**Book Chapter**

**Voltage and Time Required for Irreversible Thermal Damage of Tumor Tissues during Electrochemotherapy under Thomson Effect**

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The essential target of the tumor's treatment is how to destroy its tissues. This work is dealing with the thermal damage of the tumor tissue due to the thermoelectrical effect based on the Thomson effect. The governing equation of tumor tissue in concentric spherical space based on the thermal lagging effect is constructed and solved when the surface of the tumor tissue is subjected to a specific electric voltage. Different voltages and resistances effects have been studied and discussed for three different types of tumor tissues. The thermal damage quantity has been calculated with varying values of voltages and times. The voltage has significant effects on the temperature and the
amount of irreversible thermal damage to the tumor. Electrotherapy is a successful treatment. This work introduces a different model to doctors who work in clinical cancer to do experiments about using electricity to damage the cancer cells.

**Keywords**

Electrotherapy; Thermal Lagging; Thermal Damage; Tumor tissue; Thomson Effect

**Introduction**

Electrochemotherapy with a low-level direct electric current (DEC) is a therapeutic approach that consists of applying a direct current electric across the tumor tissues, and it has been proved to be a sure, effective, and relatively cheap treatment of tumors [1]. Currently, electrochemotherapy procedure has been performed in several cancer clinics based on standardized clinical protocol [2]. The electrical properties of living tissues have been studied by many researchers to evaluate the effect of electromagnetic fields [3]. Nuccitelli discussed the use of pulsed electric fields in cancer therapy based on pulse length, millisecond domain, microsecond domain, and nanosecond domain [4]. Gabriel et al. introduced one of the most essential and complete data on the electrical properties of tissues in the full range of $10\text{Hz} - 20\text{GHz}$ [5]. Many authors have confirmed that the electrical properties of all types of tumor tissue (muscle, fat, breast, etc.) vary after applying electroporation pulses [5-11]. Tasi et al. have determined the in-vivo dielectric properties, resistivity, and relative permittivity of living epidermis and dermis of human skin soaked with a physiological saline solution for one minute between 1 kHz and 1 MHz [12].

We have three common types of tumors. The first type is called a lipoma tumor, which is a fatty tissue tumor. The second type is the liposarcoma tumor that arises in deep and fat cells of the soft tissue. The third type is called myxoid liposarcoma tumor, which is characterized by round to oval cells. The resistance values of the above three types of tumors have been calculated. The
myxoid liposarcoma tumors show resistance values (50 Ω - 100 Ω). The liposarcoma tumors show resistance values (250 Ω - 970 Ω), while lipoma tumors show resistance (800 Ω - 1800 Ω) [13].

The dual-phase-lag (DPL) model is a heat conduction model that describes the temperature on a macroscopic scale with the microstructural effect by taking into account the phase-lag-times of temperature gradient and heat flux [14,15]. It has been applied to studying various problems of heat transfer. Many authors investigated the effects of the phase lag times of heat flux and temperature gradient on the thermal wave transfer inside the tissues [16-29]. Mathematical modeling is essential for scientific studies, and industrial and is widely used in treatment planning [30]. Nuccitelli solved an application of Pulsed Electric Fields to cancer therapy, where he found that nanosecond pulsed fields to be effective in treating skin lesions but have not yet been approved for cancer therapy [4]. Calzado et al. constructed Simulations of the electrostatic field, temperature, and tissue damage generated by multiple electrodes for electrochemical treatment [31]. Soba et al. have integrated the analysis of the potential, electric field, temperature, P.H., and tissue damage, which has been generated by different electrode arrays in a tumor under electrochemical treatment [32]. Aguilera et al. studied the electric current density distribution in planar solid tumor and its surrounding healthy tissue generated by an electrode elliptic array used in electrotherapy [33]. Luo et al. studied the tumor treating fields for high-grade gliomas [34].

