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Draw a cross through the box (☒) if you have NOT written in this booklet

Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Physics 2023

91526 Demonstrate understanding of electrical systems

Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of electrical systems.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of electrical systems.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of electrical systems.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Make sure that you have Resource Booklet L3–PHYSR.

In your answers use clear numerical working, words, and/or diagrams as required.

Numerical answers should be given with an appropriate SI unit.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit 15

QUESTION ONE: CAPACITORS

Kate is learning about capacitors. She investigates a capacitor found in a camera. The capacitor is labelled 185 nF (1.85×10^{-7} F).

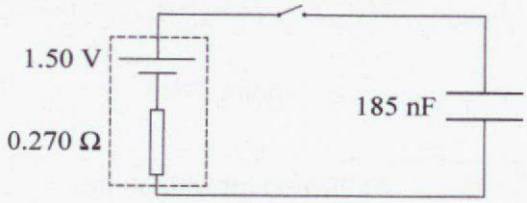
(a) The camera also contains a 1.50 V ("AA") battery.

Show that the energy stored by the capacitor, when it is fully charged by connecting it to the battery, is 2.08×10^{-7} J.

$C = 1.85 \times 10^{-7}$ $V = 1.5$ | $E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

$Q = CV$, $E = \frac{1}{2} QV$ | $= 2.08 \times 10^{-7}$ J

(b) The diagram below shows the circuit used to charge the capacitor. The battery has an internal resistance of 0.270 Ω. Assume the rest of the circuit has no resistance.



Sketch a curve by plotting at least four points on the grid opposite to show how the charge on the capacitor plates varies with time, once the switch is closed.

Your answer should indicate:

- the time constant for charging the capacitor
- the maximum charge that will be stored on the capacitor plates.

Show all calculations clearly.

$\tau = RC$

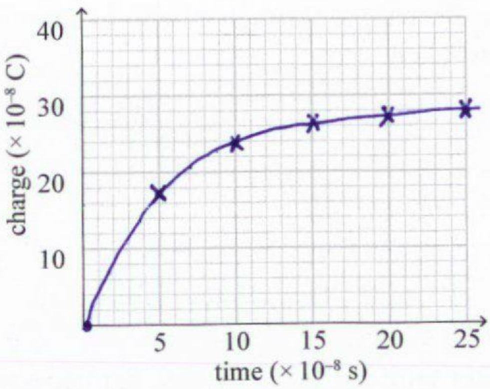
$= 0.27(1.85 \times 10^{-7})$

$= 5.00 \times 10^{-8}$

$Q = CV_T = 1.5(1.85 \times 10^{-7})$

~~$V_T = 3$~~ $= 2.78 \times 10^{-7}$ C

$= 27.8 \times 10^{-8}$ C



If you need to redraw your response, use the grid on page 10.

(c) Although the capacitor plates are rolled up, they act like two metal rectangles measuring 3.2×10^{-2} m × 1.83 m, with dielectric material in between.

A ε_r

If the dielectric material in the capacitor has a relative permittivity of 2.10, calculate the distance between the metal rectangles.

$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r A}{d}$

$d = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r A}{C}$

$d = 5.88 \times 10^{-6}$ m

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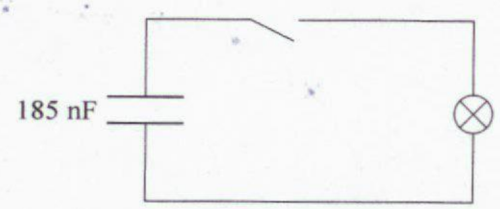
(d) The charged capacitor can be discharged through a lamp by pressing a switch. In the camera, the lamp flashes when a picture is taken.



Kate fully charges the capacitor with the 1.5 V battery, but when the bulb is connected, it barely glows. Inside the camera she finds wiring that allows the capacitor to be charged to 200 V.

Explain how this arrangement allows for a much more powerful flash.

