

5.3 For an air equivalent chamber,

$$X = \frac{\Delta Q}{M}$$

where ΔQ is the charge created by sec. electrons, M is the mass contained in the active volume.

$$M = 1.293 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg/cm}^3 \cdot 50 \text{ cm}^3 = 6.465 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$$

Also, Q is equal to change in charge of electrodes,

$$\Delta Q = CV_0 - CV = C(V_0 - V)$$

$$Q = 75 \text{ pF} \cdot (25 \text{ V} - 20 \text{ V}) = 0.375 \text{ nC}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{0.375 \text{ nC}}{6.465 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}} = 5.8 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{kg}}$$

5.8 $\mu\text{C/kg}$

convert to dose or "exposure" (energy/mass)

$$\text{dose} = 5.8 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{kg}} \left(\frac{34 \text{ eV}}{1 \text{ ion pair}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ ion pair}}{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Coul}} \right)$$

$$= 6.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ eV/kg} / 6.2 \times 10^{16} \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{kg-rad}}$$

$$= 10^{-2} \text{ Rad or } 10 \text{ mR}$$

5.4

The drift velocity is

$$v = \frac{\mu E}{p}$$

where E is electric field, p - gas pressure, μ - mobility.

$$\frac{E}{p} = \frac{1000 \text{ V}/5 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 2 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{V/m}}{\text{atm}} \checkmark$$

From Fig 5.2, the corresponding

v is 10^5 m/s . (ok a little less)

The maximum electron collection time is

$$t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{5 \text{ cm}}{10^7 \text{ cm/s}} = 0.5 \mu\text{s} \checkmark$$

5.8

The ionization current is

$$I = \frac{\bar{E} \alpha e}{W}, \quad \bar{E} = 49 \text{ keV}$$

$\alpha = 150 \text{ kBq}$, W -value for Ar is $26.4 \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{ion pair}}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{49 \text{ keV/dis} \cdot 150 \frac{\text{kdis}}{\text{s}} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}}{26 \text{ eV/ion pair}} = 4.523 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ A}$$

5.10 In electron sensitive mode

$$V_{\max} = \frac{n_0 e}{C} \cdot \frac{x}{d}$$

(The ion drift is neglected).

$$V_{\max} = \frac{1000 \cdot 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}}{150 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ cm}}{5 \text{ cm}} = 4.27 \times 10^{-7} \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\max} = 0.43 \text{ } \mu\text{V} \checkmark$$

5.15. We can see from Eq. 5.15
in the textbook

$$V_R = \frac{n_0 e}{dC} (v^+ + v^-) t$$

that the ratio of slopes (V/t)
is equal to $\frac{v^-}{v^+}$.

As the book says, electrons are
typically 1000 times more mobile
than ions, therefore the ratio
of the slopes is equal to

$$\boxed{\frac{v^-}{v^+} \approx 1000}$$

OK