

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

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General Certificate of Education
June 2004
Advanced Level Examination



PHYSICS (SPECIFICATION A) PHA6/W
Unit 6 Nuclear Instability: Medical Physics Option

Thursday 17 June 2004 Morning Session

In addition to this paper you will require:

- a calculator;
- a pencil and a ruler.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The paper carries 10% of the total marks for Physics Advanced.
- A *Data Sheet* is provided on pages 3 and 4. You may wish to detach this perforated sheet at the start of the examination.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- In questions requiring description and explanation you will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Data Sheet

- A perforated *Data Sheet* is provided as pages 3 and 4 of this question paper.
- This sheet may be useful for answering some of the questions in the examination.
- You may wish to detach this sheet before you begin work.

Fundamental constants and values				Mechanics and Applied Physics		Fields, Waves, Quantum Phenomena	
Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units				
speed of light in vacuo	c	3.00×10^8	m s^{-1}	$v = u + at$	$g = \frac{F}{m}$		
permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	H m^{-1}	$s = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t$	$g = -\frac{GM}{r^2}$		
permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	8.85×10^{-12}	F m^{-1}	$s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$	$g = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$		
charge of electron	e	1.60×10^{-19}	C	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	$V = -\frac{GM}{r}$		
the Planck constant	h	6.63×10^{-34}	J s	$F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$	$a = -(2\pi f)^2 x$		
gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11}	$\text{N m}^2 \text{kg}^{-2}$	$P = Fv$	$v = \pm 2\pi f \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$		
the Avogadro constant	N_A	6.02×10^{23}	mol^{-1}	$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{power output}}{\text{power input}}$	$x = A \cos 2\pi ft$		
molar gas constant	R	8.31	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = 2\pi f$	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$		
the Boltzmann constant	k	1.38×10^{-23}	J K^{-1}	$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$		
the Stefan constant	σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$\text{W m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$	$I = \sum mr^2$	$\lambda = \frac{ws}{D}$		
the Wien constant	a	2.90×10^{-3}	m K	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I\omega^2$	$d \sin \theta = n\lambda$		
electron rest mass	m_e	9.11×10^{-31}	kg	$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + at$	$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$		
(equivalent to $5.5 \times 10^{-4}u$)				$\theta = \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$	${}_1n_2 = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$		
electron charge/mass ratio	elm_e	1.76×10^{11}	C kg^{-1}	$\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2a\theta$	${}_1n_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$		
proton rest mass	m_p	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 + \omega_2)t$	$\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$		
(equivalent to 1.00728u)				$T = I\alpha$	$E = hf$		
proton charge/mass ratio	elm_p	9.58×10^7	C kg^{-1}	$\text{angular momentum} = I\omega$	$hf = \phi + E_k$		
neutron rest mass	m_n	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$W = T\theta$	$hf = E_1 - E_2$		
(equivalent to 1.00867u)				$P = T\omega$	$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$		
gravitational field strength	g	9.81	N kg^{-1}	$\text{angular impulse} = \text{change of angular momentum} = Tt$	$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$		
acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81	m s^{-2}	$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$			
atomic mass unit	u	1.661×10^{-27}	kg	$\Delta W = p\Delta V$			
(1u is equivalent to 931.3 MeV)				$pV^\gamma = \text{constant}$			
Fundamental particles				$\text{work done per cycle} = \text{area of loop}$			
Class	Name	Symbol	Rest energy /MeV	$\text{input power} = \text{calorific value} \times \text{fuel flow rate}$			
photon	photon	γ	0	$\text{indicated power as (area of } p-v \text{ loop)} \times (\text{no. of cycles/s}) \times (\text{no. of cylinders})$			
lepton	neutrino	ν_e	0	$\text{friction power} = \text{indicated power} - \text{brake power}$			
		ν_μ	0	$\text{efficiency} = \frac{W}{Q_{in}} = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$			
	electron	e^\pm	0.510999	$\text{maximum possible efficiency} = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$			
	muon	μ^\pm	105.659				
mesons	pion	π^\pm	139.576				
		π^0	134.972				
	kaon	K^\pm	493.821				
		K^0	497.762				
baryons	proton	p	938.257				
	neutron	n	939.551				
Properties of quarks							
Type	Charge	Baryon number	Strangeness				
u	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	0				
d	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	0				
s	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	-1				
Geometrical equations							
arc length = $r\theta$							
circumference of circle = $2\pi r$							
area of circle = πr^2							
area of cylinder = $2\pi rh$							
volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$							
area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$							
volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$							

