



Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2020

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level
In Physics (WPH14)

Paper 01 Further Mechanics, Fields and Particles

Question number	Answer	Mark
1	<p>B</p> <p>The only correct answer is B because the components of the fields due to Y and Z along the direction of the line between Y and Z are equal and opposite and the component of the fields from each of Y and Z perpendicular to the line from Y to Z are both down the page, so the resultant is down the page</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because the components of the fields due to Y and Z along the direction of the line between Y and Z are equal and opposite and there is no resultant component in that direction</p> <p>C is not the correct answer because the components of the fields due to Y and Z along the direction of the line between Y and Z are equal and opposite and there is no resultant component in that direction</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because it is up the page</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2	<p>D</p> <p>The only correct answer is D because conservation of lepton number is violated because there should be an electron anti-neutrino rather than an electron neutrino</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because baryon number is conserved</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because charge is conserved</p> <p>C is not the correct answer because the equation does not give an indication of kinetic energy and the mass-energy for the products is not more than for the neutron</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3	<p>D</p> <p>The only correct answer is D because the charge stored on a capacitor = CV and all of the capacitors have the same p.d. of V, so doubling C doubles charge and having two capacitors doubles it again to $4Q$</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because it is not $4Q$</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because it is not $4Q$</p> <p>C is not the correct answer because it is not $4Q$</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4	C	(1)

	<p>The only correct answer is C because all of the answers are dimensionally correct, but only C is in base units</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because C and V are not base units</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because C and J are not base units</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because C is not a base unit</p>	
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Question number	Answer	Mark
5	<p>D</p> <p>The only correct answer is D because the component of momentum perpendicular to the surface is $mv\sin\theta$ so the change in momentum is $2mv\sin\theta$ and the time is t and force = change in momentum divided by time</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because it does not take account of the angle</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because it does not take account of the angle</p> <p>C is not the correct answer because it is only half of the correct value</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
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6	<p>C</p> <p>The only correct answer is C because $E = V/d$ and $F = Eq$ and $W = mg$, so $Vq/d = mg$</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because it is not mgd/V</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because it is not mgd/V</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because it is not mgd/V</p>	(1)
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Question number	Answer	Mark
7	<p>C</p> <p>The only correct answer is C because the force is into the page</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because it is in the plane of the page</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because it is in the plane of the page</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because it is out of the page</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8	<p>C</p> <p>The only correct answer is C because doubling one charge doubles force, so doubling both charges increases the force by a factor of 4, and doubling the distance decreases the force by a factor of 4, so the force is unchanged</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because the force is changed</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because the force is changed</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because the force is changed</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
9	<p>C</p> <p>The only correct answer is C because angular velocity = angular displacement / time, which is 33 revolutions multiplied by 2π radians divided by 60 seconds</p> <p>A is not the correct answer because it is not $33 \times 2\pi / 60$</p> <p>B is not the correct answer because it is not $33 \times 2\pi / 60$</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because it is not $33 \times 2\pi / 60$</p>	(1)

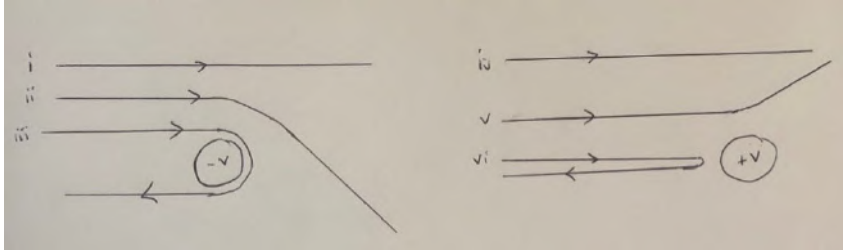
Question number	Answer	Mark
10	<p>A</p> <p>The only correct answer is A because at X, by Lenz's law, the force produced by the current will oppose the change creating it, so it will create a north-seeking pole to produce an upward force on the north-seeking pole of magnet and at Y it will create a north seeking pole to produce an upward force on the south seeking pole of the magnet</p>	(1)

