

9/29/09

Radioactive Decay:

$x(t)$  – amount of material at time  $t$

$$\frac{dx}{dt}(t) = k x(t)$$

rate of decay is proportional to the amount present ( $k$  depends on material)

Our job is to find a “formula” for  $x(t)$  in terms of  $t$ .

Experiment:

100 mg Th-234 decays to 82.04 mg in one week. How long will it take to decay to 50 mg?

PHASER -> Equation -> ODE Library -> Cubic 1-D ODE

Numerics -> Parameters -> hit Cubic 1-D ODE bar to see equation

$$x1 = a + bx1 + cx1^2 + dx1^3$$

( $a, c,$  and  $d$  are set equal to zero so  $x1 = k * x1$  in PHASER)

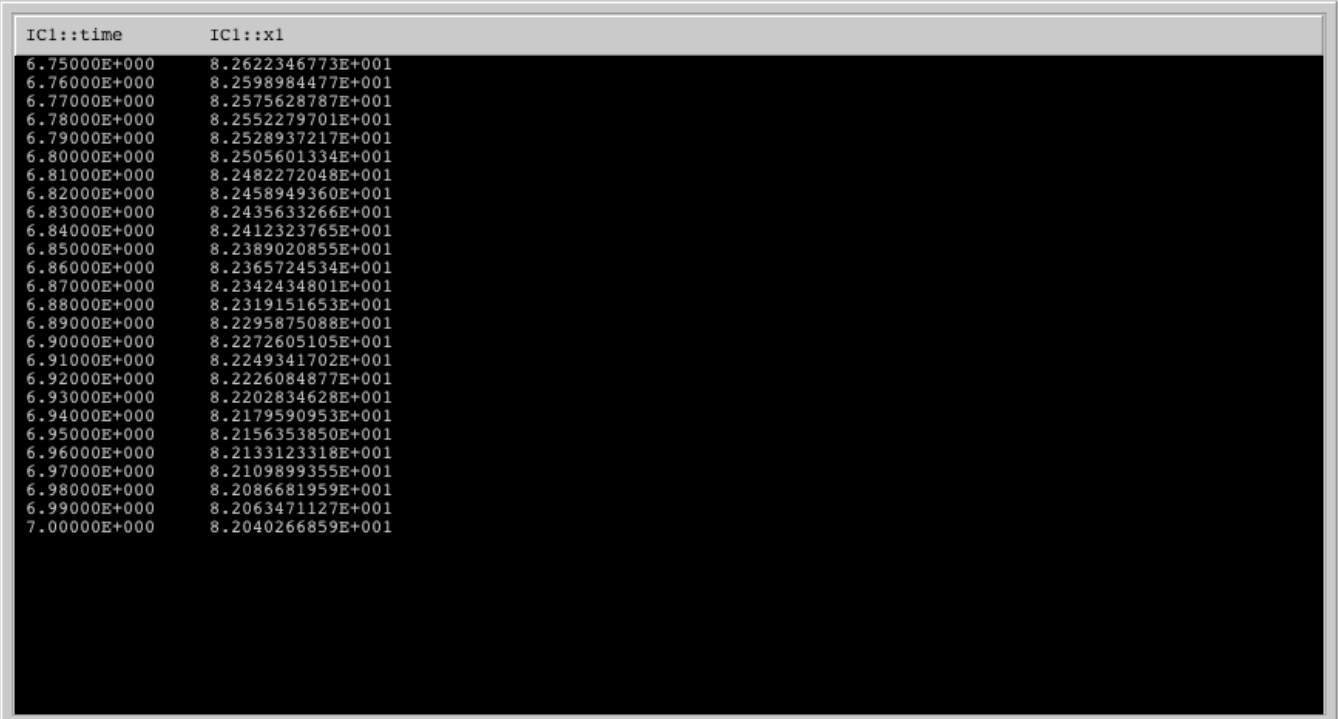
( $k$  is  $b$  in PHASER) -> set  $b = -0.02828$

