



General Certificate of Education

Physics 5451

Specification A

**PA01 Particles, Radiation and Quantum
Phenomena**

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - January series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Instructions to Examiners

- 1** Give due credit to alternative treatments which are correct. Give marks for what is correct; do not deduct marks because the attempt falls short of some ideal answer. Where marks are to be deducted for particular errors specific instructions are given in the marking scheme.
- 2** Do not deduct marks for poor written communication. Refer the script to the Awards meeting if poor presentation forbids a proper assessment. In each paper candidates may be awarded up to two marks for the Quality of Written Communication in cases of required explanation or description. Use the following criteria to award marks:

2 marks: Candidates write legibly with accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing information that bears some relevance to the question and being organised clearly and coherently. The vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.

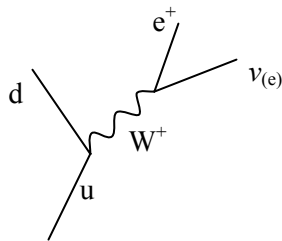
1 mark: Candidates write with reasonably accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing some information that bears some relevance to the question and being reasonably well organised. Some of the vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.

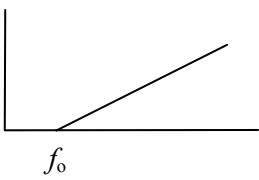
0 marks: Candidates who fail to reach the threshold for the award of one mark.
- 3** An arithmetical error in an answer should be marked AE thus causing the candidate to lose one mark. The candidate's incorrect value should be carried through all subsequent calculations for the question and, if there are no subsequent errors, the candidate can score all remaining marks (indicated by ticks). These subsequent ticks should be marked CE (consequential error).
- 4** With regard to incorrect use of significant figures, normally two, three or four significant figures will be acceptable. Exceptions to this rule occur if the data in the question is given to, for example, five significant figures as in values of wavelength or frequency in questions dealing with the Doppler effect, or in atomic data. In these cases up to two further significant figures will be acceptable. The maximum penalty for an error in significant figures is **one mark per paper**. When the penalty is imposed, indicate the error in the script by SF and, in addition, write SF opposite the mark for that question on the front cover of the paper to obviate imposing the penalty more than once per paper.
- 5** No penalties should be imposed for incorrect or omitted units at intermediate stages in a calculation or which are contained in brackets in the marking scheme. Penalties for unit errors (incorrect or omitted units) are imposed only at the stage when the final answer to a calculation is considered. The maximum penalty is **one mark per question**.
- 6** All other procedures, including the entering of marks, transferring marks to the front cover and referrals of scripts (other than those mentioned above) will be clarified at the standardising meeting of examiners.

PA01 Particles, Radiation and Quantum Phenomena

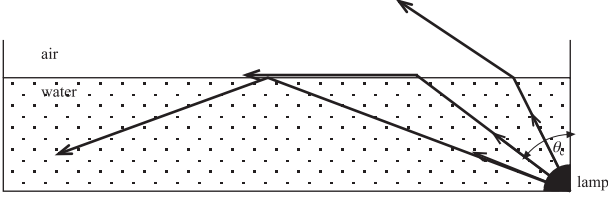
Question 1		
(a)	(a=21; b=10) protons = 10 ✓ neutrons = 11 ✓	2
(b)	nuclides with the same number of protons ✓ but different number of neutrons ✓ (alternatives allowed)	2
(c)	charge = $2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ (C) ✓ mass = $3 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ (kg) ✓ charge/mass = 6.4×10^7 C kg ⁻¹ ✓	3
	Total	7

Question 2		
(a)	electrons behave as waves and as particles ✓ waves – diffraction/interference ✓ particles – collisions with atoms/deflection in an electric or magnetic field ✓	3
(b) (i)	use of $\lambda = h/mv$ $v = (6.6 \times 10^{-34}/9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.3 \times 10^{-10})$ ✓ $= 5.6 \times 10^6$ ms ⁻¹ ✓	4
(ii)	$\lambda_e/\lambda = m/m_e$ ✓ $(m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.3 \times 10^{-10}/8.6 \times 10^{-14})$ $= 1.4 \times 10^{-27}$ kg ✓ [or $m = \frac{h}{\lambda v}$ ✓ $(\frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{8.6 \times 10^{-14} \times 5.6 \times 10^6}) = 1.4 \times 10^{-27}$ kg]	
	Total	7

Question 3			
(a)	(i)	baryon number ✓ lepton number ✓	3
	(ii)	$p \rightarrow n + e^+ + \nu_{(e)}$ ✓	
(b)		 <p>u and d ✓ W⁺ ✓ (with arrow or correct slope) e⁺ and $\nu_{(e)}$ ✓</p>	3
Total			6

Question 4			
(a)	(i)	minimum frequency ✓ of electromagnetic radiation required to eject photoelectrons from a metal surface ✓	4
	(ii)	 <p>straight line with positive gradient ✓ intercept on frequency axis with f_0 labelled ✓</p>	
(b)	(i)	use of $\phi = hf_0$ ✓ $f_0 (= 3.0 \times 10^{-19} / 6.6 \times 10^{-34}) = 4.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ ✓	7
	(ii)	use of $E = hc / \lambda$ ✓ $= (6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.0 \times 10^8 / 3.0 \times 10^{-7}) = 6.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)}$ ✓ use of $hf = \phi + E_k$ ✓ $E_k = (6.6 \times 10^{-19} - 3.0 \times 10^{-19}) = 3.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ ✓	
	(iii)	mercury and tungsten ✓	
Total			11

Question 5			
(a)	(i)	in both cases an electron gains energy both can be caused by atoms colliding both can be caused by electrons absorbing a photon	any line ✓ 2
	(ii)	in excitation electrons stay in the atom whereas in ionisation an electron leaves the atom ✓	
(b)	(i)	$E (= hf) = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 4.6 \times 10^{14}$ ✓ (= 3.04×10^{-19} J) $= 3.04 \times 10^{-19} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 1.90$ (eV) ✓	3
	(ii)	arrow from level 3 to level 2 ✓	
(c)	(i)	energy of photon remains the same/photon is not absorbed ✓ electron remains in its ground state/not enough energy to reach first level ✓	max 4
	(ii)	the photon is absorbed ✓ the electron is removed from the atom/the atom is ionised ✓ the electron leaves with kinetic energy of 6.4 eV ✓	
Total			9

Question 6			
(a)	(i)	use of $n_w = \text{speed of light in air} / \text{speed of light in water}$ ✓ $c_w (= 3.00 \times 10^8 / 1.33) = 2.26 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ✓	3
	(ii)	use of $n = 1 / \sin \theta_c$ $\theta_c (= \sin^{-1}(1 / 1.33)) = 48.8^\circ$ ✓	
(b)		 <p style="text-align: right;">mark for each ray ✓✓✓</p>	3
(c)		the critical angle (for water-oil boundary) is larger ✓ there is a smaller difference between the refractive index of the oil and water than there is between the air and water ✓	2
Total			8

Quality of Written Communication: Q2 (a) and/or Q5 (c)	2
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