	<p>B is not the correct answer because the pole at Y is south</p> <p>C is not the correct answer because the pole at X is north</p> <p>D is not the correct answer because the poles at both X and Y are south</p>	
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Question number	Answer	Mark
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of $F = BIl$ 1 • Use of moment = Fx 1 • Applies component = $F\cos 20^\circ$ or $F\sin 70^\circ$ 1 • Moments = $7.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N m}$ 1 <p><u>Example of equation</u></p> <p>$F = 0.07 \text{ T} \times 6.9 \text{ A} \times 0.05 \text{ m} \times 10$</p> <p>$= 0.24 \text{ N}$</p> <p>Moment = $2 \times 0.24 \text{ N} \times \sin 70^\circ \times (0.035 \text{ m})/2$</p> <p>$= 7.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N m}$</p>	(4)
	Total for question 11	4

Question number	Answer	Mark
12 (a)	annihilation 1	(1)
12 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of $\Delta E = c^2 \Delta m$ 1 • Use $E = hf$ 1 • Use of $c = f\lambda$ 1 • $\lambda = 2.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$ 1 <p><u>Example of equation</u></p> <p>$\Delta E = (3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1})^2 \times 2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$</p> <p>$f = 1.64 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J} / 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2$</p> <p>$\lambda = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1} / 1.24 \times 10^{20} \text{ Hz}$</p> <p>$\lambda = 2.42 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$</p>	(4)
	Total for question 12	5

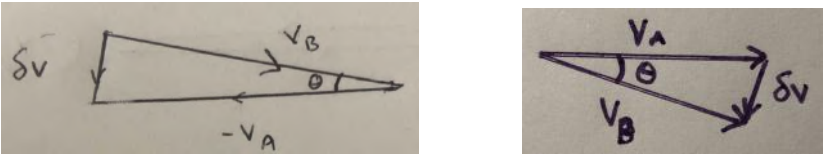
Question number	Answer	Mark
13	<p>Maximum 4 marks</p> <p>Similarities – Max 3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zweig model, baryon 3 aces and standard model baryon 3 quarks, so similar 1 • Zweig model, meson 2 aces and standard model meson 2 quarks, so similar 1 • Zweig model, number of aces same as lepton and standard model quarks same as leptons, so similar 1 • Zweig model, aces have fractional charge and standard model quarks have fractional charge, so similar 1 • Zweig model, aces are fundamental and standard model quarks are fundamental, so similar 1 • Zweig model, aces have baryon number 1/3 and standard model quarks have baryon number 1/3, so similar 1 <p>Differences – Max 3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zweig model, meson 2 aces but standard model meson quark antiquark, so different 1 • Zweig model, 4 aces in total but standard model 6 quarks in total, so different 1 • Zweig model, 4 leptons in total and standard model 6 leptons, so different 1 • Zweif model, no anti-aces but standard model has anti-quarks, so different 1 	(4)
	Total for question 13	4

Question number	Answer	Mark
14(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only a few particles were deflected So only a few came close enough to be deflected (so the charge must occupy a small volume) 	1 1 (2)
14 (b)	 <p>Max 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alpha particles close to a -ve nucleus would experience a force towards it and be deviated slightly (ii) 1 Alpha particles close to a +ve nucleus would experience a force away from it and be deviated slightly (v) 1 Alpha particles very close to a -ve nucleus would experience a force towards it and be deviated right around it and back again (iii) 1 Alpha particles approaching a +ve nucleus directly would experience a force away from it and be deviated right back again (vi) 1 <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the possible observed paths can be explained by both types of nucleus, so the suggestion is correct 1 	(4)
14 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculates E_K in J 1 Use of $V = kq_1/r$ Or $E_{\text{pot}} = kq_1q_2/r$ 1 $r = 3.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}$ 1 <p><u>Example of calculation</u> $E_K = (6.29 \times 10^6) \text{ eV} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ $= 1.01 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$ $1.01 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J} = 8.99 \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \times 78 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} / r$ $r = 3.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}$</p>	(3)
	Total for question 14	9

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of $W = F_{\text{ave}} \times x$• $W = 0.47 \text{ J}$ <p><u>Example of calculation</u> $W = 0.5(2.6 \text{ N} + 9.6 \text{ N}) \times 0.5 \times \pi \times 0.049 \text{ m}$ $W = 0.47 \text{ J}$</p>	(1) (1)

