

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

Max. Marks : 23 Marks

Time : 23 Minutes

Mark Schemes

**Q1.**

(a) (i) (use of  $P = VI$  gives)  $P (= 2.4 \times 20) = 48 \text{ W}$  (1)

(ii) incident (solar) power  $(= 1.4 \times 2.5) = 3.5 \text{ (kW)}$  (1)

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{48}{3500} \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 0.014 \text{ (1)} \quad (\text{or } 1.4\%)$$

$$[\text{or efficiency} = \frac{48}{2.5} / 1400]$$

(allow C.E. for incorrect values of input and output power)

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(b) (i) in 1 s source emits  $1.1 \times 10^{14}$  particles (1)  
energy emitted in 1 s  $= 1.1 \times 10^{14} \times 5.1 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ (J)}$  (1) (= 90 J)

(ii)  $T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$  + correct use or  $\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{90 \times 365 \times 24 \times 3600}$  (1)

$$= 2.44 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ (1)}$$

$$[\text{or } \lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{90} = 7.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}]$$

(iii) no. of nuclei  $\left( = \frac{\text{activity}}{\text{decay constant}} = \frac{11 \times 10^{14}}{2.44 \times 10^{-10}} \right) = 4.5(1) \times 10^{23}$  (1)

(allow C.E. for incorrect value of  $\lambda$  in (ii))

$$\text{mass of isotope} = \frac{4.51 \times 10^{23} \times 0.239}{6.02 \times 10^{23}} \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 0.18 \text{ kg (1)}$$

(allow C.E. for incorrect no. of nuclei)

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**Q2.**

(a) (i) (in 1 s),  $E = 0.045 \times 4200 \times (47 - 15)$  (1)

$$= 6050 \text{ J}$$

$$(ii) P \left( = \frac{E}{t} \right) = 6.0 \text{ kW (1)}$$

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$$(b) (i) \text{ (use of } P = VI \text{ gives) } I = \left( = \frac{6050}{230} \right) = 26 \text{ A (1)} \quad (26.3 \text{ A})$$

(allow C.E. for value of P from (a))

$$(ii) \text{ radius} = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m) (1)}$$
$$\text{cross-sectional area} = \pi(1.2 \times 10^{-3})^2 \text{ (or } 4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (m}^2\text{)) (1)}$$

$$\frac{R}{l} = \frac{\rho}{A} \text{ (1)}$$

$$= \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-8}}{4.5 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 3.8 \times 10^{-3} \Omega \text{ m}^{-1}$$

(allow C.E. for value of A)

$$(iii) \frac{V}{l} \left( = \frac{IR}{l} = 26 \times 3.8 \times 10^{-3} \right) = 0.1 \text{ (V m}^{-1}\text{) (per wire)}$$

$$\text{two wires per cable gives pd per metre} = 2 \times 0.1 \text{ (1)}$$
$$(= 0.20 \text{ V m}^{-1}\text{) (1)}$$

$$(iv) \text{ maximum length} = \left( = \frac{6}{0.2} \right) = 30 \text{ m (1)}$$

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