Numerics -> Initial Conditions ->  $x1 = 100$

Numerics -> Time from 1 to 7

If the  $b$  value is right, then  $x1(0) = 100$  and  $x1(7) = 82.04$

$x_i$  values

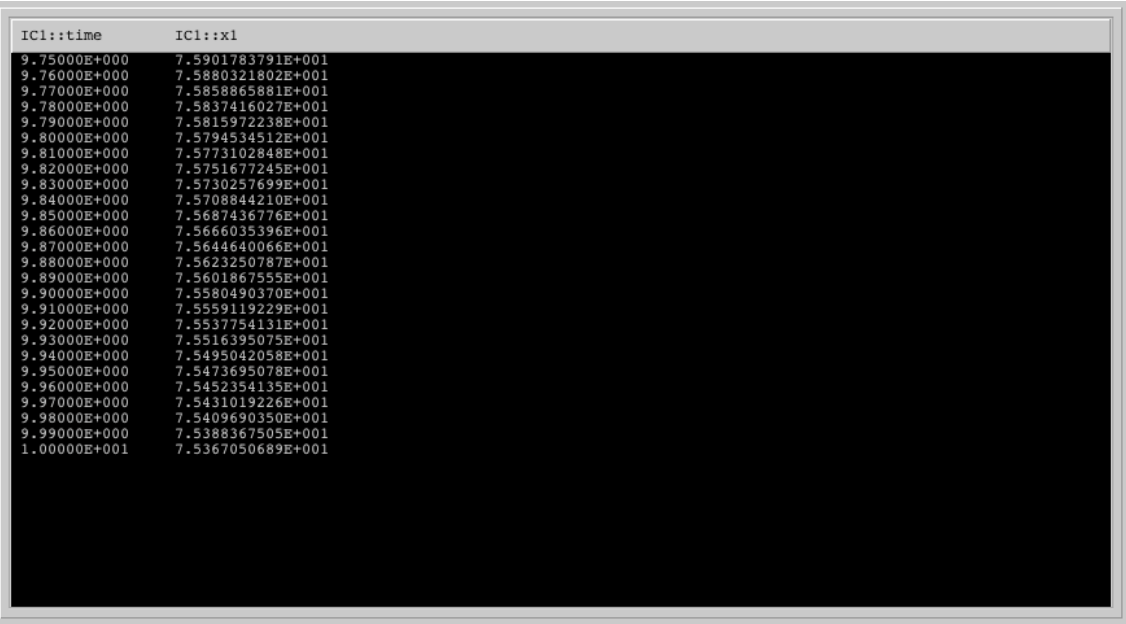


IC1::time	IC1::x1
6.75000E+000	8.2622346773E+001
6.76000E+000	8.2598984477E+001
6.77000E+000	8.2575628787E+001
6.78000E+000	8.2552279701E+001
6.79000E+000	8.2528937217E+001
6.80000E+000	8.2505601334E+001
6.81000E+000	8.2482272048E+001
6.82000E+000	8.2458949360E+001
6.83000E+000	8.2435633266E+001
6.84000E+000	8.2412323765E+001
6.85000E+000	8.2389020855E+001
6.86000E+000	8.2365724534E+001
6.87000E+000	8.2342434801E+001
6.88000E+000	8.2319151653E+001
6.89000E+000	8.2295875088E+001
6.90000E+000	8.2272605105E+001
6.91000E+000	8.2249341702E+001
6.92000E+000	8.2226084877E+001
6.93000E+000	8.2202834628E+001
6.94000E+000	8.2179590953E+001
6.95000E+000	8.2156353850E+001
6.96000E+000	8.2133123318E+001
6.97000E+000	8.2109899355E+001
6.98000E+000	8.2086681959E+001
6.99000E+000	8.2063471127E+001
7.00000E+000	8.2040266859E+001

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Try more time to get 50mg.

