

HIP 6

A cylindrical beam of protons is aimed at a cancerous tumor. The beam current is non-uniform in both space and time and can be described by the current density function:

$$J(r,t)=a(r^2-b)t^3$$

One pulse of protons lasts for about 3.0ms, $b = 2.34 \cdot 10^{-6}$, $a = 5.67 \cdot 10^{17}$, and the beam has a radius of 1.73mm. The drift speed (v_d) of the protons is $1.00 \cdot 10^8$ m/s.

- a. What units should the variables a and b have in the above equation in order for the units to work out in SI units?

J is in units of $C/(s \cdot m^2)$. The value for b must be in m^2 and the value of a must be in $C/(s^4 \cdot m^4)$

- b. What is the current in the beam at $t=3ms$?

$J = I/A \rightarrow I = J \cdot A \rightarrow$ since J varies over radius and time we must take the integral
 $\rightarrow I(t) = \int (a(r^2-b)t^3) r dr d\theta \rightarrow I(t) = \int (ar^3 - abr)t^3 dr d\theta \rightarrow I(t) = 2\pi((ar^4)/4 - (abr^2)/2)t^3$

- c. How many protons are delivered to the tumor after 3ms?

To find how many protons that are delivered to the tumor we must find the amount of charge delivered over that time period and then divide that by the charge of a proton to find the number of protons.

$$I(t) = \iiint (ar^2 - ab)t^3 r dr d\theta \rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r (ar^3 - abr^2)t^3 dr d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{ar^4}{4} - \frac{abr^2}{2} \right) t^3 d\theta$$

$$I(t) = 2\pi \left(\frac{ar^4}{4} - \frac{abr^2}{2} \right) t^3 = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt} \rightarrow \int dQ = \int I(t) dt$$

$$Q(t) = \int_0^t I(t) dt$$

$$Q(t) = \int_0^t 2\pi \left(\frac{ar^4}{4} - \frac{abr^2}{2} \right) t^3 dt$$

$$Q(t) = 2\pi \left(\frac{ar^4}{4} - \frac{abr^2}{2} \right) \frac{t^4}{4}$$

$$N_{\text{proton}} = \frac{Q(.003)}{p^+}$$

$$Q = \text{abs}\left(2 \cdot \pi \left(\left(\frac{a \cdot r^4}{4} - \left(\frac{a \cdot b \cdot r^2}{2} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} \right)\right)$$

$$Q = 0.0000910669927049$$

$$a = 5.67 \cdot 10^{17}$$

$$a = 5.67 \times 10^{17}$$

$$r = 1.73 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 12\pi$$

$$b = 2.34 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$b = 0.00000234$$

$$t = 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$t = 0.003$$

$$N = \frac{Q}{(1.6 \cdot 10^{-19})}$$

$$N = 5.6916870441 \times 10^{14}$$

The number of protons delivered in this time period is estimated to be 5.69×10^{14} protons.

The reasonableness can be checked by comparing this value to that of a mole. A mole is 6.02×10^{23} units which is 9 orders of magnitude greater than the amount of protons delivered. This would be a reasonable amount in light of this comparison.

- d. Neglecting relativity, how much energy is delivered to the tumor in those 3ms. The protons have a mass of $1.67 \cdot 10^{-27}$ kg and they are travelling at $1 \cdot 10^8$ m/s. With this information we can find the total kinetic energy delivered.

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1.67 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 5.69 \cdot 10^{14}) \cdot (1 \cdot 10^8)^2 \rightarrow K = 4751 \text{ J}$$

CATEGORY	EXEMPLARY (1.5)	ACCOMPLISHED (1)	DEVELOPING (0.5)	INADEQUATE (0)
Statement and Question	Learning tool for our class is written in a way that is clear and concise.	Problem is clearly presented for reader in a way that is clear and concise.	Problem is directly copied or is hard to read.	Problem is not clearly presented.
Diagram	Diagram which could be dropped into a novel as it stands.	A clear sketch, larger than a credit card, of the problem set up with important data noted.	Some sketch of the problem.	No sketch?
Physics Tools	Appropriate physics tools are correlated to the problem in textbook quality and quantity.	Appropriate physics tools are correlated to the problem. Appropriate tools include: pictures, equations, observational laws utilized, etc...	Some physics tools are correlated to the problem.	No physics tools are written.
Final Solution Presentation	Solution is very clearly presented with no asides or annotations.	Solution is complete and clearly presented with no significant intuitive demands on the reader.	Solution I have to read between the lines.	Some version of solution with only parts present.
Diagram	Diagram which can serve as solution.	Diagram is larger than a credit card, clear, and notation used is clear.	Diagram shows the path of your solution with arrows.	No diagram.
Units	Units are correctly given.	Units are correctly given.	Units & quantities are presented.	Units are not presented.
Significant Figures	Significant figures are correctly used.	Significant figures are correctly used.	Effort to use correct significant figures.	No significant figures.
Reasonableness	More than one type of reasonableness check.	Clear rationale for appropriateness of solution in the setting.	That the answer is reasonable but no evidence is given.	No reasonableness check.
Graded	Graded by the student.	Graded by the student.	Graded by the student.	Graded by the student.