23.2.1 Random decay, the exponential law and the log graph

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 29 marks**

KEY WORDS radioactive decay 放射性衰变 • half-life 半衰期 • activity 放射性活度 • spontaneous 自发的 • random 随机的

Objective

Sheet 23.2 drilled the definitions and the standard half-life substitutions. This sheet is the rest of 23.2, and it is what the long questions are built from: what **spontaneous** 自发的 and **random** 随机的 actually mean and the evidence for them, the **exponential** 指数 law and the three different quantities it applies to, and – above all – the **log graph**, because $\ln A$ against t is a straight line whose gradient hands you λ directly. This sheet covers syllabus 23.2.

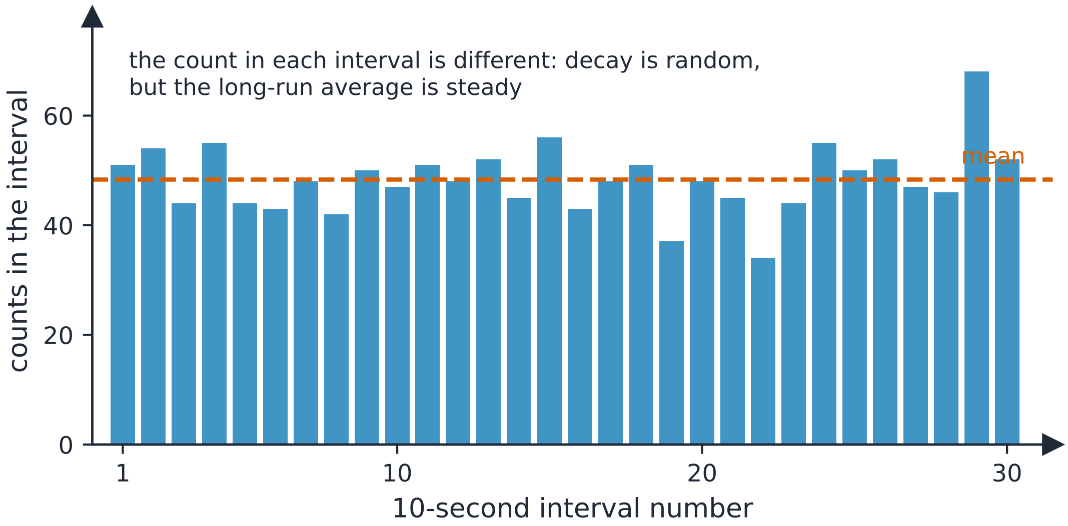
You must be able to:

- understand that fluctuations in **count rate** 计数率 are evidence for the random nature of **radioactive decay** 放射性衰变
- understand that radioactive decay is both spontaneous and random
- define **activity** 放射性活度 and the **decay constant** 衰变常数, and recall and use $A = \lambda N$
- define **half-life** 半衰期 and use $\lambda = \dfrac{0.693}{t_{1/2}}$
- understand the exponential nature of radioactive decay, and sketch and use $x = x_0 e^{-\lambda t}$, where x may be the activity, the number of undecayed nuclei, or a received count rate

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows a **method** that a question later on this sheet needs.

> ■ **Two words, two separate marks**



word	what it means	how you would answer
spontaneous	the decay is **not affected by anything outside the nucleus**	changing the temperature, the pressure or the chemical state of the sample does **not** change the rate
random	you **cannot predict which nucleus** will decay next, or when; every undecayed nucleus has the **same probability** of decaying in the next interval	repeated counts over equal intervals **fluctuate** about a mean instead of repeating exactly

- The two words are independent, and a question asking for both gets no credit for saying the same thing twice.
- The fluctuation evidence is the one experimental fact you are expected to quote: the count rate from a long-lived source is **not constant**, even though its activity is.