Any electrical conductor has two different thermoelectric effects, the Peltier and Thomson effects, which are responsible for the thermal dissipation. Those effects are going in a conductor material when the electrical current passes through it. Within the Thomson effect, the absorption of heat occurs when the electric current goes through a circuit composed of a single material that has a gradient of temperature along its length. The Thomson effect is considered as a heat source/sink, commonly, which is added to the Joule-heating. Some attempted has to consider the Thomson effect, but only for a specific case [35]. Chen et al. studied a model in which the Thomson effect and determined a
threshold criterion for neglecting the Thomson effect based on material properties [36].

No data for the value of the Thomson effect coefficient (Seebeck coefficient) has been found for the skin tissue or to the tumor as an electrical conductor material. So, the values of that coefficient have been assumed to study the effect of this phenomenon on tumors.

Goodarzi et al. develop the lattice Boltzmann method to simulate the slip velocity and temperature domain of buoyancy forces of FMWCNT nanoparticles in water through a microflow imposed to the specified heat flux and constructed the numerical simulation of natural convection heat transfer of nanofluid with nanoparticles in a cavity with different aspect ratios [37-39].

The DPL bioheat conduction model could significantly predict the different temperatures and thermal damage in any tissues from the hyperbolic equation of thermal wave and Fourier's heat conduction models. Moreover, the DPL bioheat conduction equations can be reduced to the Fourier heat conduction equations only if both phase lag times of the temperature gradient and the heat flux is zero [40].

This work is a theoretical investigation for the thermoelectrical effect on three different types of tumor tissues that have different known values of resistance. This study does not discuss the impact of the phase-lag parameters, which already has been done in many publications. The aim is to know the values of the suitable electric voltage and time required to do enough irreversible thermal damage for the three different types of tumors.

**Materials and Methods**

A small volume of tumor is considered as a solid sphere with the radius $R$ [41]. Cancer occupies the region $0 \leq r \leq R$, and the temperature distributes over it with a function of the distance $r$ from the center of the sphere and time $t$ (see Figure 1).
We consider three different types of tumors with the same histological features; myxoid liposarcoma, liposarcoma, and lipoma.

*Figure 1:* A tumor is subjected to a thermoelectrical source with voltage $V$

The heat conduction equation takes the form [15,21,28,29,41]:

$$K \nabla T(r,t+\tau_T) = -q(r,t+\tau_q)$$

(1)

where $T = T(r,t)$ is the effective temperature, $K$ is the thermal conductivity, $q = q(r,t)$ is the heat flux, $t$ is the time, and $\tau_q, \tau_T$ are the phase-lag-time parameters of the heat flux and the temperature gradient, respectively.

In general, the relaxation times $\tau_q, \tau_T$ are minimal, and we maybe neglect them, but in the biological and living materials, those parameters are very significant.
The energy conservation formula of bioheat transfer is given by [15,21,28,29,41,42]:

\[
\rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot q - w_b C_b \rho_b (T - T_0) + \left(q_m + q_{ext}\right)
\]  

(2)

The term \( w_b C_b (T - T_0) \) is the heat due to convection into the tumor per unit mass, and it is homogenous, \( \rho_b, C_b \) and \( w_b \) are the density, specific heat, and perfusion rate of blood, respectively. \( q_m \) is the metabolic heat generation, \( q_{ext} \) is the external heat source, and \( T_0 = 37 \, ^{\circ}C \) is the reference temperature of the tumor.

The first-order Taylor series of the DPL model can be written as:

\[
K \left(1 + \tau_T \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \nabla T = -\left(1 + \tau_q \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) q
\]

(3)

which gives

\[
K \left(1 + \tau_T \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \nabla^2 T = -\left(1 + \tau_q \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \nabla \cdot q
\]

(4)

Almost all the tumor types take a spherical shape with different sizes, so we assumed the body of our application is a spherical body.