		Number of marks awarded for structure of answer and sustained line of reasoning	
	Answer shows a coherent and logical structure with linkages and fully sustained lines of reasoning demonstrated throughout	2	
	Answer is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning	1	
	Answer has no linkages between points and is unstructured	0	
	<p>Guidance on how the mark scheme should be applied: The mark for indicative content should be added to the mark for lines of reasoning. For example, an answer with five indicative marking points which is partially structured with some linkages and lines of reasoning scores 4 marks (3 marks for indicative content and 1 mark for partial structure and some linkages and lines of reasoning). If there are no linkages between points, the same five indicative marking points would yield an overall score of 3 marks (3 marks for indicative content and no marks for linkages).</p> <p>Indicative content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Aternating p.d. produces) alternating current in input coil• (Alternating/varying current produces) a varying magnetic field in core• Or (Alternating/varying current produces) a varying magnetic field in second coil• There is a change in magnetic flux linkage with (second) coil• <u>E.m.f. induced</u>• Complete circuit, so current in capacitor circuit• Diode produces direct current		
15(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of attempt to determine maximum gradient of graph• Use of $\text{emf} = NA \, dB/dt$• Max emf = 610 V <p><u>Example of calculation</u> Gradient = $1030 \, \text{T s}^{-1}$ Emf = $1030 \, \text{T s}^{-1} \times 1700 \times 3.5 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{m}^2$ = 613 V</p>	(1) (1) (1)	3
15 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculate V_0 / e• Read time constant from graph = (4.5 s)• Use of time constant = RC• Use of $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$• $W = 270 \, \text{J}$ which is greater than 0.47 J, so the electrical method stores the most energy <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draws tangent to line at $t = 0 \, \text{s}$	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read time constant value off graph (= 4.5 s) • Use of time constant = RC • Use of $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$ • $W = 270$ J which is greater than 0.47 J, so the electrical method stores the most energy <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • record a pair of values of V and t from graph • Use of $V = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ • Convert to correct logarithmic form • Use of $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$ • $W = 270$ J which is greater than 0.47 J, so the electrical method stores the most energy <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $V_0 / 2 = V_0 e^{-t/2RC}$ • $RC = t_{1/2} / \ln 2$ • Records time for V to decrease to $\frac{1}{2}$ (= 3.1 s) • Use of $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$ • $W = 270$ J which is greater than 0.47 J, so the electrical method stores the most energy <p><u>Example of calculation</u></p> <p>$V_0 / e = 600$ V / $e = 221$ V</p> <p>Time constant = 4.5 s</p> <p>$4.5 \text{ s} = 3000 \, \Omega \times C$</p> <p>$C = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ F</p> <p>$W = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ F} \times (600 \text{ V})^2$</p> <p>= 270 J</p>	
	Total for Question 15	16

Question number	Answer	Mark
16(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct vector diagram showing velocity change 1 Small angle, so $\delta\theta = \delta v / v$ 1 Use of $\delta\theta / \delta t = \omega$ and $v = R\omega$ 1 Algebra to show $\delta v / \delta t = v^2 / R$ 1 <p>4</p> <p><u>Example of derivation</u></p>  <p>Small angle, so $\delta\theta = \delta v / v$ $\delta\theta = \omega\delta t$ $\delta\theta = v\delta t / R$ $v\delta t / r = \delta v / v$ $\delta v / \delta t = v^2 / R$</p>	
16 (b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free-body force diagram showing tension and weight only 1 	1
16(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of $T \cos \theta = mg$ 1 Use of $T \sin \theta = m\omega^2 r$ 1 Use of $\omega = 2\pi/T$ 1 Time for 4 rotations is 3.2 s 1 <p>4</p> <p><u>Example of calculation</u> $T \cos 19^\circ = 0.0052 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$ $T = 0.054 \text{ N}$ $0.054 \text{ N} \times \sin 19^\circ = 0.0052 \text{ kg} \times \omega^2 \times 0.054 \text{ m}$ $\omega = 7.9 \text{ radian s}^{-1}$ $t = 4 \times (2\pi/7.9 \text{ radian s}^{-1})$ $= 3.2 \text{ (s)}$</p>	
16(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If vertical, zero horizontal component Or must be at an angle for a horizontal component 1 Must have resultant horizontal component for circular motion, so first student incorrect 1 If at an angle the radius is greater than before 1 Since ω the same and r increased, $F = m\omega^2 r$ increased Or Since ω the same and r increased, v must increase, so $F = mv^2/r$ increased 1 Component of tension must be greater so a greater angle is required and the second student is correct 1 <p>5</p>	
	Total for question 16	14