$$\text{magnitude of induced e.m.f.} = N \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Mechanical and Thermal Properties

$$\text{the Young modulus} = \frac{\text{tensile stress}}{\text{tensile strain}} = \frac{F l}{A e}$$

$$\text{energy stored} = \frac{1}{2} Fe$$

$$\Delta Q = mc \Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta Q = ml$$

$$pV = \frac{1}{3} Nmc^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mc^2 = \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3RT}{2N_A}$$

Nuclear Physics and Turning Points in Physics

$$\text{force} = \frac{eV_p}{d}$$

$$\text{force} = Bev$$

$$\text{radius of curvature} = \frac{mv}{Be}$$

$$\frac{eV}{d} = mg$$

$$\text{work done} = eV$$

$$F = 6\pi\eta rv$$

$$I = k \frac{I_0}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = -\lambda N$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}}$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

$$R = r_0 A^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$l = l_0 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$t = \frac{t_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Astrophysics and Medical Physics

Body	Mass/kg	Mean radius/m
Sun	2.00×10^{30}	7.00×10^8
Earth	6.00×10^{24}	6.40×10^6

$$1 \text{ astronomical unit} = 1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ parsec} = 206265 \text{ AU} = 3.08 \times 10^{16} \text{ m} = 3.26 \text{ ly}$$

$$1 \text{ light year} = 9.45 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hubble constant } (H) = 65 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

$$M = \frac{\text{angle subtended by image at eye}}{\text{angle subtended by object at unaided eye}}$$

$$M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$$

$$m - M = 5 \log \frac{d}{10}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} T = \text{constant} = 0.0029 \text{ m K}$$

$$v = Hd$$

$$P = \sigma AT^4$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{v}{c}$$

$$R_s \approx \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

Medical Physics

$$\text{power} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \text{ and } m = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\text{intensity level} = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

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

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

Electronics

Resistors

Preferred values for resistors (E24)
 Series: 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2
 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.9 4.3 4.7 5.1 5.6 6.2
 6.8 7.5 8.2 9.1 ohms
 and multiples that are ten times greater

$$Z = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$$

$$C_T = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$$

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

Alternating Currents

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

Operational amplifier

$$G = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \quad \text{voltage gain}$$

$$G = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad \text{inverting}$$

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad \text{non-inverting}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = -R_f \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_3}{R_3} \right) \quad \text{summing}$$

TURN OVER FOR THE FIRST QUESTION

SECTION A: NUCLEAR INSTABILITY

Answer **all** parts of the question.

- 1 (a) A radioactive source gives an initial count rate of 110 counts per second. After 10 minutes the count rate is 84 counts per second.

background radiation = 3 counts per second

- (i) Give **three** origins of the radiation that contributes to this background radiation.

1

2

3

- (ii) Calculate the decay constant of the radioactive source in s^{-1} .

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- (iii) Calculate the number of radioactive nuclei in the initial sample assuming that the detector counts all the radiation emitted from the source.

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(7 marks)

- (b) Discuss the dangers of exposing the human body to a source of α radiation. In particular compare the dangers when the α source is held outside, but in contact with the body, with those when the source is placed inside the body.

You may be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.

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(3 marks)

10

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

SECTION B: MEDICAL PHYSICS

Answer **all** questions.

- 2 In the course of diagnosis and treatment of a child’s broken arm, several images of the arm are required. Similarly, to check the progress of a woman’s pregnancy, several images of the foetus are required. **In each case**, state which imaging technique would probably be used and give **two** reasons for the choice.

Broken arm:

technique used

reason 1

.....

reason 2

.....