The differential equation of bio-heat transfer in the spherical coordinate system is obtained from equations (2) and (4) as:

\[
K \left(1 + \tau_T \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}\right) = \left(1 + \tau_q \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \left(\rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + w_b \rho_b C_b (T - T_0) - q_m - q_{ext}\right)
\]

(5)

Consider the following functions [41]:

\[
\text{Consider the following functions [41]:}
\]
Thus, we have

\[ \nabla^2 T = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial r^2} \]  

(7)

Hence, we have from equations (5)-(7) that:

\[ K \left( 1 + \tau_r \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial r^2} = \left( 1 + \tau_q \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left( \rho C \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + w_c \rho_a C_c \theta (r,t) - r q_m - r q_{ext} \right) \]

(8)

Consider that the tumor is working as a conductor with electrical resistance \( R_e (\Omega) \), and the surface of the tumor \( r = R \) is subjected to a particular heating source that comes from the thermal effect due to connection with electric voltage \( V(V) \) and current \( I(A) \). Then, the heat flux is given by:

\[ q_{ext} = \frac{V^2}{R_e} t + \alpha I \nabla T = \frac{V^2}{R_e} t + \alpha \frac{V}{R_e} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \]

(9)

where \( \alpha \) is the Seebeck coefficient.

The Seebeck coefficient (also known as thermoelectric power, thermopower, and thermoelectric sensitivity) of a material is a measure of the magnitude of an induced thermoelectric voltage in response to a temperature difference across that material.

\[ q_{ext} = \frac{V^2}{R_e} t + \alpha V \left[ \frac{1}{R_e} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} - \frac{\theta}{r^2} \right] \]

(10)

Applying Laplace transform for equation (8) and (9) defined as:
\[ \tilde{f}(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} \, dt \]  
\hspace{1cm} (11)

Then, we have

\[ \bar{q}_{ext} = \frac{V^2}{R_s s^2} + \frac{\alpha V}{R_e} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial r} - \frac{\bar{\theta}}{r^2} \right] \]  
\hspace{1cm} (12)

The following initial conditions have been used within applying the Laplace transform:

\[ \theta(r, t) \bigg |_{r=0} = 0 \]  
\[ \frac{\partial \theta(r, t)}{\partial t} \bigg |_{r=0} = 0 \]  
\hspace{1cm} (13)

Thus, we get

\[ \frac{d^2 \bar{\theta}}{dr^2} + \frac{\alpha V h}{R_e} \frac{d \bar{\theta}}{dr} - h \left( \rho C s + w_b \rho_b C_b + \frac{\alpha V}{r R_e} \right) \bar{\theta} = -r h \left( \bar{q}_m + \frac{V^2}{R_e s^2} \right) \]  
\hspace{1cm} (14)

where \( h = \frac{1 + \tau_q s}{K (1 + \tau_r s)} \), \( \bar{q}_m = \frac{q_m}{s} \), and \( \frac{\alpha V h}{r R_e} \bigg |_{r=R/2} \approx \frac{2 \alpha V h}{R R_e} \)

(This term has a small value in the tissue applications. Thus, we can use a linear form without loss of generality).

Hence, we have

\[ \frac{d^2 \bar{\theta}}{dr^2} + l \frac{d \bar{\theta}}{dr} - m \bar{\theta} = -n r \]  
\hspace{1cm} (15)

where \( l = \frac{\alpha V h}{R_e} \), \( m = h \left( \rho C s + w_b \rho_b C_b + \frac{2 \alpha V}{R R_e} \right) \),

\[ n = h \left( \bar{q}_m + \frac{V^2}{R_e s^2} \right) \]

The general solution of equation (15) takes the form
\[ \bar{\theta}(r,s) = c_1 e^{k_1 r} + c_2 e^{k_2 r} + \frac{n}{m} r + \frac{nl}{m^2} \]  
(16)

where \( k_1, k_2 \) are the roots of the characteristic equation:

\[ k^2 + l k - m = 0 \]  
(17)

Apply the following boundary conditions:

\[ \theta(r,t)|_{r=0} = 0, \quad \nabla T(r,t) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \theta(r,t)}{\partial r} - \frac{\theta(r,t)}{r^2} \bigg|_{r=R} = -\frac{q_0}{K} \]

where \( q_0 = \frac{V^2}{R_e} t \) is the applied external heat flux due to the electric voltage \( V \) and negative value because it goes towards the origin in a negative direction.