Question number	Answer	Mark
17(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are uncharged Or they do not cause ionisation 	1
17 (b)(i)	${}^{220}_{86}\text{Rn} \rightarrow {}^{212}_{82}\text{Pb} + 2 {}^4_2\alpha$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nucleon numbers for Pb and α correct Proton numbers for Rn and α and number of α correct 	2
17(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Momentum vectors in directions of track 1 and 2 shown tip to tail Momentum vector for lead completes closed triangle 	2
17(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of $p = mv$ Use of $p_h = p \cos \theta$ Use of $p_v = p \sin \theta$ Use of conservation of momentum Use of Pythagoras (for momentum magnitude) Velocity magnitude = $5.8 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ <p><u>Example of calculation</u></p> <p>Momentum for 1st alpha = $6.64 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \times 1.74 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ = $1.155 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>Momentum for 2nd alpha = $6.64 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \times 1.81 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ = $1.20 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>‘vertical’ component of 2nd alpha = $1.20 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1} \times \cos 60^\circ$ = $6.01 \times 10^{-20} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>‘horizontal’ component of 2nd alpha = $1.04 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>Total ‘vertical’ component of lead momentum = $1.17 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1} + 6.01 \times 10^{-20} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$ = $1.77 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>$(p_{\text{Pb}})^2 = (1.77 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1})^2 + (1.04 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1})^2$ $p_{\text{Pb}} = 2.04 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$</p> <p>$v = 2.04 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m s}^{-1} / 3.52 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$ $v = 5.80 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$</p>	6
17 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a gap between the start of the two tracks The atom/ion/nucleus produced after alpha decay would recoil in the opposite direction before emitting the next alpha So we can tell that the track on the right was produced by the first alpha <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The track on the right is thicker (than the track on the left) This means that the track has had a longer time in which to disperse So we can tell that the track on the right was produced by the first alpha 	3
	Total for question 17	14

Question number	Answer	Mark
18(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermionic emission 1 Electrons in the heated metal gain energy and leave the surface 1 	2
18 (b) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of $E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ 1 Use of $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ to convert eV to J or J to eV 1 Energy = $7.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$ (Accept 4.7 MeV) 1 <p><u>Example of calculation</u> $E_k = 0.5 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times (2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1})^2$ $= 2.8 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$ Additional $E_k = 59 \times 80 \times 10^3 \text{ V} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ $= 7.55 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$</p>	3
18 (b) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the electrons approach the speed of light there is no appreciable increase in speed 1 v is constant and the electrons spend the same time in(/between) drift tubes, so $s = vt$ must be constant 1 	2
18 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waves travelling in opposite direction (meet and) superpose/interfere Or a wave and a reflected wave (meet and) superpose/interfere 1 At points where waves in antiphase destructive interference takes place Or At points where waves in phase constructive interference takes place 1 Zero/minimum amplitude at points where destructive interference takes place Or Maximum amplitude at points where constructive interference takes place Or Nodes at points where destructive interference takes place Or Antinodes at points where constructive interference takes place 1 	3

18 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ to convert eV to J 1 • Use of $E_k = p^2 / 2m$ 1 • Use of $r = p/BQ$ 1 • $B = 0.0028 \text{ T}$ 1 <p><u>Example of calculation</u></p> $(2.5 \times 10^3) \text{ eV} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} = p^2 / 2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ $p = 2.70 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$ $B = 2.70 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kg m s}^{-1} / 0.061 \text{ m} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ $B = 0.0028 \text{ T}$	4
	Total for question 18	14