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PHYSICS**9702/52**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

Published

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Defining the problem	
	x is the independent variable and V is the dependent variable or vary x and measure V	1
	keep <u>current</u> (in the coil P) <u>constant</u>	1
	Methods of data collection	
	labelled diagram showing both coils supported	1
	two correct circuit diagrams for coil P <u>and</u> coil Q: power supply connected to one coil <u>and</u> voltmeter/c.r.o. connected to other coil	1
	method to determine x, e.g. use a ruler or drawn labelled horizontal ruler adjacent to coils <u>with x indicated</u>	1
	method to measure x from centre of coil P to centre of coil Q, e.g. measure width of (each) coil and divide by 2 and add to separation of coils	1
	Method of analysis	
	plots a graph of $\ln V$ against x [or $\log V$ against x etc.]	1
	relationship valid if a straight line produced	1
	$k = -\text{gradient}$	1

Question	Answer	Marks
	Additional detail including safety considerations	Max. 6
D1	do not touch <u>hot</u> coil/use gloves to position <u>hot</u> coil/ <u>heat-proof</u> gloves to position coil	
D2	use large current/number of turns/iron core (to produce large magnetic field/induced e.m.f.)	
D3	use high frequency (to produce larger induced e.m.f.)	
D4	use an a.c. power supply or signal generator (connected to coil P)	
D5	keep the number of <u>turns</u> (on each coil) <u>constant</u> /frequency <u>constant</u>	
D6	method described to check that current is constant, e.g. use an ammeter and variable resistor/variable power supply	
D7	repeat measurements of x for <u>different</u> parts of the coil <u>and</u> average	
D8	method to position ruler horizontally to measure x described e.g. use a spirit level or same height from bench at both ends	
D9	method to keep coils parallel/co-axial e.g. adjust coil Q until maximum reading or use set square to ensure that coils are at right angles to the axis	
D10	$\ln V = -kx + \ln V_0$	

Question	Answer	Marks														
2(a)	$\text{gradient} = \frac{4\mu L^2 f^2}{g}$	1														
2(b)	<table><tr><th>M / g</th><th>$\frac{1}{n^2}$</th></tr><tr><td>850 ± 85 (90)</td><td>0.1 or 0.11 or 0.111 or 0.1111</td></tr><tr><td>500 ± 50</td><td>0.06 or 0.063 or 0.0625</td></tr><tr><td>300 ± 30</td><td>0.04 or 0.040 or 0.0400</td></tr><tr><td>200 ± 20</td><td>0.03 or 0.028 or 0.0278</td></tr><tr><td>150 ± 15 (20)</td><td>0.02 or 0.020 or 0.0204</td></tr><tr><td>100 ± 10</td><td>0.02 or 0.016 or 0.0156</td></tr></table> First mark for uncertainties in first column correct. Second mark for all second column correct.	M / g	$\frac{1}{n^2}$	850 ± 85 (90)	0.1 or 0.11 or 0.111 or 0.1111	500 ± 50	0.06 or 0.063 or 0.0625	300 ± 30	0.04 or 0.040 or 0.0400	200 ± 20	0.03 or 0.028 or 0.0278	150 ± 15 (20)	0.02 or 0.020 or 0.0204	100 ± 10	0.02 or 0.016 or 0.0156	2
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2(c)(i)	Six points plotted correctly. Must be within half a small square. Diameter of points must be less than half a small square.	1														
	Error bars in M plotted correctly. All error bars to be plotted. Length of bar must be accurate to less than half a small square and symmetrical.	1														
2(c)(ii)	Line of best fit drawn. Line must not pass through plotted point (0.11, 850) or (0.111, 850). If points are plotted correctly then lower end of line should pass between (0.032, 250) and (0.036, 250) and upper end of line should pass between (0.098, 800) and (0.104, 800).	1														
	Worst acceptable line drawn (steepest or shallowest possible line). All error bars must be plotted.	1														

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(iii)	Gradient determined with a triangle that is at least half the length of the drawn line.	1
	uncertainty = gradient of line of best fit – gradient of worst acceptable line or uncertainty = $\frac{1}{2}$ (steepest worst line gradient – shallowest worst line gradient)	1
2(d)(i)	μ determined correctly using gradient.	1
	$\mu = \frac{9.81}{4 \times 120^2 \times 1.54^2} \times \text{gradient}$ $\mu = 7.18123 \times 10^{-5} \times \text{gradient}$	
	μ determined using gradient and given to 2 or 3 significant figures.	1
	μ determined using gradient and correct unit g m^{-1} and in the range 0.560–0.630 (g m^{-1}).	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	Percentage uncertainty in μ. $\% \text{ uncertainty} = \left(2 \times \frac{0.01}{1.54} + 2 \times \frac{5}{120} + \frac{\Delta \text{gradient}}{\text{gradient}} \right) \times 100$ $\% \text{ uncertainty} = 9.63\% + \frac{\Delta \text{gradient}}{\text{gradient}} \times 100$ Maximum/minimum methods: $\max \mu = \frac{9.81 \times \max \text{gradient}}{4 \times 115^2 \times 1.53^2}$ $\min \mu = \frac{9.81 \times \min \text{gradient}}{4 \times 125^2 \times 1.55^2}$ Correct substitution of numbers must be seen.	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	M determined correctly using μ from (d)(i). $M = \frac{180^2 \times 1.54^2 \times \textbf{(d)(i)}}{9.81 \times 1000} = 7.833 \times \textbf{(d)(i)}$ Correct substitution of numbers must be seen.	1
	Absolute uncertainty determined. $\% \text{ uncertainty} = \left(2 \times \frac{0.01}{1.54} + 2 \times \frac{5}{180} \right) \times 100 + \textbf{(d)(ii)} = 6.9\% + \textbf{(d)(ii)}$ Correct substitution of numbers must be seen. Maximum/minimum methods: $\max M = \frac{(4 \times) 185^2 \times 1.55^2 \times \max \textbf{(d)(i)}}{(4 \times) 9.81 \times 1000} = 8.382 \times \max \textbf{(d)(i)}$ $\min M = \frac{(4 \times) 175^2 \times 1.53^2 \times \min \textbf{(d)(i)}}{(4 \times) 9.81 \times 1000} = 7.308 \times \min \textbf{(d)(i)}$	1