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A-level **PHYSICS**

Paper 3 Section B

Astrophysics

Friday 5 June 2020

Afternoon

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil and a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- a Data and Formulae Booklet.

Time allowed: The total time for both sections of this paper is 2 hours. You are advised to spend approximately 50 minutes on this section.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Show all your working.

Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 35.
- You are expected to use a scientific calculator where appropriate.
- A Data and Formulae Booklet is provided as a loose insert.

For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
1		
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	Section B	
	Answer all questions in this section.	
0 1.1	Draw a ray diagram for a Cassegrain telescope. Your diagram should show the paths of two rays up to the eyepiece lens. The rays should initially be parallel to the principal axis.	[2 marks]
		_ principal axis
0 1.2	A spacecraft passes Pluto at a distance of $12500\mathrm{km}$. The telescope on both an aperture of diameter $0.21\mathrm{m}$ and operates at a wavelength of $450\mathrm{nm}$. Discuss whether this telescope is suitable for studying a crater with a diameter approximately $1\mathrm{km}$ on Pluto.	eter of
		[3 marks]



		Do no
1.3	The Hubble telescope has an aperture of diameter 2.4 m.	outs
	Compare the collecting power of the Hubble telescope with the telescope on the spacecraft in Question 01.2 .	
	[2 marks]	
1.4	An astrophysicist had to decide whether to use a reflecting telescope or a refracting telescope on the spacecraft in Question 01.2 .	
	Discuss which type of telescope to use.	
	[3 marks]	

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0	2

Table 1 summarises some information about four stars in the constellation Cassiopeia.

Table 1

Name	Colour	Apparent magnitude	Distance / ly
Caph	white	2.3	55
Ruchbah	blue/white	2.7	99
Schedar	orange	2.2	228
Tsih	blue	2.2	610

0 2.1	Which star has the highest surface temperature? Tick (\checkmark) one box.	[1 mark]
	Caph	
	Ruchbah	
	Schedar	
	Tsih	

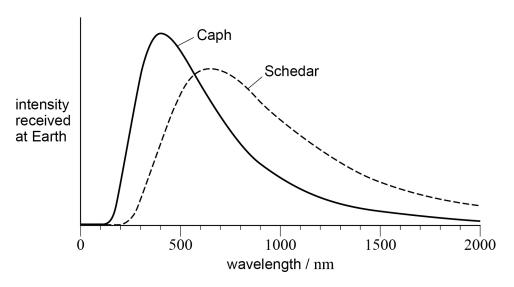


0 2 . 2

Figure 1 shows the intensity received at Earth from two of the stars, plotted against wavelength.

The effect of absorption by the Earth's atmosphere is not shown.

Figure 1



Discuss what information can be found from **Figure 1** about the temperature and colour of these stars.

Support your answer with suitable calculations.

[4 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

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0 2.3	State which star in Table 1 is dimmest on the absolute magnitude scale.	[1 mark]	Do not v outside box
0 2.4	Calculate the absolute magnitude of Schedar.	[3 marks]	
	absolute magnitude =		
0 2.5	Tsih has a mass over 15 times the mass of the Sun. Tsih may eventually collapse to form a black hole.		
	Calculate the radius of the event horizon for a black hole with a mass $15\mathrm{tir}$ the Sun.	mes that of	
	radius =		11
	i aulus —	m	



0 3	Type 1a supernovae can be used as standard candles.	Do not write outside the box
0 3.1	State what is meant by a standard candle. [1 mark]	
0 3.2	Sketch on Figure 2 the light curve for a type 1a supernova. Annotate your graph with suitable scales and a unit for time. [3 marks]	
	Figure 2	
absolute magnitude		
	time /	
	Question 3 continues on the next page	

Turn over ▶

			5
0 3.3	Measurements of type 1a supernovae are used to find a value for the Hubb constant.	ole	Do not write outside the box
	The distance from Earth is known for many type 1a supernovae.		
	Describe how these values of distance are used, with other data, to find the constant.	e Hubble	
	Your answer should include:		
	 the other data needed and how these data are used the graph plotted, including appropriate units for the axes how the Hubble constant is obtained and any limitations on the result. 	[6 marks]	



	Do not write outside the box
Turn over for the next question	10

Turn over ▶



0 4

Table 2 gives data about the supergiant star Melnick 34 and the Sun.

Table 2

Name	Radius / m	Surface temperature / K
Melnick 34	1.4×10^{10}	53 000
Sun	7.0×10^{8}	5 700

0	4 . 1	Calculate	power output of Melnick 34	
		Calculate	power output of the Sun	٠.

[2 marks]

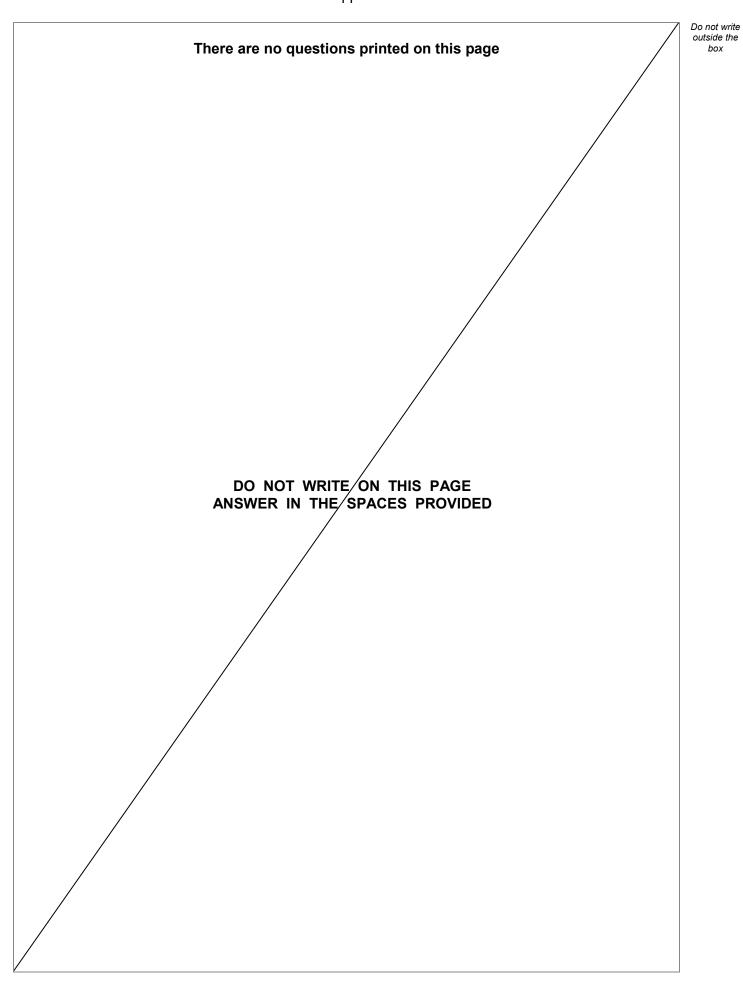
answer =		

Discuss why the evolution of a supergiant star in the local part of our galaxy could be dangerous for life on Earth.[2 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS



4





Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.	



Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.	



Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.	



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