

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Max. Marks : 17 Marks

Time : 17 Minutes

Mark Schemes

**Q1.**

(a) Peak power = 107 / 108 mW and load resistance = 290 / 310 Ω ✓ 1

Use of power =  $I^2R$  with candidate values ✓ 1

0.0186 – 0.0193 A ✓ 1

(b) Area of cell =  $36 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$  and solar power arriving =  $730 \times (\text{an area})$  ✓ 1

$\frac{0.108}{2.63}$  seen ✓ 1

0.041 (correct answer only; lose if ratio given unit) ✓ 1

(c) energy of one photon =  $\frac{hc}{\lambda} = 4.0 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$  ✓ 1

Number of photons =  $\frac{730 \times 36 \times 10^{-4}}{4.0 \times 10^{-19}} = 6.6 \times 10^{18} \text{ s}^{-1}$  ✓ 1

(d) **Two** from

- Intensity of the sun at the Earth's surface
- Average position of the sun
- Efficiency of the panel
- Power output of 1 panel
- Weather conditions at the installation=
- ✓ ✓

*Allow other valid physics answers=* 2

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**Q2.**

(a)  $I_3 = I_1 + I_2$  ✓ 1

(b) 10 V ✓ 1

(c)  $I_2 = (12 - 10) / 10$  ✓  
*Allow ce for 10 V* 1

= 0.2 A ✓  
*The first mark is for the pd*  
*The second is for the final answer* 1

(d) pd across  $R_2$  increases

As  $R_1$  increases, pd across  $R_1$  increases as  $pd = I_1 R_1$  ✓  
*First mark is for identifying that pd across  $R_1$  increases (from zero).* 1

pd across  $R_3 = 10 \text{ V} - \text{pd across } R_1$

Therefore pd across  $R_3$  decreases ✓  
*Second mark is for identifying that pd across  $R_3$  must decrease* 1

pd across  $R_2 = 12 - \text{pd across } R_3$

Therefore pd across  $R_2$  increases ✓  
*Third mark is for identifying that this means pd across  $R_2$  must increase* 1

[7]