

LTT-3307 SÄTEILYFYSIIKKA

Tentti 07.12.2009

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1. a. Luonnostele tyypillinen röntgenputkesta saatavan röntgensäteilykeilan energiapektri.
b. Mihin vuorovaikutusmekanismeihin spektrin muoto perustuu?
c. Mikä putken parametri määräe spekrin maksimienergian?
d. Miten spektrin muotoa matalilla energioilla voidaan säädellä?
2. Minkä tyypisiä vuorovaikutuksia neutroneilla on materiassa? Mainitse esimerkki jonkin vuorovaikutuksen lääketieteellisestä soveltamisesta.
3. Selosta fotonisäteilykeilan vaimenemismekanismit ilmassa ja kudoksessa.
4. Miten voidaan valmistaa radioaktiivisia aineita? Mitä tällaisia aineita hyödynnetään sädehoidossa ja lääketieteellisissä kuvauskissa?
5. Määritä the de Broglie-aallonpituuudet (a) elektronille, (b) protonille, ja (c) α -hiukkaselle, joilla kaikilla on 880 eV liike-energia.

LTT-3307 RADIATION PHYSICS

Examination, December 7th, 2009

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1. a. Sketch the energy spectrum of a typical X-ray beam obtained from an X-ray tube.
b. Which interaction mechanisms are responsible for the shape?
c. Which tube parameter defines the maximum energy of the X-rays?
d. In which way the shape of the spectrum at low energies is modified?
2. What kinds of interactions does a neutron experience in material? Give an example of the application of some of these interactions.
3. Explain the attenuation mechanisms of photon beam in air and tissue.
4. What kinds of methods are used to produce radionuclides? Which of these nuclides are used in radiation therapy and medical imaging?
5. Calculate the de Broglie wavelengths of (a) an electron, (b) a proton, and (c) an α particle, all having kinetic energy of 880 eV.

COLLECTION OF FORMULAE FOR EXAMINATIONS OF RADIATION PHYSICS

$$E_{kin} = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 , v = \text{velocity} \quad p = mv , v = \text{velocity}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} , \nu = \text{frequency}$$

$$E_B = Zm_p c^2 + (A - Z)m_n c^2 - Mc^2 = (Zm_p + (A - Z)m_n - M)c^2$$

$$h\nu' = h\nu \frac{1}{1 + h\nu/m_e c^2 (1 - \cos\theta)} \quad \frac{1}{h\nu'} - \frac{1}{h\nu} = \frac{1}{m_e c^2} (1 - \cos\theta) , \nu = \text{frequency}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \lambda_c (1 - \cos\theta) , \lambda_c = 0.0243 \text{ \AA} (1 \text{\AA} = 10^{-10} \text{ m})$$

$$m(v) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} , v = \text{velocity} \quad E_{tot,rel} = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4}$$

$$N = \frac{m \cdot N_A}{M} \quad A = \lambda N$$

$$N_B(t) = \frac{N_{0A} \lambda_A}{\lambda_B - \lambda_A} (e^{-\lambda_A t} - e^{-\lambda_B t}) \text{ Decay of A} \rightarrow \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu \cdot x} = I_0 e^{-\frac{\mu \cdot \rho \cdot x}{\rho}}$$

$$h = 6.626076 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} = 4.135669 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eVs}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$e = 1.6021773 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$m_e = 9.1093897 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 5.4857990 \times 10^{-4} \text{ u}$$

$$m_p = 1.6726231 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.0072765 \text{ u}$$

$$m_n = 1.6749286 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.0086650 \text{ u}$$

$$m_H = 1.007825 \text{ u}$$

$$m_D = 2.014102 \text{ u}$$

$$m_{He} = 4.002603 \text{ u}$$

$$u = 1.6605402 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$N_A = 6.0221367 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$