Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

3394932639

PHYSICS **9702/52**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation **May/June 2022**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 30.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages.

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1 Two parallel cylindrical conductors each have a small cross-sectional area A. A thin metal bar connects the two conductors, as shown in Fig. 1.1.

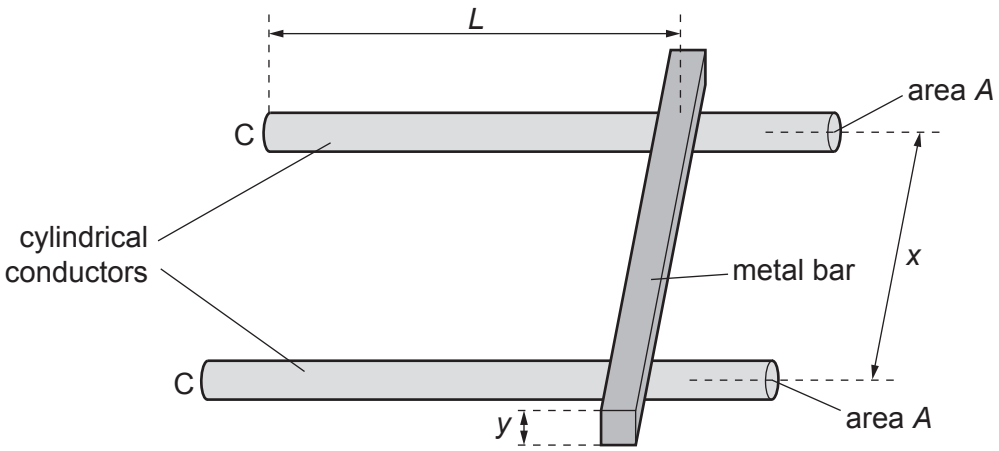


Fig. 1.1 (not to scale)

The metal bar has a square cross-section with sides of length y. For each conductor, the distance between its end C and the centre of the metal bar is L. The distance between the centres of the conductors is x.

The ends C are connected to a power supply and the current I in the conductors is measured.

It is suggested that I is related to L by the relationship

$$\frac{E}{I} = \frac{2PL}{A} + \frac{Qx}{y^2}$$

where E is the electromotive force (e.m.f.) of the power supply, and P and Q are constants.

Plan a laboratory experiment to test the relationship between I and L.

Draw a diagram showing the arrangement of your equipment.

Explain how the results could be used to determine values for P and Q.

In your plan you should include:

- the procedure to be followed
- the measurements to be taken
- the control of variables
- the analysis of the data
- any safety precautions to be taken.

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Diagram

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[15]

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2 The brightness of some stars varies regularly. These stars are called variable stars.

Fig. 2.1 shows the variation of luminosity with time for a variable star.

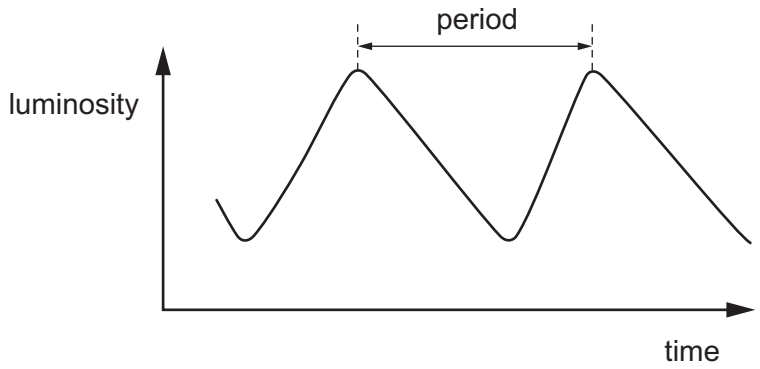


Fig. 2.1

A student determines the period T and mean luminosity L of the star.

The student repeats the process for different variable stars.

It is suggested that L and T are related by the equation

$$L = SKT^a$$

where S is the luminosity of the Sun, and a and K are constants.

(a) A graph is plotted of lg L on the y-axis against lg T on the x-axis.