■ The exponential law, and the three things it describes

$$x = x_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

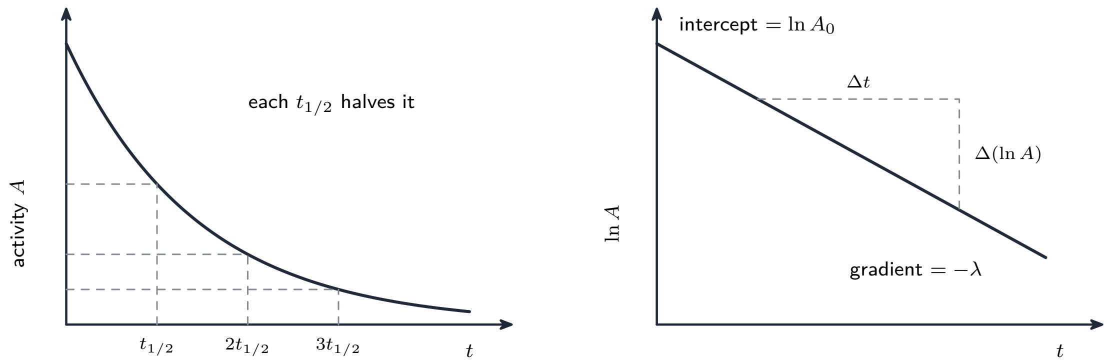
x may be any of three quantities, and they all decay with the **same** λ:

x	**what it is**
N	the number of **undecayed nuclei** left in the sample
$A = \lambda N$	the **activity**: decays per second, in becquerel
C	the **received count rate** at a detector

- The **received count rate is not the activity**. A detector collects only a small fraction of the radiation – it subtends a small solid angle, some radiation is absorbed on the way, and the detector is not 100% efficient – so C is proportional to A, not equal to it. Because it is *proportional*, it decays with the same λ and gives the same half-life.

- **Background radiation must be subtracted first.** A background count is a constant added to every reading; it does not decay, so leaving it in bends the graph.

■ The log graph – the workhorse of this topic



Take natural logs of $A = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$ and you get $\ln A = \ln A_0 - \lambda t$. A **straight line** is then the evidence that the decay really is exponential, its **gradient is** $-\lambda$, and its **intercept** is $\ln A_0$. The same works for N and for a received count rate.

Take natural logs of both sides:

$$\ln A = \ln A_0 - \lambda t$$

That is $y = c + mx$, so:

1. a **straight line** is the evidence that the decay really is **exponential**;
2. the **gradient** is $-\lambda$, so $\lambda = -$gradient, and it is positive;
3. the **intercept** on the $\ln A$ axis is $\ln A_0$, so $A_0 = e^{\text{intercept}}$.

Worked example. A graph of $\ln(C/s^{-1})$ *against* t *is a straight line through* $(0,\ 4.80)$ *and* $(600\ s,\ 3.00)$. *Find the decay constant and the half-life.*

- the gradient is the change in $\ln C$ over the change in t

$$\text{gradient} = \frac{3.00 - 4.80}{600\ \text{s} - 0} = -3.0 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{s}^{-1}$$

- so $\lambda = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{s}^{-1}$, and

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda} = \frac{0.693}{3.0 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{s}^{-1}} = \mathbf{230}\ \text{s}$$

■ **Two shortcuts worth having**

- **Whole numbers of half-lives.** After n half-lives the fraction left is $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$. So $\frac{1}{8}$ left means $n = 3$; falling from 800 to 100 means three halvings.
- **Any fraction at all.** Rearrange the exponential and take logs:

$$\frac{x}{x_0} = e^{-\lambda t} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad t = -\frac{1}{\lambda}\ln\left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right)$$

Keep λ and t in the **same** time unit, and remember ln of a fraction is negative, which is what makes t positive.

2 Practice

Now use the methods above.

2.1 Explain what is meant by saying that radioactive decay is **spontaneous** and **random**. [2]

2.2 A student records the count rate from a long-lived source over several equal intervals and finds that the readings differ. Explain how this supports the idea that decay is random. [2]

2.3 A radioactive isotope has a half-life of 4.5 hours. Calculate its decay constant, in s^{-1}. [3]

2.4 A sample contains 6.0×10^{20} undecayed nuclei of an isotope whose decay constant is 2.2×10^{-8} s^{-1}. Calculate its activity. [2]

2.5 Sketch a graph of $\ln A$ against t for a radioactive source, and state what its gradient represents. [2]

2.6 The activity of a source falls to $\frac{1}{8}$ of its initial value. State how many half-lives have passed. [1]

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3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The activity of a source falls from 800 Bq to 100 Bq in 27 minutes. Its half-life is [1]

A	B
C	D

A 3.0 minutes
B 9.0 minutes
C 13.5 minutes
D 27 minutes

3.2 A student measures the count rate from a source whose half-life is many years, recording the number of counts in five successive 10 s intervals:

