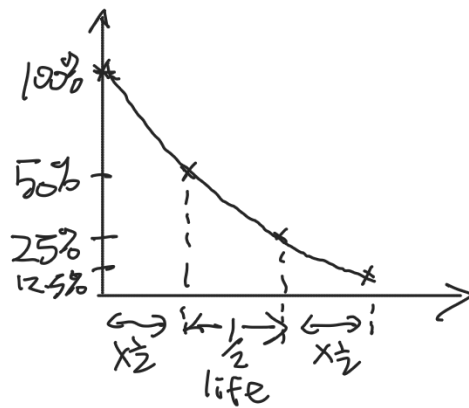


Rate of Decay and Uses of Radionuclides

Radio active decay is a random process

Half Life

Time when
undecay % is half
HALF LIFE



$$N = N_0 \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^n$$

$\uparrow$ undecay nuclei after $n \times \frac{1}{2}$ lifes
 $\uparrow$ original undecay nuclei
 $\downarrow$ no of $\frac{1}{2}$ life

e.g. iodine-131 (8 days) ; carbon-14 (5700 yrs) ; Uranium $\left(4.47 \times 10^9 \text{ yrs} \right)$
-238

Activity (A) is a measure of the strength of radio active sample } unit :
no of disintegration per second (s^{-1})
becquerel (Bq)

$A \propto N$; therefore : $A = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n$

$\uparrow$ activity of sample after $n \times \frac{1}{2}$ lifes
 $\uparrow$ initial activity of sample
 $\leftarrow$ no of $\frac{1}{2}$ lifes

Since $A \propto N \Rightarrow A = k N$

and $k = \frac{A}{N} = \frac{\text{no of decayed nuclei decayed per s}}{\text{total number of undecayed nuclei}}$

decay constant.
(unit : s^{-1})
= probability of decay per unit time.

Decay Law

find A , N
at time (t)

$$N = N_0 e^{-kt}$$

($e = 2.718$
Euler's number)

$$A = A_0 e^{-kt}$$

$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$

↖ half life time

← natural log of 2

← decay constant

Uses of Radio Nuclides

γ : higher penetration
 β : lower penetration

(Cancer Treatment)	Medical : External Radio Therapy	(γ rays)	long $\frac{1}{2}$ life
	Internal Radio Therapy	(β rays)	short $\frac{1}{2}$ life
	Medical Traces	(γ rays)	short $\frac{1}{2}$ life

Industrial: Detect underground pipe leaks (γ , short $\frac{1}{2}$ life)
Metal sheet thickness (β , long $\frac{1}{2}$ life)

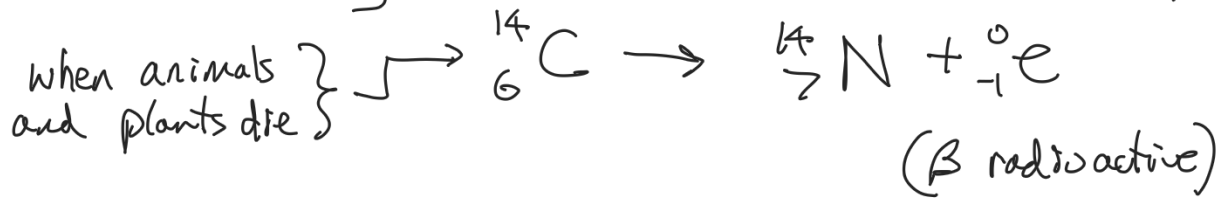
Domestic: Smoke detector (α , long $\frac{1}{2}$ life)

- no smoke, α source creates ions, current flows.
- smoke, α source is neutralized by smoke, current cannot flow.

Archaeological (考古)

carbon dating

C-14 half life ≈ 5730 yrs



just dead : activity = A_0

after 5730 yrs : activity = $0.5 A_0$ $\times \frac{1}{2}$ life

after 11460 yrs : activity = $0.25 A_0$ $\times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ life

Radiation Safety

* Ionizing radiation is harmful

* How harmful?

1. Absorbed dose

2. Type of radiation

3. Which tissue or organ.

Effective dose (unit : Sievert Sv)

measures the overall biological effects

10 mSv : No effect

100 mSv : Increase in cancer

1 Sv : vomit, nausea

10 Sv : radiation sickness
die within weeks

100 Sv : instant death

