

Intensity of Radiation - Mark Scheme

Q1.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
a	Use of $I = P/A$ (1) Use of $A = 4\pi r^2$ (1) $r = 1.47 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$ (1) (MP3 can only be awarded if 1410 W m^{-2} has been used) <u>Example of calculation</u> $4\pi r^2 = (3.83 \times 10^{26} \text{ W}) / 1410 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ $r = 1.47 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$.	3
b	Mars orbits at a greater distance from the Sun than the Earth as the intensity is lower (1) Mars has a more elliptical orbit than the Earth (1) The (relative) difference between the maximum and minimum intensity for Mars is greater. (1) (All 3 marking points need to be comparisons)	3
	Total for question	6

Q2.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	<p>D is the correct answer as efficiency is the useful power output (250W) divided by the total power input (Intensity x Area).</p> <p>A is not the correct answer as this is $(\text{Power} \times \text{Area}) / \text{Intensity}$ B is not the correct answer as this is $\text{Intensity} / (\text{Power} \times \text{Area})$ C is not the correct answer as this is the reciprocal of the efficiency equation</p>	(1)

Q3.

Question Number	Answer	Mark												
ai	<p>Use of $I = P/A$ (1)</p> <p>Maximum energy received in one hour = 3.6×10^{19} J (1)</p> <p><u>Example of calculation</u> $P = I \times A = (1100 \text{ Wm}^{-2}) \times (9.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^2) = 1.0 \times 10^{16} \text{ W}$ $E = P \times t = (1.0 \times 10^{16} \text{ W}) \times (60 \times 60) = 3.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$</p>	(2)												
aii	<p>Calculates total energy usage in 2014 (1)</p> <p>Or Calculates total energy received by solar panels in 1 year (1)</p> <p>Comparison of energies (hours with hours or years with years) to come to a correct conclusion. (1)</p> <p>Allow e.c.f. from values in (a)(i)</p> <p>Possible comparisons:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total energy worldwide in 2014</th> <th>Total energy received by solar panels</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>23800 TWh (in a year)</td> <td>87,600,000 TWh (if using 24 hours)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23800 TWh (in a year)</td> <td>43,800,000 TWh (if using 12 hours)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.6×10^{19} J (in a year)</td> <td>3.2×10^{23} J (if using 24 hrs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.6×10^{19} J (in a year)</td> <td>1.6×10^{23} J (if using 12 hrs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.8×10^{15} J (in an hour)</td> <td>3.6×10^{19} J (in an hour)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Example of calculation</u> Total E worldwide in 1 year = $23,800 \times (3.6 \times 10^{15} \text{ J}) = 8.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$ $8.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ J} / 3.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ J} = 2.4$ (hours), so worldwide electrical energy consumption for 2014 would be produced in less than 3 hours</p>	Total energy worldwide in 2014	Total energy received by solar panels	23800 TWh (in a year)	87,600,000 TWh (if using 24 hours)	23800 TWh (in a year)	43,800,000 TWh (if using 12 hours)	8.6×10^{19} J (in a year)	3.2×10^{23} J (if using 24 hrs)	8.6×10^{19} J (in a year)	1.6×10^{23} J (if using 12 hrs)	9.8×10^{15} J (in an hour)	3.6×10^{19} J (in an hour)	(2)
Total energy worldwide in 2014	Total energy received by solar panels													
23800 TWh (in a year)	87,600,000 TWh (if using 24 hours)													
23800 TWh (in a year)	43,800,000 TWh (if using 12 hours)													
8.6×10^{19} J (in a year)	3.2×10^{23} J (if using 24 hrs)													
8.6×10^{19} J (in a year)	1.6×10^{23} J (if using 12 hrs)													
9.8×10^{15} J (in an hour)	3.6×10^{19} J (in an hour)													
b	<p>MAX 2 from:</p> <p>Sand(storms) reduce amount/intensity/energy/power of light (1)</p> <p>Fewer electrons released in the (solar) panel (1)</p> <p>Sand(storms) absorbs/blocks/reflects some light (1)</p> <p>Sand(storms) reduces area of panel/desert (1)</p>	(2)												