8 **(a)** State what is meant by a photon.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Fig. 8.1 shows a tube in which X-rays are produced at a metal target.

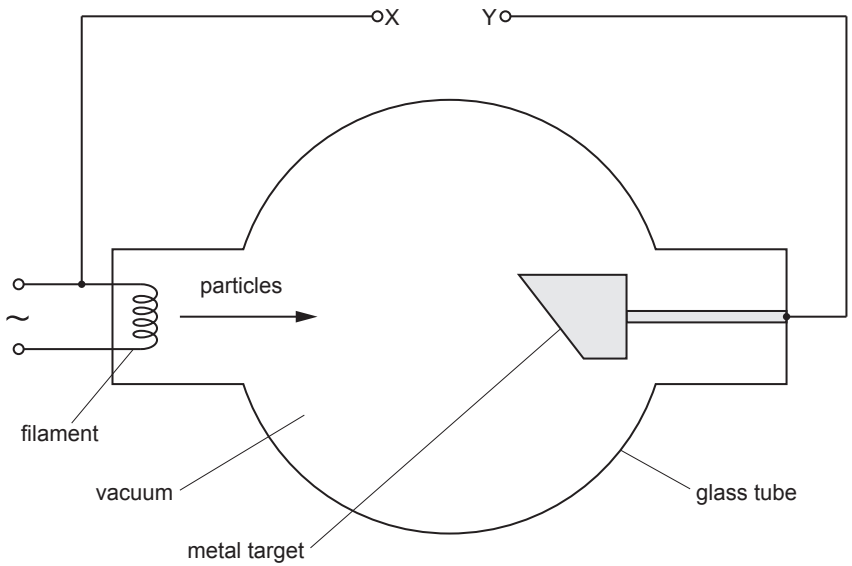

Fig. 8.1

Particles are accelerated from the filament to the target by a constant high voltage applied across the terminals X and Y.

(i) State the name of the particles.

..... [1]

(ii) On Fig. 8.1, use + and – signs to label terminals X and Y to indicate the polarity of the high voltage. [1]

(c) For an accelerating voltage of 32 kV in Fig. 8.1, determine:

(i) the maximum energy, in MeV, of an X-ray photon produced at the target

maximum photon energy = ... MeV [1]

(ii) the maximum momentum of an X-ray photon produced at the target

maximum photon momentum = ... N s [2]

(iii) the minimum wavelength of X-rays produced at the target.

minimum wavelength = ... m [3]

(d) Explain why X-rays can be used to produce images of internal body structures that have good contrast.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 13]

10 Ultrasound and X-rays are both types of wave that are used in medical diagnosis to form images of internal body structures.

(a) Complete Table 10.1 to state, for each type of wave:

- the method of production of the wave
- whether the wave that is detected and used to form the image is the wave that has been absorbed, reflected or transmitted by the internal body structure.

Table 10.1

	ultrasound	X-rays
method of production	....	....
detected wave (absorbed, reflected or transmitted)	.....	.....

[4]

(b) **(i)** For one type of wave passing through tissue, the wave has 72% of its initial intensity after it has passed through 6.2 cm of the tissue.

Calculate the linear attenuation coefficient μ of the tissue for this wave.

μ = ... cm^{-1} [2]

(ii) Another wave of the same type as in **(b)(i)** passes through 9.3 cm of the same tissue.

Calculate the percentage of the initial intensity of the wave that is attenuated by the tissue.

percentage attenuated = ... % [2]

10 **(a)** X-rays for use in medical diagnosis are produced in an X-ray tube. In the X-ray tube, charged particles are accelerated towards a metal target by an applied potential difference (p.d.).

(i) State the name of the charged particles that are accelerated by the applied p.d.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain how X-rays are produced at the metal target.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Calculate the minimum wavelength of X-rays produced when the applied p.d. is 5.80 kV.

wavelength = ... m [3]

(b) X-rays pass through a medium that has an attenuation coefficient of 1.4 cm^{-1}.

Calculate the percentage of the X-ray energy that is **absorbed** by a 2.8 cm thickness of this medium.

percentage absorbed = ... % [3]

[Total: 9]