Determine expressions for the gradient and y-intercept.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...
[1]

(b) Values of T and L are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

T / days	$L / 10^{30}$ W	lg (T / days)	lg ($L / 10^{30}$ W)
22	2.9 ± 0.2		
32	4.9 ± 0.2		
42	6.9 ± 0.2		
54	9.8 ± 0.2		
78	16 ± 2		
97	21 ± 2		

Calculate and record values of lg (T / days) and lg ($L / 10^{30}$ W) in Table 2.1.
Include the absolute uncertainties in lg ($L / 10^{30}$ W). [2]

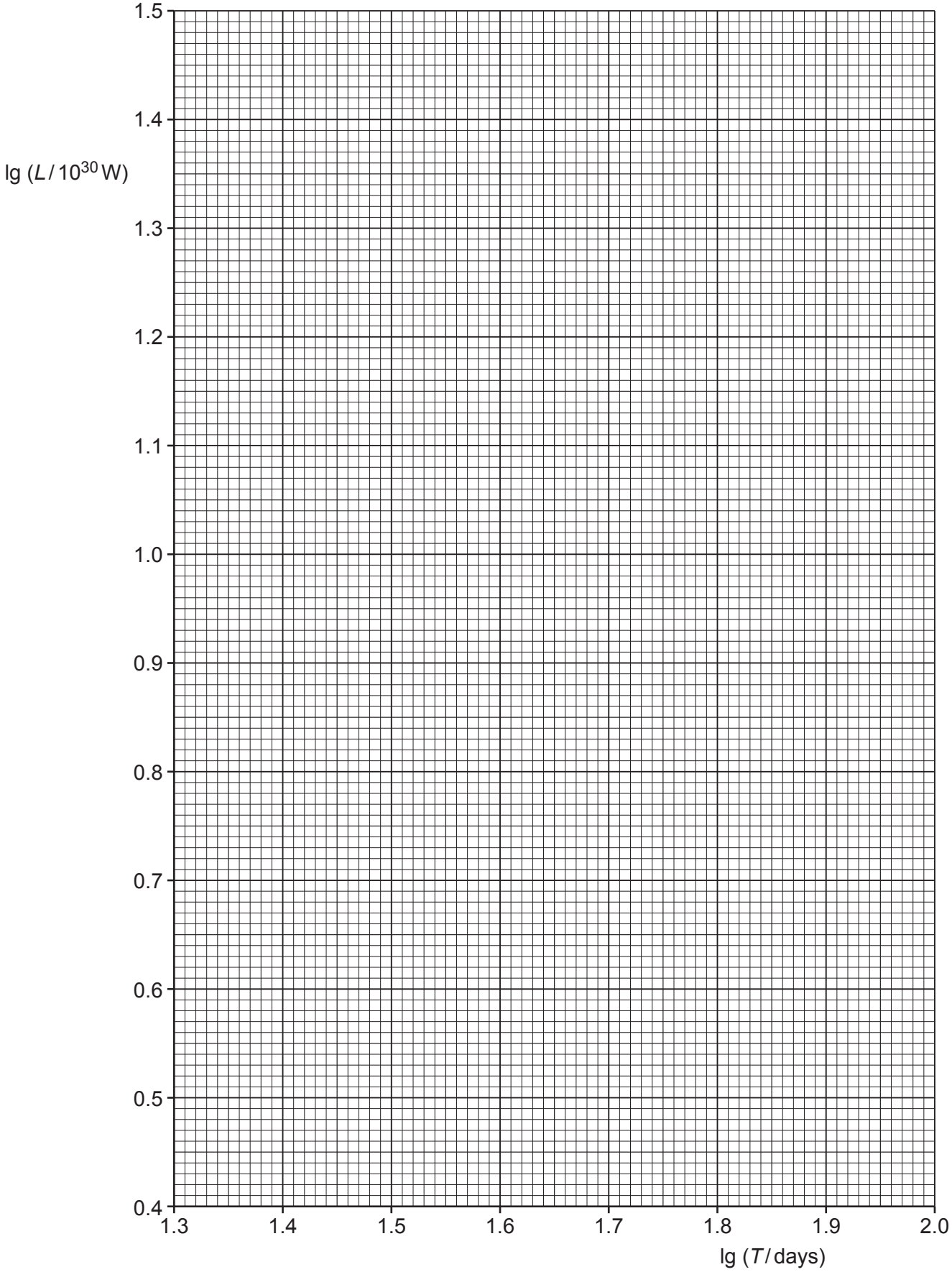
(c) **(i)** Plot a graph of lg ($L / 10^{30}$ W) against lg (T / days).
Include error bars for lg ($L / 10^{30}$ W). [2]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit and a worst acceptable straight line on your graph. Label both lines. [2]

(iii) Determine the gradient of the line of best fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ... [2]

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1.5
1.4
lg (L / 10^30 W)
1.3
1.2
1.1
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
1.3
1.4
1.5
1.6
1.7
1.8
1.9
2.0
lg (T / days)

(iv) Determine the *y*-intercept of the line of best fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

y-intercept = ... [2]

(d) Using your answers to **(a)**, **(c)(iii)** and **(c)(iv)**, determine the values of *a* and *K*. Include the absolute uncertainties in your values. You need not be concerned with units.

Data: $S = 3.85 \times 10^{26}$ W

a = ...

K = ...
[3]

(e) A variable star has a period of 5.0 days.

Determine the luminosity *L* of this star.

L = ... W [1]

[Total: 15]

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