Using Laplace transform defined in (11), we get:

\[ \bar{\theta}(r,s)|_{r=0} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}(r,s)}{\partial r} - \frac{\bar{\theta}(r,s)}{r^2} \bigg|_{r=R} = \frac{\bar{q}_0}{K} \]  
(19)

where \( \bar{q}_0 = \frac{V^2}{R_e s^2} \).

Thus, we have the following system of linear equations:

\[ c_1 + c_2 = -\frac{nl}{m^2} \]  
(20)

\[ (k_1 R - 1) e^{k_1 R} c_1 + (k_2 R - 1) e^{k_2 R} c_2 = \frac{R^2 \bar{q}_0}{K} + \frac{nl}{m^2} \]  
(21)

Solving the above system gives the following equation:
which is the final solution in the Laplace transform domain.

**The Thermal Damage**

Henriques and Moritz used the Arrhenius formula to calculate the thermal damage [43]. They proposed that the thermal damage of the tissue could be considered as a chemical rate process, and calculated by using the first-order Arrhenius rate equation. The measure of thermal damage \( \omega \) was introduced, and its rate \( \kappa(T) \) was supposed to satisfy [43-45]:

\[
\frac{d \omega}{dt} = \kappa(T) = A \exp \left( - \frac{E_a}{T} \right)
\]

which gives

\[
\omega = A \int_0^T \exp \left( - \frac{E_a}{T} \right) dt
\]

where \( A \) is a frequency factor, \( \eta \) is the universal gas constant, and \( E_a \) is the activation energy.

Equation (23) explains that a reaction proceeds go faster with larger values of \( T \) or \( A \) for the same \( E_a \), or with a smaller value of \( E_a \) for the equal value of \( A \). So, the parameters \( A \) and \( E_a \) are usually obtained experimentally.

The reaction rate of the thermal damage process is given as [46]:

\[
\bar{\theta}(r,s) = \frac{1}{(k_2 R + 1) e^{K_0} - (k_2 R + 1) e^{K_0 R}} \left[ \frac{nl}{m^2} (k_2 R + 1) e^{K_0 R} + \frac{nl}{m^2} + \frac{R^2 q_0}{K} \right] e^{K_0 R} + \frac{n}{m^2} e^{K_0 R}
\]

(22)
\[ \kappa(T) = \exp\left[\left( E_a - 21149.32 \right) / 2688.37 \right] \exp\left( -\frac{E_a / \eta}{T} \right), \quad T \geq 55 \, ^\circ C \]  

(25)

Hence, we obtain the thermal damage in the form:

\[ \omega = \exp\left[\left( E_a - 21149.32 \right) / 2688.37 \right] \int_0^t \exp\left( -\frac{E_a / \eta}{T(t)} \right) dt, \quad T \geq 55 \, ^\circ C \]  

(26)

Arrhenius assumed that \( \omega = 1.0 \) denotes the beginning of irreversible damage and \( \omega < 1.0 \) denotes the reversible damage [43-46].

There are differences between the coefficients used in the burn damage integral due to the different experimental databases which have been used to define the models when analyzing the burn process where \( T = \theta - T_0 \). In the tumor, and according to the results, the temperature satisfies the interval \( 55^0 C \leq T \), which has the activation energy parameter \( E_a = 2.69 \times 10^5 \, J/mol \) and \( E_a / \eta = 35406.7 \, K^{-1} \) [43,44].

