Name of the Student:_____
Max. Marks : 23 Marks **Time : 23 Minutes**

Mark Schemes

Q1.

(a) peak (to peak) voltage = 6.3(0) (V) ✔

accept any answer that rounds to 6.3 V
do not allow power of ten errors, eg 0.0063 V

1

(b) period = 8 divisions

(= 8 × 0.5 × 10^{-3} (s))

= 4 ms $_1$ ✔

$\left(f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.004}\right)$

= 250 (Hz) $_2$ ✔

award both marks if 250 Hz seen
accept 4.0(0) ms for $_1$ ✔ but reject 4.05, 3.95 etc
ecf$_2$ ✔ for wrong period

2

(c) any valid approach leading to *RC* in range

2.1 ×10^{-4} to 3.4 ×10^{-4} or 3 ×10^{-4} (s)

OR

their *T* in 02.2 × 0.069 ± 10 % $_{12}$ ✔ ✔

1 mark can be awarded for use of any valid approach in which *RC* is seen with substitutions or with rearranged equations, eg

$0.5 = 6.3e^{\frac{-6\times10^{-3}}{RC}}$ or $RC = \frac{-t}{\ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)}$ or

$$RC = \frac{t}{\ln\left(\frac{V_0}{\quad}\right)}$$

OR

$1.75 \times 10^{-4} = RC \times \ln 2$

OR

$$RC = \frac{t_{0.5}}{\ln(2)}$$

valid approaches;

reads off t when C starts to discharge and t at a lower value of V:

$$V = V_0 e^{\frac{-\Delta t}{RC}}$$

rearranges *to calculate RC*

for ecf $_2$ ✔ *Δt used must correspond to interpretation of time base used in determining the frequency in (b); there is no ecf for misinterpretation of the voltage scale*

OR

reads off t when C starts to charge and t at a higher value of V:

$$V = V_0\left(1 - e^{\frac{-\Delta t}{RC}}\right)$$

rearranges *to calculate RC etc*

OR

determines half-life $t_{0.5}$ *and finds RC from* $\frac{t_{0.5}}{\ln(2)}$

for ecf $_2$ ✔ $t_{0.5}$ *used must correspond to etc*

OR

uses idea that during discharge V falls to $0.37V_0$ *in one time constant: determines suitable V and reads off RC directly*

for ecf $_2$ ✔ *time interval used must correspond to etc*

OR

uses idea that during charging V rises to $0.63V_0$ *in one time constant: determines suitable V and reads off RC directly*

reject idea that V falls to zero in 5RC

2

(d) qualitative comment

idea that the waveform will stretch horizontally $_1$ ✔

quantitative comment

by a factor of $\left(\frac{0.5}{0.2} = \right)2.5$ $_2$ ✔

OR

half a cycle now covers 10 (horizontal) divisions on the screen $_2$ ✔
(and also earns $_1$ ✔)

(so the) <u>resolution</u> of the time axis has <u>increased</u> $_3$ ✔ (and also earns $_1$

✔)

measuring larger distance / across more divisions from the screen reduces (percentage) uncertainty in reading the time (constant / interval / half life) $_4$ ✔

for $_1$ ✔ look for reference to time axis or direction waveform is re-scaled

accept 'graph is longer/stretched' or 'will not see whole cycle' or 'fewer cycles shown' or 'period takes more space' or 'distance being measured is larger' or 'time per division is less' or 'larger in x direction' or 'time is stretched'

reject 'waveform becomes larger' or 'may not see whole cycle' or 'measuring larger time'

for $_2$ ✔ there needs to be valid quantitative detail

award $_{12}$ ✔ ✔ for 'half a cycle now fills the screen' or 'half a cycle is displayed' as these clearly recognise the stretching is along the time axis and 'half' is quantitative

accept 'new distance (on screen corresponding to half life or time constant) is 2.5 × answer shown in working for (c)'

the candidate who realises that half a wave now covers the complete width of the screen cannot claim this is a disadvantage; they would still be able to bring either half cycle into view by using the X-shift and find RC for $_3$ ✔ uses technical language correctly

ignore (but do not penalise) 'times are more precise' or 'more accurate'

reject 'smaller resolution' or 'lower resolution'

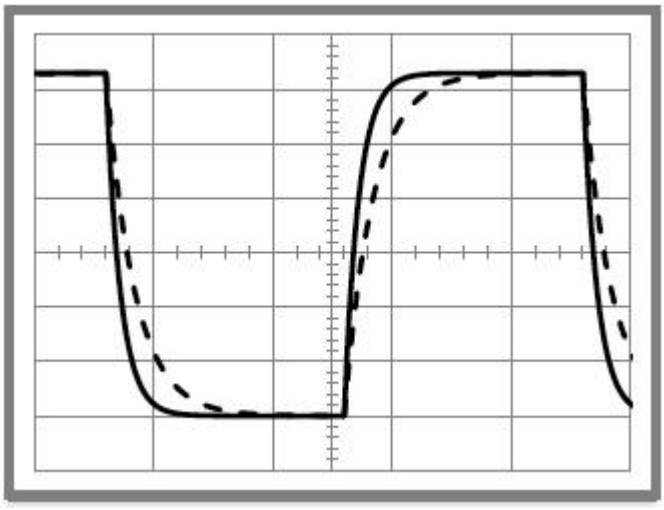
for 4 ✔ there needs to be a qualifying explanation for the comment about uncertainty

reject 'advantage because the (time) scale is easier to read'

3 MAX

(e) valid sketch on **Figure 7** showing discharge time to 0 V reduced and charging time to peak voltage reduced (see below) $_1$ ✔

connecting resistor in parallel with R halves [reduces by 50%] circuit [total] resistance [time constant] $_2$ ✔



do not insist on seeing second discharge although if shown this must look correct

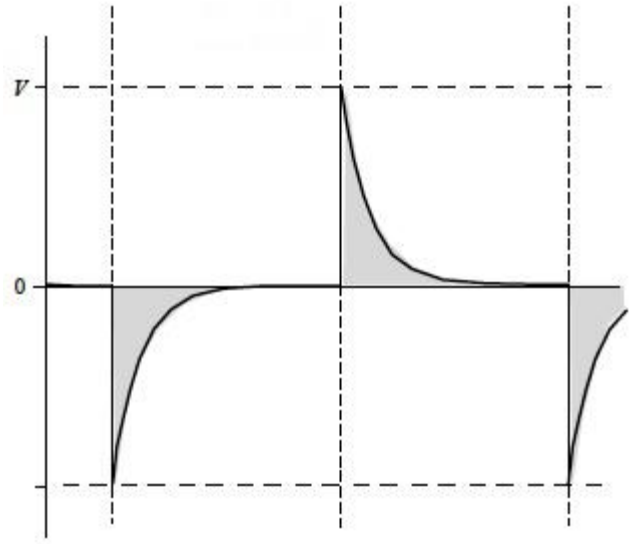
2

(f) amendment to **Figure 8** showing waveform across R with approximately the correct shape,

amplitude ± *V* and the correct phase

correct waveform shown while signal generator output is low (0 V): only the complete negative half cycle needs to be shown but if second negative half cycle is included it must be correct $_1$ ✔

correct waveform shown while voltage across signal generator output is high; condone no signal or signal = 0 V before going to –V for the first time $_2$ ✔



don't insist on seeing vertical lines

2

(g) reduce the (sensitivity of) (Y-voltage)) gain $_1$ ✔

(change) to 2 V division^{-1} $_2$ ✔ (and earns $_1$ ✔)

adjust the Y (vertical) shift $_3$ ✔

'make (Y-) gain smaller' or 'increase the volts per division' or 'reduce the Y-resolution' are acceptable substitutes for 'reduce the (Y-)gain'

increase the (Y-) gain to 2 V division^{-1} $_2$ ✔ not $_1$ ✔

reduce the (Y-) gain to 0.5 V division^{-1} $_1$ ✔ not $_2$ ✔

ignore any comment about time base or 'X-gain'

if all positive waveform is given for (f) allow sensible comment about triggering/stability control, eg

waveform may not be stable $_1$ ✔ ; adjust triggering $_2$ ✔

2 MAX

[14]

Q2.

Diagram of Cassegrain telescope with

Both mirrors correct ✔

The first mark is for a concave primary mirror and convex secondary.

Condone lack of shading. No gap needed in primary.

Primary should not look like two mirrors

Condone flat secondary if labelled convex. Do not condone concave secondary

1

Two rays correct. ✔

The second mark is for the two rays, initially parallel to the principal axis, reflecting from the primary mirror to the secondary, and then crossing (as they pass through the primary).

Ignore arrows on rays. No lens needed, but ignore rays after lens if drawn.

Poorly drawn rays eg curved, loses mark.

1

[2]

Q3.

(a) B brighter with support (eg diameter of B bigger) ✔

(The brightness of the image is determined by the collecting power and) collecting power related to D^2 or area ✔

Calculation of areas or d^2 ✔

Allow 'reflecting telescope' B

An unsupported answer gains no marks

Ignore references to resolving power or unit W

1

(b) Two objects will just be resolved when the first minimum/edge of the airy disc in the diffraction pattern of one image ✔

Correct diagrams can gain both marks

1

Coincides with central maximum/centre of the airy disc of the other. ✔

Ignore references to formula

1

(c) B is better because it has a larger diameter ✔

Minimum angular separation/angular resolution depends on 1/D

No mark awarded for an unsupported answer

The first is for arguing that B is better due to larger diameter

The second mark is for identifying the relationship between angular resolution and diameter

Correct calculations can gain both marks, using any wavelength

Max 2

[7]