AQA

A-LEVEL

Physics

PHA5/2C – Applied Physics
Mark scheme

2450
June 2015

Version 1: Final mark scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' 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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Question	Answers	Additional Comments/Guidance	Mark	ID details
1 a i	$\alpha = T/I$ =8.80 /0.565 (= 15.6 rad s^{-2}) ✓ use of $t = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)/\alpha$ leading to t = 8.08 s ✓		2	
1 a ii	θ = ½ (172 + 195) × 126 ✓ = 23100 rad ✓ 23100/2π = 3680 rev ✓ OR rev per s = 1200/60 (=20) ✓ θ = ½ (172 + 195) × 20 ✓ = 3670 rev ✓	Accept alternative ways of calculating area under graph Areas are: 504 rad or 80 rev 21670 rad or 3450 rev 945 rad or 150 rev Numbers will vary if 8.1 s used for acceleration period Last mark: give CE for wrong θ	3	
1 b i	Shows curve of increasing gradient up to first vertical dotted line ✓ OR Shows curve of decreasing gradient up to first vertical dotted line ✓	MARK bii BEFORE bi Answer must match the answer given in part b ii i.e. α increasing: decreasing gradient α decreasing: increasing gradient Mark awarded for shape only; ignore any changes to the height of the graph or where curve reaches 126 rad s^{-1}	1	
1 b ii	Mass of washing will decrease as it loses water, so M of I will decrease. ✓ (T constant) so α increases. ✓ OR washing moves closer to drum, increasing M of I ✓ (T constant) so α decreases. ✓ OR friction (torque) increases with speed ✓ so α decreases ✓	Do not credit answers in terms of conservation of angular momentum.	2	
Total			8	

Question	Answers	Additional Comments/Guidance	Mark	ID details
2 a	Law of conservation of angular momentum applies and $I_1\,\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$ OR Law of conservation of angular momentum applies and angular momentum = $I\,\omega$ ✓ (because no external torque acts) Adding plasticine increases I ✓ So ω must decrease to maintain $I\,\omega$ constant / to conserve angular momentum ✓		3	
2 b	$I \times 3.46 = (I + 0.016 \times 0.125^2) \times 3.31$ ✓ $I = 0.00552$ kg m^2 ✓ 3 sf ✓	Useful: $mr^2 = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ Sig fig mark s an independent mark If method correct but incorrect conversion of g to kg or mm to m, award 1 mark out of first 2 marks.	3	
2 c i	$\Delta E = ½I\,\omega_1^2 - ½(I + mr^2)\omega_2^2$ $= [½ \times 5.52 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.46^2] - [½ \times 5.77 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.31^2]$ ✓ $= 1.39 \times 10^{-3}$ J ✓	CE for I of turntable or I of plasticine from 2b Answers will vary depending on rounding eg accept 1.43×10^{-3}	2	
2 c ii	Work done against friction/deforming plasticine as it collides with turntable/to move or acclerate plasticine ✓	Allow heat loss on collision Do not allow energy to sound.	1	
Total			8	

Question	Answers	Additional Comments/Guidance	Mark	ID details
3a	**E** to **X** circled		1	
3 b i	$p_1V_1/T_1 = p_2V_2/T_2$ $T_2 = p_2V_2T_1 / p_1V_1$ ✓ $= \frac{4.6 \times 10^5 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 310}{1.0 \times 10^5 \times 5.0 \times 10^{-4}}$ =430 K ✓	Also: work out n or nR in $p_1V_1 = nRT_1$ Substitute in $p_2V_2 = nRT_2$ Accept use of 4.5×10^5 Pa for p_2 Giving $T_2 =$ 420 K $nR = 0.161$ $n = 1.94 \times 10^{-2}$	2	
3 b ii	Work per cycle = area enclosed by loop ✓ Suitable method for calculating area used correctly e.g. counting squares ✓ Correct scaling factor used leading to 70J ± 5 J ✓	e.g. 355 small sq × 0.2 ×10^5 × 0.1×10^{-4} OR 14×1 cm squares × 1.0×10^5 × 0.5×10^{-4} If no. of squares incorrectly counted but correct scaling factor used for their squares give CE for final answer	3	
3 b iii	P = 70 × 420/60 = 500 W ✓	CE from 3 b ii	1	
3 b iv			6	

Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information on page 4 and apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks	Level 1 (1–2 marks)	Level 2 (3–4 marks)	Level 3 (5–6 marks)
The information conveyed by the answer is sketchy, and neither relevant or coherent. *The candidate shows inadequate understanding of the operation of the compressor and how its performance will change.*	The information conveyed by the answer is poorly organised and may not be relevant or coherent. There is little correct use of specialist vocabulary. *The candidate has some appreciation of how the performance will change, but is only likely to cover* ***up to three*** *of the points listed below, and probably without reasons.*	The information conveyed in the answer may be less well organized and not fully coherent. There is less use of specialist vocabulary or specialist vocabulary may be used or spelled incorrectly. The form and style of writing is less appropriate. *The candidate is able to make some correct predictions concerning how the diagram, work done, power and temperature (but not all) will change, but reasoning*	The information conveyed by the answer is clearly organized, logical and coherent, using appropriate specialist vocabulary correctly. The form and style of writing is appropriate to answer the question. *A good attempt is made at how the compressor will operate at higher pressures. Statements are made relating to the diagram, work or power, temperature and*

		will be less confident. Answers will include 4 to 6 of the points listed below.	*flywheel, backed up by some sound reasoning.* Answers at this level will include more than 6 of the points listed below.

examples of the points made in the response

1. area of loop increases as *p* increases
2. BC at higher pressure/point B moves up and to left
3. *p* higher in $W = p\Delta V$ for BC / higher *p* more work to force air into tank
4. (so) work done per cycle increases

5. input power increases (if speed constant)

6. temperature will increase
7. reason: because B gets further from graph origin / p_2V_2 gets larger / int energy increases because little time for heat transfer

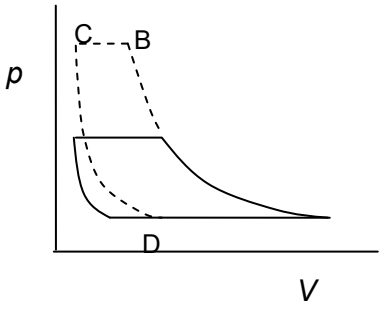
8. higher *p* means more applied crankshaft torque (between dead centres)
9. so jerkier motion
10. flywheel needed to smooth motion of crankshaft
11. flywheel acts as energy store
12. speeding up/gaining energy - then slowing down/losing energy when torque needed is high / takes piston over dead centres
13. application of $T = I\alpha$: fluctuations in ω small if I large.

14. expansion of air in clearance volume will have negative effect on area
15. vol of air drawn in per cycle will decrease
16. increase in work per cycle gets progressively smaller as *p* increases

extra information

check to see if Fig 6 drawn on

bullet points 1, 14 and 15 can be supported by diagram
Expect to see: BC to be at higher pressure and loop to get narrower
Candidates are unlikely to show the effect of clearance volume (CD)



Point 6: accept correct use of *pV/T* constant

14,15,16 unlikely but give credit in lieu of other points

Total			13

Question	Answers	Additional Comments/Guidance	Mark	ID details
4 a	T_H = 273 + 540 = 813 K T_C = 273 + 25 = 298 K ✓ η_{max} = (813 – 298)/813 = 0.633 or 63.3 % ✓	Both temperatures correct for 1st mark. No CE for incorrect temperatures. If °C used η_{max} = 95.4%	2	
4 b	input power = $\frac{\text{output power}}{\eta_{max}}$ = 48.0 / 0.633 = 75.8 MW ✓	Give CE from 4a unless $\eta_{max} > 1$ If η_{max} = 0.95 used, input power = 50 MW	1	
4 c	• heat exchanger will not convert all (internal) energy of salts to (internal) energy of water / steam • (unwanted) heat transfer losses **from** ……. **to** …….. • friction … in bearings of all machinery/ in bearings of turbine generator / between moving parts / between moving surfaces /from viscosity of lubricants • power needed to drive auxiliary equipment e.g. pumps, motors • turbine cycle will not give max theoretical efficiency any 2 ✓✓	WTTE e.g. turbine to surrounding air do not accept bland statements e.g. 'heat loss to surroundings', 'friction' /'friction in steam turbine' Do not allow: turbine generator is not 100% efficient	2	
Total			5	