**Results**

To obtain the distribution \( \theta(r,t) \) in the physical domain, we will use the method of Riemann-sum approximation. We can invert any function in the Laplace transform domain to the time domain as [15]:

\[ Z(t) = \frac{e^{\theta t}}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Z}(\varepsilon) + \text{Re} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (-1)^n \tilde{Z}\left( \varepsilon + \frac{i n \pi}{t} \right) \right] \]  

(27)

where \( i = \sqrt{-1} \) and \( \text{Re} \) is the real part.

Many experiments have shown that the value of \( \varepsilon \) satisfies the relation \( \varepsilon t \approx 4.7 \) offers faster convergence [15].
The value \( \frac{\theta(r,t)}{r} \bigg|_{r=0} \) is undefined, and its limit must be replaced by \( \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\theta(r,t)}{r} \) and by using L'Hôpital's rule as [41]:

\[
\frac{\theta(r,t)}{r} \bigg|_{r=0} = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\theta(r,t)}{r} = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{d\theta(r,t)}{dr} = \frac{d\theta(r,t)}{dr} \bigg|_{r=0}
\]

(28)

Where \( \frac{d\theta(r,t)}{dr} = r \frac{dT(r,t)}{dr} + (T(r,t) - T_0) \).

Hence, we get

\[
T(r,t) \bigg|_{r=0} = \frac{d\theta(r,t)}{dr} \bigg|_{r=0} + T_0
\]

(29)

To simulate the thermal response within a small spherical tumor of radius \( R = 0.003 \) m, we will use the tumor tissue with material properties, as shown in Table 1[13,22,41].

**Table 1:** Properties of Tumor tissue Model.

| Parameter   | Unit    | Value  | Parameter   | Unit    | Value     |
|-------------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| \( K \)     | W/mK    | 0.778  | \( \rho_b C_b \) | J/m³/K  | 4.18×10⁶  |
| \( \rho \)  | kg/m³   | 1660   | \( T_0 \)  | °C      | ³°37      |
| \( C \)     | J/kgK   | 2540   | \( q_m \)  | W/m³    | 29000     |
| \( w_b \)   | m³/s/m³ | 0.0064 | \( R \)    | m       | 0.003     |
| \( \tau_q, \tau_T \) | s | 20, 10 | \( \alpha \) | V/K     | Assumed   |

The results which are represented in figures will be calculated concerning a wide range of distance \( r(0 \leq r \leq R) \) and at the time \( t=(120,150,210) \) s, different values of voltage \( V(V) \), and electrical resistance \( R_e = (75,600,1300) \)Ω. The value 75Ω is
the mean value of the resistance of the myxoid liposarcoma tumor, 600 $\Omega$ is the mean value of the resistance of the liposarcoma tumor, and 1300 $\Omega$ is the mean value of the resistance of the lipoma tumor [13]. In the figures based on the distance of the tumor, the horizontal axis has been taken in reverse order to scale the temperature and the damage from the surface of the tumor $r = R$ up to the center $r = 0$.

**Discussion**

There are no significant histological differences between the electroporated tumor volume and the remaining regions of the tumor mass. On the other hand, and interestingly, different tumor types show different electrical conduction. So, the resistance values have been considered according to tumor histotype [13].

Figures 2-4 show the absolute temperature of myxoid liposarcoma tumor $\{V = 34V, R_e = 75 \, \Omega, t = 120 \, s\}$, liposarcoma $\{V = 78V, R_e = 600 \, \Omega, t = 150 \, s\}$, and lipoma tumor $\{V = 84V, R_e = 1300 \, \Omega, t = 210 \, s\}$, respectively, with different values of the Seebeck coefficient $\alpha = (0.0, 30, 60) \, V / K$. We choose the values of voltage and time due to the values of the resistance of the three types of tumors. That figures show that the Seebeck coefficient has significant effects on the absolute temperature of myxoid liposarcoma tumors. At the same time, its impact somehow is limited to liposarcoma tumors and lipoma tumors. Moreover, the absolute temperature of the tumors decreases when the value of the Seebeck coefficient increases. Also, the absolute temperature of the tumors decreases when the value of $r$ decreases where the thermoelectrical source is located on the surface of the tumor.

