



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

A-level PHYSICS

Paper 3

Section B Astrophysics

Monday 17 June 2024

Morning

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.

Materials

For this paper you must have:

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

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).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Show all your working.

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	
2	
3	
4	
TOTAL	



J U N 2 4 7 4 0 8 3 B A 0 1

IB/M/Jun24/E6

7408/3BA

Section BAnswer **all** questions in this section.**0 1**

A student uses a refracting telescope in normal adjustment to make observations of Jupiter.

The telescope has an angular magnification of 75

0 1 . 1

The eyepiece has a focal length of 22 mm.

Determine the distance between the eyepiece and the objective lens.

[2 marks]

distance = _____ m

0 1 . 2

When viewed through the telescope, the image of Jupiter subtends an angle of 1.7×10^{-2} rad.

Calculate, in km, the distance between the Earth and Jupiter.

mean radius of Jupiter = 7.0×10^4 km

[2 marks]

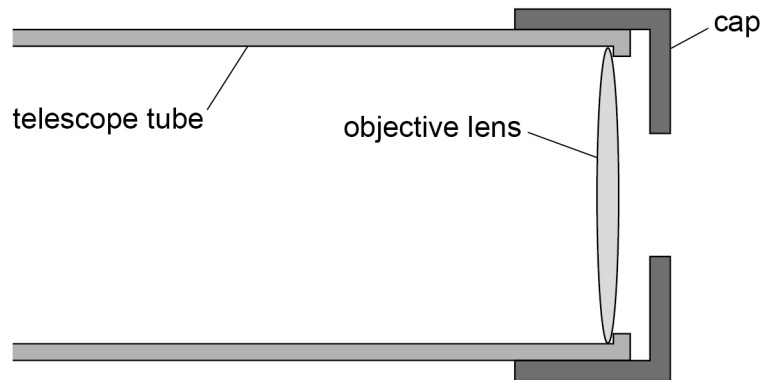
distance = _____ km



The student places a cap over one end of the telescope. The cap has a circular hole in its centre.

Figure 1 shows the end of the telescope, the objective lens and the cap.

Figure 1



0 1 . 3

State and explain the effect that the addition of the cap has on the chromatic aberration caused by the lens.

[3 marks]

0 1 . 4

Explain **two** other effects that the addition of the cap has on the image of Jupiter.

[4 marks]

1

2

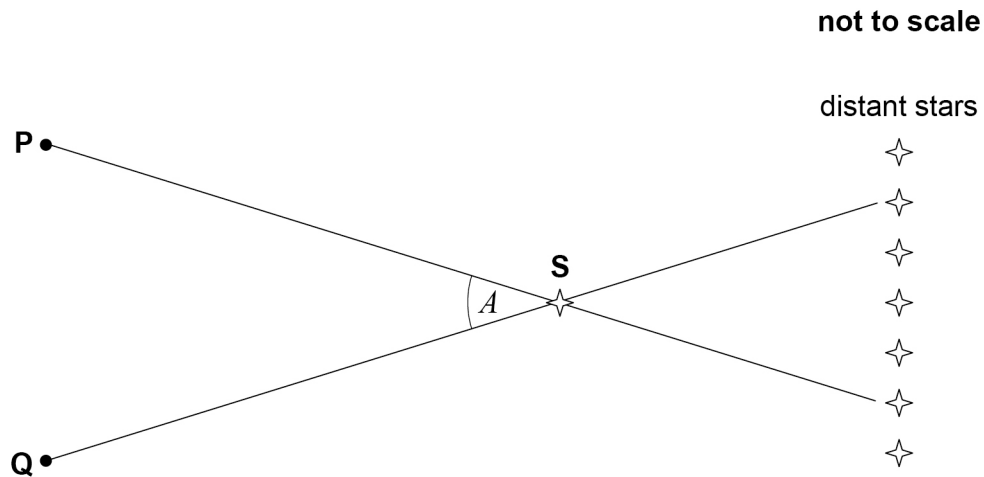


0 2

The apparent change in position of a nearby star relative to distant stars is due to an effect known as parallax.

Figure 2 shows how parallax arises. As the Earth moves from point **P** to point **Q**, an observer on the Earth sees the position of a nearby star **S** change in relation to distant stars.

