

PHYS 315 EXAM I**11/17/05**

Place your answers in the spaces provided. You must show your work for full credit.
10 pts each.

#1- Find the resonant MRI frequency f of a proton in a magnetic field of $B = 4.0$ T.

($g_p = 2.793$)

$f =$ _____ Hz

$$\Delta E = 2 g \mu_N B = 2 (2.793) (5.05 \times 10^{-27} \text{ J/T}) = 7.04 \times 10^{-7} \text{ eV}$$

$$f = \Delta E/h = 7.04 \times 10^{-7} \text{ eV} / 4.136 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV-s} = \mathbf{1.7 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}}$$

#2- A beam of energy 200 MeV protons with intensity $I_0 = 10^6/\text{s}$ is incident on a thin slab of $^{27}\text{Al}_{13}$ ($\rho = 2.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$) of thickness $z = 1 \text{ cm}$. The interaction cross section for protons in Al is $\sigma = 15b$.

What fraction of the initial beam passes through the foil? $I/I_0 =$ _____ 1/s

$$\begin{aligned} n &= (2.7)(6.02 \times 10^{23})/27 = 6.02 \times 10^{22}/\text{cm}^3 \\ n \sigma z &= (6.02 \times 10^{22}/\text{cm}^3)(15 \times 10^{-24})(1 \text{ cm}) = 0.9 \\ I/I_0 &= \exp\{-n \sigma z\} = \exp\{-0.9\} = \mathbf{0.41} \end{aligned}$$

What power from the beam is released in to the slab? $P =$ _____ W

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{abs}} &= I_0 - 0.41 I_0 = 0.59 I_0 \\ P &= (200 \text{ MeV}) (0.59 I_0) = 1.19 \times 10^{14} \text{ eV} = \mathbf{1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

#3- Consider the alpha decay $^{210}\text{Po}_{84} \rightarrow ^{206}\text{Pb}_{82} + ^4\text{He}_2$. Find the approximate kinetic energy KE of the alpha particle and lead nucleus if the Q of the reaction is 5.4 MeV.

$$\text{KE}_\alpha = \text{_____ MeV}$$

$$\text{KE} = Q \left[\frac{M(\text{Pb})}{M(\text{Pb}) + M(\text{He})} \right] = 5.4 \left(\frac{206}{210} \right) = 5.3 \text{ MeV}$$

#4- Consider the reaction $^4\text{He}_2 + ^{27}\text{Al}_{13} \rightarrow ^{30}\text{P}_{15} + ^1\text{n}_0$ in which alpha particles bombard an aluminium foil. Find the Q value of this reaction and the reaction threshold.

$$M(^1\text{n}_0) = 1.008665\text{u}$$

$$M(^4\text{He}) = 4.002603\text{u},$$

$$M(^{27}\text{Al}) = 26.981538\text{u},$$

$$M(^{30}\text{P}) = 29.978310\text{u},$$

$$Q = \text{_____ MeV}$$

$$\text{KEth} = \text{_____ MeV}$$

$$Q = M(\text{He}) + M(\text{Al}) - M(\text{P}) - M(\text{n}) = 4.002603\text{u} + 26.981538\text{u} - 29.978310\text{u} - 1.008665\text{u}$$

$$Q = -0.002842\text{u} \times 931.5\text{MeV/u}$$

$$Q = -2.647 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{KEth} = |Q| \left[1 + \frac{M(\text{He})}{M(\text{Al})} \right] = |Q| \left(1 + \frac{4}{27} \right) = 2.647 (1.148) = 3.04 \text{ MeV}$$

#5- A certain African artifact is found to have a ^{14}C activity of 0.05 Bq per gram of carbon. If the half-life of ^{14}C is 5730 years and the activity of atmospheric carbon is 0.25 Bq per gram, find the age of the artifact.

Age = _____ y

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= 0.693/T_{1/2} = 0.000121 & \tau &= 1/\lambda = 8268 \text{ y} \\ 0.05/0.25 &= \exp[-\lambda t] \\ t &= -(1/\lambda) \ln[0.05/0.25] = 1.6 \tau = 13230 \text{ y}\end{aligned}$$

#6- (a) What is the half-thickness of an absorber? Answer in your own words.

The thickness at which half the gamma intensity is absorbed from the beam.

(b) Why is lead not a good absorber for gammas of about 1 MeV?

The Compton and Photoelectric cross sections drop to their minimum value at about 1.055 MeV = 2 me. The Pair production cross section begins to rise.