Figure 5 shows the absolute temperature of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with different values of voltage $V = (34, 35, 36) \, V$ with a wide range of distance $0 \leq r(m) \leq R(m)$ and at the instant of time $t = 120 \, s$ when the Seebeck coefficient is $\alpha = 30 \, V / K$. 

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The absolute temperature of the tumor increases when the value of $V$ increases. The mean values of the absolute temperature for three voltages are $T = (60.13, 61.47, 62.85) \, ^\circ C$.

Figure 6 shows the absolute temperature of the liposarcoma tumor with different values of voltage $V = (78, 80, 82) \, V$ with a wide range of distance $0 \leq r(m) \leq R(m)$ and an instant of time $t = 150 \, s$ when the Seebeck coefficient is $\alpha = 30 \, V / K$. The absolute temperature of the tumor increases when the value of $V$ increases. The mean values of the absolute temperature for three voltages are $T = (59.27, 60.39, 61.53) \, ^\circ C$.

Figure 7 shows the absolute temperature of lipoma tumors with different values of voltage $V = (84, 86, 88) \, V$ with a wide range of distance $0 \leq r(m) \leq R(m)$ and an instant of time $t = 210 \, s$ when the Seebeck coefficient is $\alpha = 30 \, V / K$. The absolute temperature of the tumor increases when the value of $V$ increases. The mean values of the absolute temperature for three voltages are $T = (57.72, 58.68, 59.66) \, ^\circ C$.

Figure 8 shows the absolute temperature of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with different values of time $t = (120, 122, 124) \, s$ with a wide range of distance $0 \leq r(m) \leq R(m)$ when voltage $V = 34V$ and Seebeck coefficient is $\alpha = 30 \, V / K$. The absolute temperature of the tumor increases when the value of $t$ increases. The mean values of the absolute temperature for three voltages are $T = (60.13, 60.76, 61.40) \, ^\circ C$.

Figure 9 shows the absolute temperature of liposarcoma tumors with different values of time $t = (150, 154, 156) \, s$ with a wide range of distance $0 \leq r(m) \leq R(m)$ when voltage $V = 78V$ and Seebeck coefficient is $\alpha = 30 \, V / K$. The absolute temperature
of the tumor increases when the value of $t$ increases. The mean values of the absolute temperature for three voltages are $T = (59.27, 60.23, 61.20) ^\circ C$.

Figure 10 shows the absolute temperature of lipoma tumors with different values of time $t = (210, 214, 218)$ s with a wide range of distance $0 \leq r(m) \leq R(m)$ when voltage $V = 84 V$ and Seebeck coefficient is $\alpha = 30 V / K$. The absolute temperature of the tumor increases when the value of $t$ increases. The mean values of the absolute temperature for three voltages are $T = (57.72, 58.82, 59.45) ^\circ C$.

The most important part of this study and the main objective is to determine the quantity of the irreversible damage of the tumors. Figures 11-16 represent the thermal damage of myxoid liposarcoma tumor, liposarcoma tumor, and lipoma tumor with different values of voltage and time, respectively. For three types of tumors, increasing both voltage and time leads to increasing the thermal damage quantity of the tumors. A horizontal line through the thermal damage value $\omega = 1.0$ has been added to separate between the reversible and irreversible thermal damage area. The intersection points of this line with the curves give a distance $r_o$ such that $r \geq r_o$ it provides the length of the irreversible thermal damage while $r < r_o$ gives the length of the reversible thermal damage. The formula can calculate the ratio of the volume of the irreversible thermal damage:

$$Vol_{damage}(\%) = \left(1 - \frac{r_o^3}{R^3}\right) \times 100$$

Figures 17-19 represent the thermal damage distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor, liposarcoma tumor, and lipoma tumor, respectively, with different values of Seebeck coefficient, different values of voltage, and different values time to study the effect of all that parameters on the quantity of thermal damage on the three types of tumors. The Seebeck coefficient has a
significant impact on the amount of thermal damage for all three types of tumors.