Figure 2



Angle A is the parallax angle. This angle can be used to determine the distance to a nearby star, provided that the relative motion between the star and the Sun is negligible between observations.

0 2 . 1

The distance from the Sun to **S** is 79 ly.
The Earth takes 6 months to move from point **P** to point **Q**.

Calculate, in degrees, angle A .

[2 marks]

$A =$ _____ °



0	2	.	2
---	---	---	---

Parallax is used to determine the distance to a different star. Observations of the star produce the following data:

distance determined using parallax = 0.40 pc

apparent magnitude = 13.5

absolute magnitude = 16.7

An astronomer suggests that the star moved significantly relative to the Sun between the two parallax observations.

Discuss whether this suggestion is valid.

[4 marks]

6

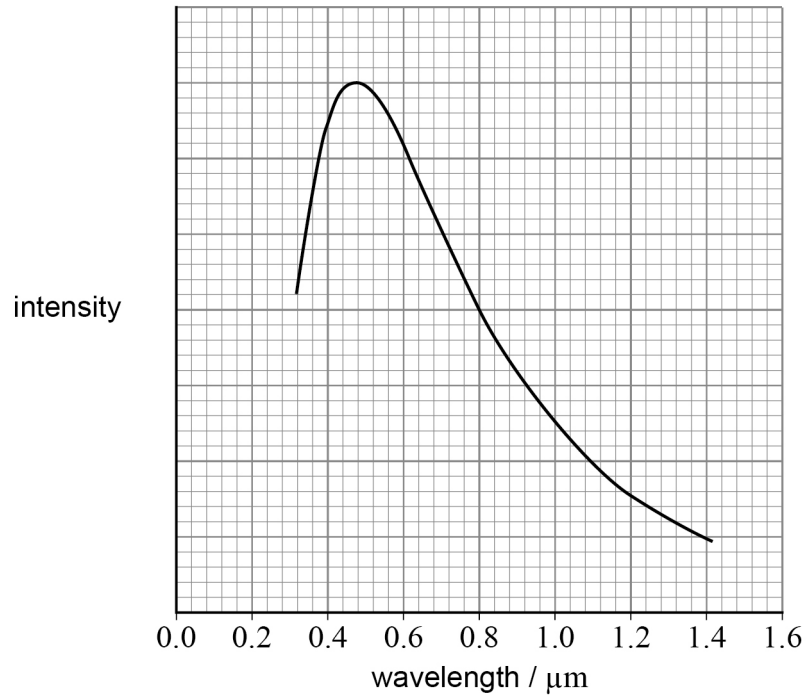
Turn over ►



0 3 . 1

Figure 3 shows the variation of intensity with wavelength for a star.

Figure 3



Show that **Figure 3** is consistent with a black-body temperature of about 6.0×10^3 K.

[2 marks]

0 3 . 2

The radius of the star is 9.6×10^6 m.

Calculate the power output of the star.

[2 marks]

power output = _____ W



Tick (✓) **one** box.

Type of star	Spectral class
white dwarf	F
main sequence	G
red giant	K
main sequence	F
red giant	G
white dwarf	K

Discuss the effect that the dust cloud has on this estimate.

[illegible]

7

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0 4

The Earth is in the galaxy known as the Milky Way. The Andromeda Galaxy is one of the closest galaxies to the Milky Way.

0 4 . 1

The Andromeda Galaxy approaches the Milky Way at a speed of 110 km s^{-1} . The distance between the galaxies is 770 kpc.

Discuss whether these data can be used to estimate an age for the Universe.

[2 marks]

0 4 . 2

There is a supermassive black hole at the centre of the Andromeda Galaxy. The mass of this black hole is 1.60×10^8 solar masses.

Calculate the radius of the event horizon of this black hole.
State an appropriate unit for your answer.

[3 marks]

radius = _____

unit = _____

Question 4 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

Scientists predict that a quasar will be produced as the Milky Way and the Andromeda Galaxy merge.

Go on to suggest why a quasar may be produced as galaxies merge.

In your answer you should:

- describe the typical properties of a quasar
- explain how observations of quasars provide evidence for these properties
- suggest the process of quasar formation that is likely when two galaxies merge.

[6 marks]

[illegible]

[illegible]

11



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1 6



2 4 6 A 7 4 0 8 / 3 B A

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