In your answer you should show:

- how the energy stored in a fully-charged capacitor at 200 V compares with 1.5 V
- how the higher voltage increases the initial current from the capacitor when it is connected to the bulb
- how the brightness of the flash will be affected by the higher voltage.

A capacitor ~~charges~~ stores charge in an electric feild thus when a capacitor can hold more charge, when the switch is closed the charges off the plate will be repelled faster increasing current thus the brightness of the flash. Voltage means potential difference so when at 200V the charge will be pushed off the plate much faster

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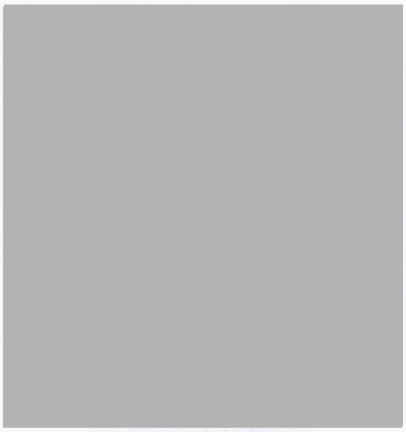
The assessment continues on the following page.

QUESTION TWO : TRANSFORMERS AND INDUCTORS



Source: www.findel-international.com/product/science/physics/electricity-and-electromagnetism/dissectible-transformer/e8h26564

Kate's school has a demonstration transformer, pictured alongside. She connects the 12 000-turn primary coil (red in the picture) to the mains supply (240 V rms).

(a) She connects an AC voltmeter to the blue coil.

Calculate the rms voltage she would measure from the 600-turn secondary coil.

$\frac{N_P}{N_S} = \frac{V_P}{V_S}$

$\frac{120}{6} = 20$

$V_S = \frac{V_P}{20}$

$= \frac{240}{20} = 12 V_{rms}$

(b) The two coils are held by a ring of laminated soft iron, which runs through the core of each coil.

Explain why:

- an AC voltage in the red coil produces an AC voltage in the blue (secondary) coil
- the coils are wrapped around an iron ring.

When there is an AC Voltage in the red coil, there is a current which has as magnetic field which ~~change~~ increases change in flux over time which produces a back emf to stop this change as $\varepsilon = -\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$. By puting an Iron ring through them, we strengthen the inductance as the Iron turns into an electromagnet but since the blue and red ~~in~~ inductors are aposing the ring has a potential difference.

(c) Kate connects the 12 000-turn primary coil in a circuit with a 12 V battery (DC) and a 12 V car headlamp bulb. (The cores of the coils are still linked with iron.)

Explain why the headlamp bulb only comes on after a slight delay.

When the ~~swi~~ primary coil is conected with the bartary which is DC the ~~Bx~~ hightest change will be at the begining and because current in wire has a magnetic field there will be a big charge in flux making the blue coil stop the change in current from flowing because of the back emf as $\varepsilon = -\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t}$, over time the change in ~~current~~ flux drops thus reducing the back emf allowing the current to flow thus turning the bulb on after some time.

(d) The power station that supplies Kate's area generates 50 kW of power. The transmission line near Kate's house carries 50 kW of power to an industrial user. The voltage across the transmission line is 220 kV. The resistance of the transmission line is 4.00 Ω for every kilometre.

Calculate the power lost as heat energy across a distance of 300 km.

Comment whether this amount calculated is significant compared to a situation where the voltage is not stepped up to 220 kV, but is transmitted at 25 kV.

$P = IV = V^2/R$

$= \frac{220 \times 10^{3^2}}{4}$ | $= \frac{25 \times 10^{3^2}}{4}$

$= 1.21 \times 10^{19}$ W | $= 1.56 \times 10^{8}$ W

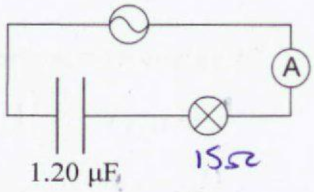
When the Voltage is steped up, alot more power is lost

QUESTION THREE: ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC)

Kate builds a circuit with a signal generator set at 200 Hz, an AC ammeter, a lamp (15.0 Ω), and a capacitor (1.20 μF) in series.

f

1.20×10^{-6}



(a) Show that the capacitive reactance (X_c) is 663 Ω, and hence determine the impedance of the circuit.

$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C}$, $\omega = 2\pi f$

$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$

$= 663.1458$

$X_c = 663\ \Omega$ (3sf)

(b) Kate increases the frequency of the signal generator from 200 Hz to 20 kHz, and then to 200 kHz.

Give an in-depth explanation of what Kate will observe in the circuit at each frequency compared to her observation in part (a).

In your answer consider the effect of changing the frequency on:

- the impedance of the circuit
- the rms current
- the brightness of the lamp.

As the frequency is increase, because $X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$, X_c will decrease as this happens the impedance will also decrease as $Z = \sqrt{X_c^2 + R^2}$. Because impedance is decreased current is increased and thus brightness is increased.

Kate adds a 0.200 H inductor in series with the capacitor.

(c) While the signal generator is set at 2000 Hz, the lamp is off, but as she slowly decreases its frequency, the lamp suddenly glows brightly, but then goes off at lower frequencies.

Calculate the frequency at which the bulb glows brightest.

$\frac{1}{2\pi fC} = 2\pi fL$

$1 = (2\pi fL)(2\pi fC)$

$1 = (2\pi f)^2(LC)$

$\frac{1}{LC} = (2\pi f)^2$

X

$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

$= 324.87367$ Hz

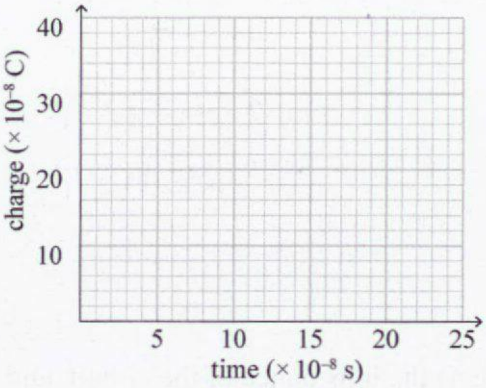
$= 325$ Hz (3sf)

(d) Explain how the inductor affects the impedance of the circuit, and why there is one frequency at which the impedance equals the resistance of the circuit (15.0 Ω), causing the lamp to glow brightly.

When adding an indoctor, its X_L opposes the capacitors X_C and because $X_L = 2\pi fL$ while $X_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$, when frequency is increased X_C increases while X_C decreases. At resonance frequency $X_C = X_L$ thus impedance alighns withe the resistor and current is maximised thus the lamp glowed the most brightly at that point. When $X_L > X_C$ or $X_C > X_L$ impedance increases thus current is not maximum anymore lowering the brightness of the lamp.

SPARE DIAGRAM

If you need to redraw your response to Question One (b), use the grid below. Make sure it is clear which answer you want marked.



Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION NUMBER

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION NUMBER

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Standard	91526			Total score	15
Q	**Grade score**	**Marker commentary**			
1	M5	a) Correct 'show that' answer. b) There is a correct curve of charge versus time but no calculations to show values of charge at different time constants. d) The candidate has not indicated that energy or power would increase and has incorrectly stated that 'the current will increase because the charges move faster'.			
2	M5	b) The candidate has not explained that the changing current causes a changing flux but has stated that the iron ring increases the inductance. c) There is correct explanation about the back emf opposing the changing current (and NO mention of an induced current).			
3	M5	a) The candidate has shown that $X_C = 623\Omega$ but has not calculated the impedance. b) There is a discussion explaining how the impedance, current and brightness of the lamp changes as the frequency increases but the candidate has omitted to make a comparison between the frequencies. d) The candidate has stated that at resonance the current is maximum but has not explained that X_C and X_L cancel out and that the impedance is minimum.			