

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

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 guestion 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.



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.

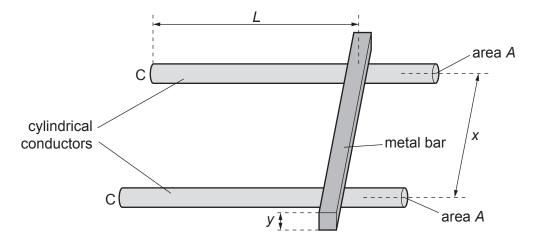


Fig. 1.1 (not to scale)

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.



Diagram

 	AHEAC



 AHEAD
A A

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.

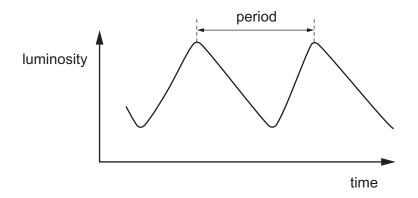


Fig. 2.1

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 =	
<i>y</i> -intercept =	
	[1]



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

Table 2.1

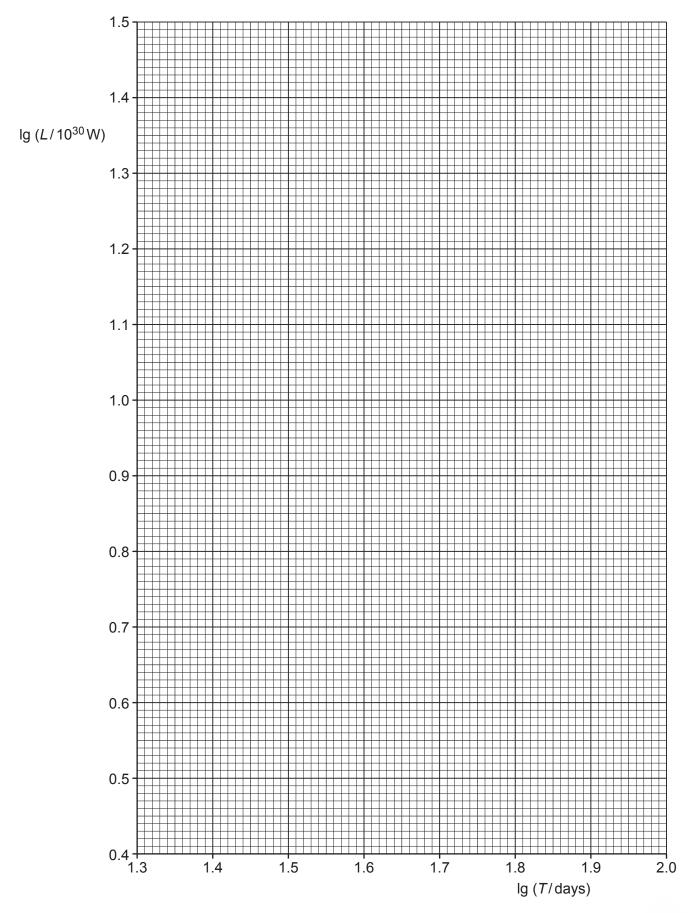
T/days	L/10 ³⁰ W	lg (T/days)	lg (L/10 ³⁰ W)
22	2.9 ± 0.2		
32	4.9 ± 0.2		
42	6.9 ± 0.2		
54	9.8 ± 0.2		
78	16 ± 2		
97	21 ± 2		

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

- (c) (i) Plot a graph of $\lg (L/10^{30} \text{ W})$ against $\lg (T/\text{days})$. Include error bars for $\lg (L/10^{30} \text{ W})$. [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]
gradient –	 [4]







	(iv)	Determine the <i>y</i> -intercept of the line of best answer.	fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your
		<i>y</i> -intercept	=[2]
(d)	Usi abs	ing your answers to (a), (c)(iii) and (c)(iv), des	termine the values of a and K . Include the ot be concerned with units.
	Dat	ta: $S = 3.85 \times 10^{26} \text{W}$	
			= '=
(e)	A va	variable star has a period of 5.0 days.	[3]
	Det	termine the luminosity L of this star.	
		L	= W [1]

[Total: 15]

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