


Marking Scheme

#1

Question		Marking details	Marks available					
			AO1	AO2	AO3	Total	Maths	Prac
	(a)	Correct phasor diagram, labelled Explanation of subtracting reactances Pythagoras or similar for final step 	3			3		
	(b) (i)	Substitution into $X_L = \omega L$ (1) Substitution into $X_C = (\omega C)^{-1}$ (1) $511 - 91 = 420 \text{ } [\Omega]$ (1)	1 1	1		3	1	
	(ii)	$420\sqrt{2}$ or similar seen for impedance e.g. $\sqrt{R^2 + R^2}$ (1) Use of $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ (1) Answer = 7.58 m[A] (1)		3		3	3	
	(iii)	45°		1		1	1	
	(iv)	Shape correct (1) Max current = 10.7 m[A] (approx., by eye) (1) Explanation or horizontal line right from $4 \text{ } 150 \text{ Hz}$ point (1)	1	1 1		3	1	
	(v)	Either $X_L = 511$ or $X_C = 91$ used OR quadratic equation set up (1) Answer = $23 \text{ } 250 \text{ [Hz]}$ (1)		2		2	1	
	(c)	Period = 0.333 m[s] (1) So 1 cycle is 3.33 [cm] (1) Peak pd is 0.85 [V] (1) i.e. 4 and a bit squares (1) Conclusion: Time scale OK, volts/div not quite (1)			5	5	3	
		Question total	6	9	5	20	10	0

#2

Question			Marking details	Marks available				Maths	Prac
				AO1	AO2	AO3	Total		
11	(a)	(i)	1.8 - 1.9 squares for peak (or 3.6 - 3.8 for double) Or $0.002 \times$ and $I\sqrt{2}$ (1) Answer = 2.5 – 2.7 mV (1)		2		2	2	
		(ii)	7.9 - 8.3 squares for period Or $0.05 \times$ and $f = \frac{1}{T}$ (1) Answer = 2.4 – 2.5 Hz (1)		2		2	2	
	(b)	(i)	Pd proportional to rate of change/cutting of flux (linkage) (1) Rate of change/cutting is proportional (accept increases with angular velocity) (1)	2			2		
		(ii)	Vertical: no flux cut/flux does not change (1) Horizontal: flux cut/changes at max rate (1) Alternative: rate of change/cutting depends on angle (1) Clarification e.g. vertical component of velocity does cutting Or vertical/horizontal positions explained briefly (1)	2			2		
	(c)	(i)	Pds across C and I cancel or equivalent (1) $I = \frac{15}{120}$ (1)	1			2	1	
		(ii)	Valid method employed e.g. $X_C = X_L$ (1) Answer = 15 850 Hz (1)		2		2	1	
		(iii)	X_C and X_L calculated correctly (or implied, 2 229, 2 564) (1) Impedance equation used (1) $I = \frac{15}{355}$ seen or 42.3 mA (1)	1	1		3	2	
		(iv)	RMS values used – correct (1) Current not in phase with pd or all pd not across R (1) Actual power is $I_{rms}^2 R$ or equivalent (1) Real value is 0.21 W (1) Conclusion – invalid calculation (1) Or Current not in phase with pd so cannot use $(P) = V_{rms} I_{rms}$ (1) So Alistair is incorrect (1) Only resistor dissipates power so $(P) = I_{rms}^2 R$ is valid (1) So real value is 0.21 W (1) So Michonne is correct (1)			5	5	2	
			Question 11 total	6	9	5	20	10	0

#3

Question		Marking details	Marks available					
			AO1	AO2	AO3	Total	Maths	Prac
11	(a)	$X_L = X_C$ or impedance cancel or $V_L = V_C$ [1] $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ [1] $\omega = 2\pi f$ and reasonable algebra [1]	3			3	1	
	(b) (i)	$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{15}{28} = 0.536$ [A]		1		1	1	
	(ii)	Resonance frequency = 11.35 k[Hz] calculated or implied [1] X_L or X_C calculated e.g. 3440 [Ω] or 851 [Ω] [1] Total impedance calculated or implied [$Z = 2589 \Omega$] [1] $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ giving answer = 5.8 m[A] [1]		4		4	4	
	(iii)	$Q = \frac{\omega L}{R}$ or similar used [1] Answer = 61.4 [1]	1	1		2	1	
	(iv)	Shape correct [1] Asymptotes correct [1] I at $2f$ much smaller than I at f [1]	1 1	1		3		
	(v)	Same shape & resonant frequency [1] Peak is half height (by eye or labelled) [1]		2		2		
	(c)	Statement that X_L increases with frequency or vice versa [1] ωL obtained at 82.5Hz giving 27.99 Ω or 28 Ω [1] Z obtained as 39.6 Ω or realising $\frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ or equivalent [1] V_{out} confirmed as 4.25 V [1] Correct conclusion stated [1]				5	3	
		Question 11 total	6	9	5	20	10	0

#4

Question		Marking details	Marks available					
			AO1	AO2	AO3	Total	Maths	Prac
	(a) (i)	Converting peak to rms (1) Answer = 3.9[A] (1)	1	1		2	1	
	(ii)	Use of $P = I^2 R$ (1) Answer = 64 [Ω] (1)	1	1		2	1	
	(b)	Use of $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ to explain frequency variation (1) Realisation that X_C is large at low freq or low at high freq (1) Hence 68 Ω at high freq (1) Infinite/high at zero freq/low freq (1) Helen is wrong on both counts (1)			5	5	2	
	(c) (i)	All pd across R at resonance or reactances of capacitor and inductor cancel (accept $Z = R$ at resonance) (1) $I = \frac{12}{18}$ or 667 m[A] or 0.67[A] etc. (1)	2			2	1	
	(ii)	Use of valid equation e.g. $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$ (1) $f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi^2 \times 0.0052 \times 13.5 \times 10^{-6}}}$ or 600.7 [Hz] (1)	1	1		2	1	
	(iii)	X_L or X_C calculated correctly (29.4 or 13.1) (1) Calculation of $Z = \sqrt{(X_L - X_C)^2 + R^2}$ (= 24.3 Ω) (1) Use of $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ (1) Answer = 0.494 [A] (1)	1	1		4	1	
	(iv)	X_L decreases by 1.5 or X_C increases by 1.5 (accept 2.25) (1) X_L and X_C swap values from part (iii) (1) $\sqrt{(X_L - X_C)^2 + R^2}$ or $(X_L - X_C)^2$ is unaffected (1)		3		3	3	
		Question total	6	9	5	20	10	0