Thus, tables 2-7 contain the ratios of the volume of the irreversible thermal damage quantities, which have been calculated with respect to the distance $r_o$ and different values of the voltage $V$ and the time $t$, respectively. Those tables contain the required voltage and time to get significant ratios of the volume of the irreversible thermal damage for the three types of tumors.

Thus, tables 8-10 contain the ratios of the volume of the irreversible thermal damage quantities, which have been calculated with respect to the distance $r_o$ and different values of the Seebeck coefficient $\alpha$. Those tables inform us about the effect of the Thomson effect on the ratios of the volume of the irreversible thermal damage for the three types of tumors. Considering the Thomson effect leads to a smaller quantity of irreversible thermal damage to the tumors more than the case that does not include this effect.

**Table 2:** The irreversible thermal damage of myxoid liposarcoma tumor at $t = 120 \, s$.

| Voltage $V$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{\text{damage}}$ |
|------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 34 v       | 0.00222 m      | 59.48 %              |
| 35 v       | 0.00114 m      | 94.51 %              |
| 36 v       | $r_0 > R$      | 100 %                |

**Table 3:** The irreversible thermal damage of liposarcoma tumor at $t = 150 \, s$.

| Voltage $V$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{\text{damage}}$ |
|------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 78 v       | 0.00234 m      | 52.54 %              |
| 80 v       | 0.00138 m      | 90.27 %              |
| 82 v       | $r_0 > R$      | 100 %                |
Table 4: The irreversible thermal damage of lipoma tumor at $t = 210\, s$.

| Voltage $V$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{damage}$ |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 84 v       | 0.00279 m      | 19.56 %        |
| 86 v       | 0.00195 m      | 72.54 %        |
| 88 v       | $r_0 > R$      | 100 %          |

Table 5: The irreversible thermal damage of myxoid liposarcoma tumor at and voltage $V = 34V$.

| Time $t$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{damage}$ |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 120 s    | 0.00222 m      | 59.48 %        |
| 122 s    | 0.00174 m      | 80.49 %        |
| 124 s    | 0.00102 m      | 96.07 %        |

Table 6: The irreversible thermal damage of liposarcoma tumor at a voltage $V = 78V$.

| Time $t$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{damage}$ |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 150 s    | 0.00234 m      | 52.54 %        |
| 154 s    | 0.00144 m      | 88.94 %        |
| 156 s    | $r_0 > R$      | 100 %          |

Table 7: The irreversible thermal damage of lipoma tumor at a voltage $V = 84V$.

| Time $t$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{damage}$ |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 210 s    | 0.00249 m      | 19.56 %        |
| 214 s    | 0.00147 m      | 88.24 %        |
| 218 s    | 0.00039 m      | 99.78 %        |
Table 8: The irreversible thermal damage of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various Seebeck coefficients and at voltage $V = 34V$ and time $t = 120 \text{s}$.

| Seebeck $\alpha$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{\text{damage}}$ |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 0.00 V/K         | 0.00207 m      | 67.15 %                |
| 30.0 V/K         | 0.00222 m      | 59.48 %                |
| 60.0 V/K         | 0.00237 m      | 50.70 %                |

Table 9: The irreversible thermal damage of liposarcoma tumor with various Seebeck coefficients and at voltage $V = 78V$ and time $t = 150 \text{s}$.

| Seebeck $\alpha$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{\text{damage}}$ |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 0.00 V/K         | 0.00228 m      | 56.10 %                |
| 30.0 V/K         | 0.00234 m      | 52.54 %                |
| 60.0 V/K         | 0.00240 m      | 48.80 %                |