Foetus:

technique used

reason 1

.....

reason 2

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(4 marks)

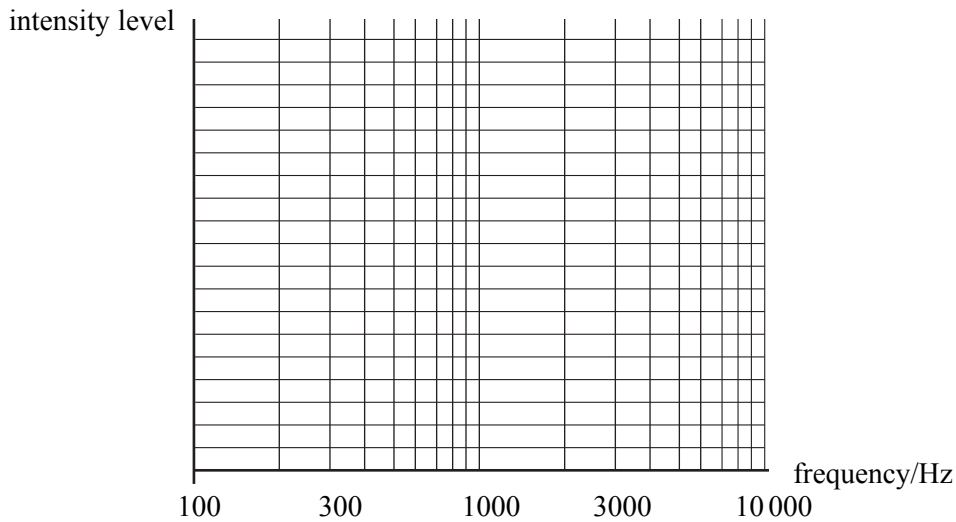
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4

- 3 (a) (i) State the main difference between the dB scale and the adapted dBA scale used to measure sound intensity levels.

.....
.....

- (ii) A variable frequency sound source produces sound of equal intensity at all frequencies. Two sound meters are placed equidistant from the source. One meter is switched to the dB scale. The other meter is switched to the dBA scale.

On the axes below sketch the response of the two sound meters as the frequency varies from 100 Hz to 10 000 Hz. Label each curve dB or dBA.



(5 marks)

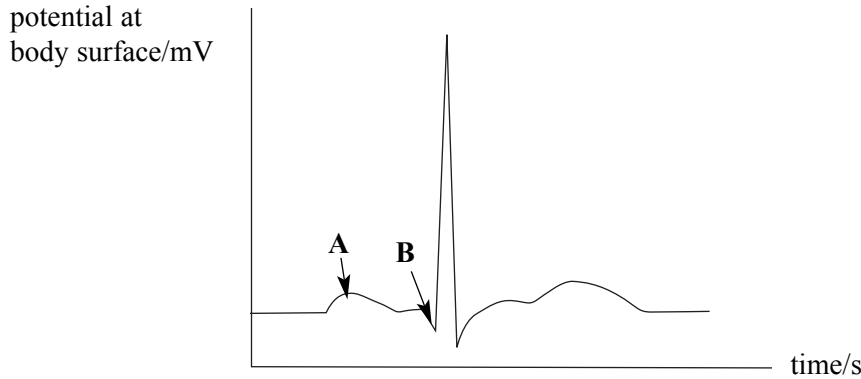
- (b) A sound of intensity level 85 dB is incident on a human ear. The cross-sectional area of the ear canal is $65 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$. Calculate the power incident on the ear-drum.

threshold intensity level, $I_0 = 1.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W m}^{-2}$

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(3 marks)

- 4 Electrodes are placed on the surface of a body to record an ECG trace for a healthy person. The trace obtained for one heartbeat is shown.



- (a) (i) Label approximate scales on each axis.
 (ii) State what electrical event happens at points **A** and **B** and the physical change that results.

Position **A**:

electrical event

physical change

.....

Position **B**:

electrical event

physical change

.....

(6 marks)

- (b) State, giving a reason, **one** precaution you would take when attaching the electrodes to the surface of the skin to ensure a good signal is obtained.

.....

.....

(2 marks)

- (c) The amplifier used must have a high gain. State **two** other properties of the amplifier.

property 1

property 2

(2 marks)

5 An endoscope uses coherent and non-coherent optical fibre bundles.

(i) Describe the difference in structure between coherent and non-coherent bundles.

You may be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.

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(ii) State the use of:

the coherent bundle

the non-coherent bundle

(iii) The fibres in the coherent bundle have very small diameters. State **two** advantages of using small diameter fibres.

advantage 1

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.....

advantage 2

.....
.....

(6 marks)

6

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (2 marks)

2

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE