

A Level Physics A

H556/02 Exploring physics

Question Set 27

1 Fig. 20 illustrates a device used to determine the relative abundance of charged rubidium ions.

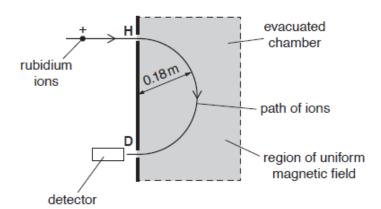


Fig. 20

A uniform magnetic field is applied to an evacuated chamber. The direction of the magnetic field is perpendicular to the plane of the paper.

A beam of positive rubidium ions enters the chamber through a hole at **H**. The ions travel in a semi-circular path in the magnetic field. The ions are detected at point **D**.

(a) Each rubidium ion has charge $+1.6 \times 10^{-19}\,\mathrm{C}$ and speed $4.8 \times 10^4\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. The radius of the semi-circular path of the ions is $0.18\,\mathrm{m}$. The mass of a rubidium ion is $1.4 \times 10^{-25}\,\mathrm{kg}$.

Calculate the magnitude of the magnetic flux density B of the magnetic field.

Centripulal force = Maynetic force

$$\frac{MV^2}{r} = BqV$$
 $\frac{MV}{r} = BqV$
 $\frac{MV}{r} = Bq$
 $\frac{1.4 \times 10^{-25} \times 4.8 \times 10^4}{1.6 \times 10^{-10} \times 0.18} = 0.23 \text{ T}$
 $\frac{MV}{r} = Bq$
 $\frac{1.4 \times 10^{-25} \times 4.8 \times 10^4}{1.6 \times 10^{-10} \times 0.18} = 0.23 \text{ T}$

(b)

The chemical composition of ancient rocks found on the Earth can be used to estimate the age of the Earth.

Nuclei of rubidium-87 ($^{87}_{37}$ Rb) decay spontaneously into nuclei of strontium-87 ($^{87}_{38}$ Sr). The half-life of rubidium-87 is 49 billion years.

- (i) Name the two leptons emitted in the decay of a rubidium-87 nucleus.
 - 1. electron
 - 2. anti-neutrino

(ii) The percentage of rubidium left in a sample of an ancient rock is 95%.

Estimate the age of the Earth in billion years.

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{40} = 0.0141 \text{ billionyrs}$$

$$\frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow 0.95 = c^{-0.0141t}$$

$$\ln(0.95) = -0.0141 \text{ billionyrs}$$

$$2 + \frac{\ln(0.95)}{-0.0141} = 3.63 \text{ billionyrs}$$

Total Marks for Question Set 27: 7



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