1.69)^2}$ or 0.01(02) intensity transmitted = 99 %	C1 C1 A1	 **Note**: 1.0(2)% scores 2 marks
			Total	**6**	

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)		angle = $\tan^{-1}(1.3\times10^{20}/2.4\times10^{22})$ angle = 0.31 (°)	B1	**Note**: Using $\sin^{-1}$ is correct; it gives the same answer of 0.31°
	(b)		$(\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda}=\frac{v}{c})$ $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{656.3}=\frac{2.5\times10^{5}}{3.0\times10^{8}}$ (Any subject) $\Delta\lambda$ = 0.55 (nm)	C1 A1	**Note**: Answer to 3 sf is 0.547 (nm) **Note**: 5.5×10^{-10} on the answer line scores 1 mark
	(c)		$\frac{GMm}{r^2}=\frac{mv^2}{r}$ or $\frac{GM}{r}=v^2$ $\frac{GM}{0.65\times10^{20}}=(2.5\times10^{5})^2$ (Any subject) mass = 6.09×10^{40} (kg) (number of stars = $6.09\times10^{40}/2.0\times10^{30}$) number of stars = 3.0×10^{10}	C1 C1 C1 A1	**Allow** other correct methods. **Allow** the following for the first two C1 marks: $F=\frac{2.0\times10^{30}\times(2.5\times10^{5})^2}{0.65\times10^{20}}$ or 1.92×10^{21} (N) C1 $\frac{GM\times2.0\times10^{30}}{(0.65\times10^{20})^2}=1.92\times10^{21}$ (Any subject) C1 **Allow**: 2 out of 3 marks for use of 1.3×10^{20} (m); this gives an answer of 1.2×10^{41} (kg) Possible ECF from incorrect mass of galaxy **Allow** 1 SF answer for the estimation
			Total	**7**	

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
12	(a)		Any **four** from: (The forces are separated) 1. Expansion / cooling 2. Creation of matter / pair production 3. More matter than antimatter 4. Quarks <u>and</u> leptons (soup) 5. Quarks combine to form hadrons / baryons / nucleons / protons / neutrons 6. Imbalance of neutrons and protons / (primordial) helium / lithium /beryllium (nuclei) produced 7. Hadrons / baryons / (neutrons and) protons / combine to form nuclei (Atoms formed) ✎ **QWC**: Correct sequencing of two steps from 4, 5 and 7	B1 × 4 B1	Annotation by the pencil icon
	(b)		(Recession) speed / velocity of <u>galaxy</u> is (directly) proportional to its distance (from us)	B1	
	(c)	(i)	(ρ =) $8 \times 1.673 \times 10^{-27}$ (kg m^{-3}) or 1.34×10^{-26} (kg m^{-3}) ($\rho = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G}$) $H_0 = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.34 \times 10^{-26}}{3}}$ (Any subject) $H_0 = 2.7 \times 10^{-18}$ (s^{-1})	C1 C1 A1	**Allow** 1.7×10^{-27} kg or 1.675×10^{-27} kg (neutron) or 1.661×10^{-27} kg (u) **Note**: Answer is 2.8×10^{-18} (s^{-1}) when 1.7×10^{-27} kg is used
	(c)	(ii)	(age =) $\frac{1}{2.7 \times 10^{-18}}$ or 3.7×10^{17} (s) age = 1.2×10^{10} (y)	C1 A1	Possible ECF from **(c)(i)** **Allow** use of 1 y = 3.15×10^7 (s) or 3.16×10^7 (s) **Note**: Answer is 1.1×10^{10} (y) when 2.8×10^{-18} (s^{-1}) and 3.16×10^7 are used
			Total	**11**	

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