Table 10: The irreversible thermal damage of lipoma tumor with various Seebeck coefficients and at voltage $V = 84V$ and time $t = 210 \text{s}$.

| Seebeck $\alpha$ | Distance $r_0$ | $Vol_{\text{damage}}$ |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 0.00 V/K         | 0.00276 m      | 23.23 %                |
| 30.0 V/K         | 0.00279 m      | 19.56 %                |
| 60.0 V/K         | 0.00285 m      | 14.26 %                |

Figure 2: The absolute temperature distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various values of Seebeck coefficient when $V = 34V, R_e = 75 \Omega, t = 120 \text{s}$.
Figure 3: The absolute temperature distribution of liposarcoma tumor with various values of Seebeck coefficient when $V = 78V, R_e = 600 \, \Omega, t = 150 \, s$.

Figure 4: The absolute temperature distribution of lipoma tumor with various values of Seebeck coefficient when $V = 84V, R_e = 1300 \, \Omega, t = 210 \, s$. 
Figure 5: The absolute temperature distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various values of voltage when $R_e = 75 \, \Omega$.

Figure 6: The absolute temperature distribution of liposarcoma tumor with various values of voltage when $R_e = 600 \, \Omega$. 
Figure 7: The absolute temperature distribution of lipoma tumor with various values of voltage when $R_e = 1300\Omega$.

Figure 8: The absolute temperature distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various values of time $R_e = 75\Omega$. 
Figure 9: The absolute temperature distribution of liposarcoma tumor with various values of time when $R_e = 600\Omega$.

Figure 10: The absolute temperature distribution of lipoma tumor with various values of time when $R_e = 1300\Omega$. 
Figure 11: The thermal damage distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various values of voltage when $R_e = 75\,\Omega$.

Figure 12: The thermal damage distribution of liposarcoma tumor with various values of voltage when $R_e = 600\,\Omega$.
Figure 13: The thermal damage distribution of lipoma tumor with various values of voltage when $R_e = 1300\Omega$.

Figure 14: The thermal damage distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various values of time when $R_e = 75\Omega$. 
Figure 15: The thermal damage distribution of liposarcoma tumor with various values of time when $R_e = 600\Omega$.

Figure 16: The thermal damage distribution of lipoma tumor with various values of time when $R_e = 1300\Omega$. 
Figure 17: The thermal damage distribution of myxoid liposarcoma tumor with various values of the Seebeck coefficient when $R_e = 75\Omega$.

Figure 18: The thermal damage distribution of liposarcoma tumor with various values of the Seebeck coefficient when $R_e = 600\Omega$. 
Figure 19: The thermal damage distribution of lipoma tumor with various values of the Seebeck coefficient when $R_e = 1300 \Omega$.

Conclusions

In this work, governing partial differential equation of tumor tissue in concentric spherical space based on thermal lagging effect and Thomson effect is solved in the Laplace transform domain. The surface of the tumor tissue is subjected to an electric voltage. The results represent the effects of the different values of voltages, Thomson effect, and times on myxoid liposarcoma tumor, liposarcoma tumor, and lipoma tumor. We focused our attention on the difference value of electrical resistance of the three types of tumors which have been used.

The time and the applied voltages on the surface of the tumors have significant effects on the absolute temperature and the quantity of the irreversible thermal damage to the three types of tumors used.

The Thomson effect has a significant impact on the absolute temperature and the quantity of the irreversible thermal damage of the three types of tumors used.
Applying electrical potential within the electrochemotherapy for some seconds maybe is enough to get the irreversible damage of the myxoid liposarcoma tumor, liposarcoma tumor, and lipoma tumor, which makes electrochemotherapy is a successful treatment.

This research offers a new and potentially effective method in the treatment of cancer that has the characteristic sin of the specific place and its known electrical qualities within the patient's body.

Therefore, we direct the clinical trial operators to try these results on a sample of patients, and we emphasize that these trials are likely to be very successful if the accuracy and study are done.

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