412 389 405 421 398

(a) The activity of this source is effectively constant over the measurement. Explain why the five readings are nevertheless different. [2]

(b) Calculate the mean count rate, in s^{-1}. [2]

(c) The detector receives and records only 1.2% of the radiation emitted by the source. Calculate the activity of the source. [2]

3.3 A student measured the count rate C from a radioactive source at intervals, subtracted the background count, and plotted $\ln(C/\mathrm{s}^{-1})$ against time t. The points lay on a straight line passing through $(0,\ 5.60)$ and $(900\ \mathrm{s},\ 3.44)$.

(a) Explain how the straight line shows that the decay is exponential. [2]

(b) Use the graph to calculate the decay constant of the source. [2]

(c) Calculate the half-life of the source. [2]

(d) Calculate the corrected count rate at $t = 0$. [2]

(e) Suggest and explain the effect on the shape of the graph if the student had **not** subtracted the background count. [2]

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- **spontaneous**: the decay is not affected by anything outside the nucleus, so changing the temperature, pressure or chemical state does not change the rate
- **random**: it is impossible to predict which nucleus will decay next or when, and every undecayed nucleus has the same probability of decaying in the next interval

2.2

- the source's activity is effectively constant, so any difference between readings cannot be a change in the source
- the readings **fluctuate about a mean**, which is what a random process produces; a predictable process would give the same count every time

2.3

- convert the half-life to seconds first

$$t_{1/2} = 4.5 \text{ hours} \times 3600 \text{ s hour}^{-1} = 1.62 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$$

- then

$$\lambda = \frac{0.693}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{0.693}{1.62 \times 10^4 \text{ s}} = \mathbf{4.3 \times 10^{-5}} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

2.4

- use $A = \lambda N$

$$A = 2.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1} \times 6.0 \times 10^{20} = \mathbf{1.3 \times 10^{13}} \text{ Bq}$$

2.5

- a **straight line** with a **negative** gradient, starting at $\ln A_0$ on the vertical axis
- the gradient is $-\lambda$, so the decay constant is minus the gradient

2.6

- $\frac{1}{8} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$, so **3 half-lives**

3.1 B

- $800 \rightarrow 400 \rightarrow 200 \rightarrow 100$ is **three** halvings
- 27 min $\div$ 3 = 9.0 min. **A** divides by the wrong number of halvings; **C** assumes two; **D** assumes one

3.2

(a)

- decay is a **random** process, so the number of nuclei decaying in any 10 s interval is not fixed

- the counts therefore **fluctuate about a mean** value; the variation is in the counting, not in the source

(b)

- add the five readings and divide by five, then by the interval

$$\bar{C} = \frac{412 + 389 + 405 + 421 + 398}{5} = 405 \text{ counts per 10 s} = \mathbf{40.5}\ \mathbf{s^{-1}}$$

(c)

- the detector records a fixed fraction of the emitted radiation

$$A = \frac{40.5\ \mathrm{s^{-1}}}{0.012} = \mathbf{3.4 \times 10^3}\ \mathrm{Bq}$$

3.3

(a)

- taking logs of $C = C_0 e^{-\lambda t}$ gives $\ln C = \ln C_0 - \lambda t$
- this has the form $y = c + mx$, so $\ln C$ against t is a straight line **only if** the decay is exponential; the points lying on a line is therefore the evidence

(b)

- the gradient of the line is $-\lambda$

$$\text{gradient} = \frac{3.44 - 5.60}{900\ \mathrm{s} - 0} = -2.4 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{s^{-1}}$$

$$\lambda = \mathbf{2.4 \times 10^{-3}}\ \mathbf{s^{-1}}$$

(c)

- use $\lambda = \dfrac{0.693}{t_{1/2}}$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{2.4 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{s^{-1}}} = \mathbf{290}\ \mathrm{s}$$

(d)

- the intercept is $\ln C_0$, so take the exponential of it

$$C_0 = e^{5.60} = \mathbf{270}\ \mathbf{s^{-1}}$$

(e)

- the background count is a **constant** added to every reading, and it does **not** decay
- so at long times the measured count rate tends towards the background instead of towards zero, $\ln C$ levels off, and the graph **curves away** from the straight line rather than continuing down