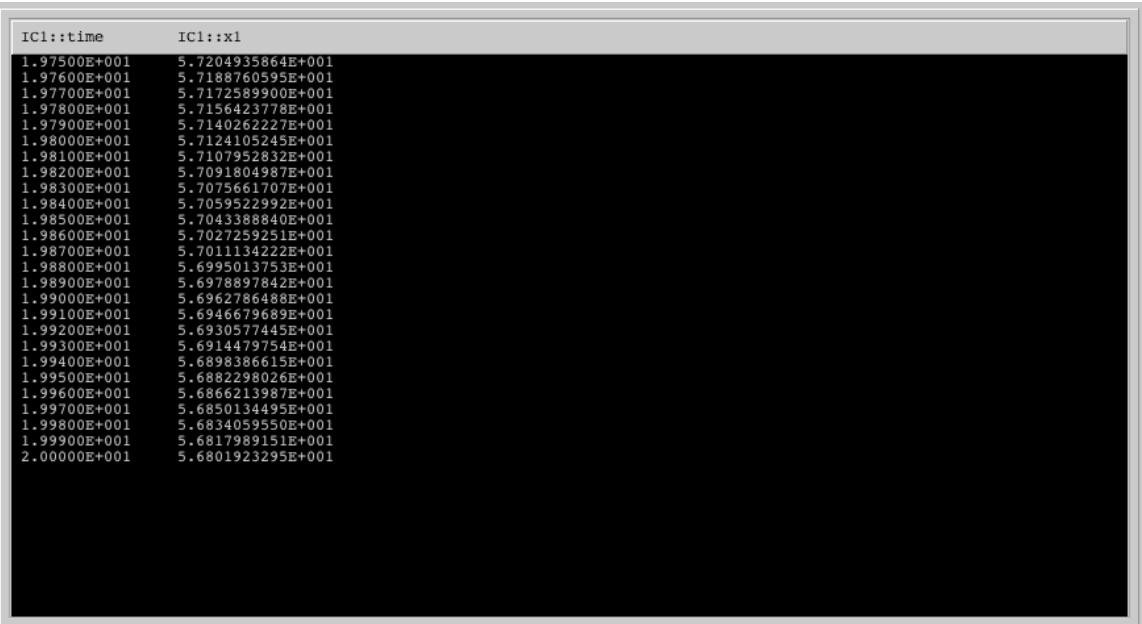
b=-0.02828 x1=100 time: 0 - 10



IC1::time	IC1::x1
9.75000E+000	7.5901783791E+001
9.76000E+000	7.5880321802E+001
9.77000E+000	7.5858865881E+001
9.78000E+000	7.5837416027E+001
9.79000E+000	7.5815972238E+001
9.80000E+000	7.5794534512E+001
9.81000E+000	7.5773102848E+001
9.82000E+000	7.5751677245E+001
9.83000E+000	7.5730257699E+001
9.84000E+000	7.5708844210E+001
9.85000E+000	7.5687436776E+001
9.86000E+000	7.5666035396E+001
9.87000E+000	7.5644640066E+001
9.88000E+000	7.5623250787E+001
9.89000E+000	7.5601867555E+001
9.90000E+000	7.5580490370E+001
9.91000E+000	7.5559119229E+001
9.92000E+000	7.5537754131E+001
9.93000E+000	7.5516395075E+001
9.94000E+000	7.5495042058E+001
9.95000E+000	7.5473695078E+001
9.96000E+000	7.5452354135E+001
9.97000E+000	7.5431019226E+001
9.98000E+000	7.5409690350E+001
9.99000E+000	7.5388367505E+001
1.00000E+001	7.5367050689E+001

Not enough time....

b=-0.02828 x1=100 time: 0 - 20



IC1::time	IC1::x1
1.97500E+001	5.7204935864E+001
1.97600E+001	5.7188760595E+001
1.97700E+001	5.7172589900E+001
1.97800E+001	5.7156423778E+001
1.97900E+001	5.7140262227E+001
1.98000E+001	5.7124105245E+001
1.98100E+001	5.7107952832E+001
1.98200E+001	5.7091804987E+001
1.98300E+001	5.7075661707E+001
1.98400E+001	5.7059522992E+001
1.98500E+001	5.7043388840E+001
1.98600E+001	5.7027259251E+001
1.98700E+001	5.7011134222E+001
1.98800E+001	5.6995013753E+001
1.98900E+001	5.6978897842E+001
1.99000E+001	5.6962786488E+001
1.99100E+001	5.6946679689E+001
1.99200E+001	5.6930577445E+001
1.99300E+001	5.6914479754E+001
1.99400E+001	5.6898386615E+001
1.99500E+001	5.6882298026E+001
1.99600E+001	5.6866213987E+001
1.99700E+001	5.6850134495E+001
1.99800E+001	5.6834059550E+001
1.99900E+001	5.6817989151E+001
2.00000E+001	5.6801923295E+001

Still not enough time....

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So far, our time parameters have not shown us when x approaches 50 so we must continue increasing our final time.

b=-0.02828 x1=100 time: 0 - 25

```
IC1::time      IC1::x1
2.47500E+001   4.9662006598E+001
2.47600E+001   4.9647964168E+001
2.47700E+001   4.9633925709E+001
2.47800E+001   4.9619891213E+001
2.47900E+001   4.9605860698E+001
2.48000E+001   4.9591834144E+001
2.48100E+001   4.9577811556E+001
2.48200E+001   4.9563792934E+001
2.48300E+001   4.9549778275E+001
2.48400E+001   4.9535767579E+001
2.48500E+001   4.9521760844E+001
2.48600E+001   4.9507758070E+001
2.48700E+001   4.9493759256E+001
2.48800E+001   4.9479764400E+001
2.48900E+001   4.9465773501E+001
2.49000E+001   4.9451786558E+001
2.49100E+001   4.9437803570E+001
2.49200E+001   4.9423824536E+001
2.49300E+001   4.9409849454E+001
2.49400E+001   4.9395878325E+001
2.49500E+001   4.9381911145E+001
2.49600E+001   4.9367947915E+001
2.49700E+001   4.9353988634E+001
2.49800E+001   4.9340033299E+001
2.49900E+001   4.9326081910E+001
2.50000E+001   4.9312134467E+001
```

We went too far - x value seems to be approaching 50 around the 24<sup>th</sup> iteration.

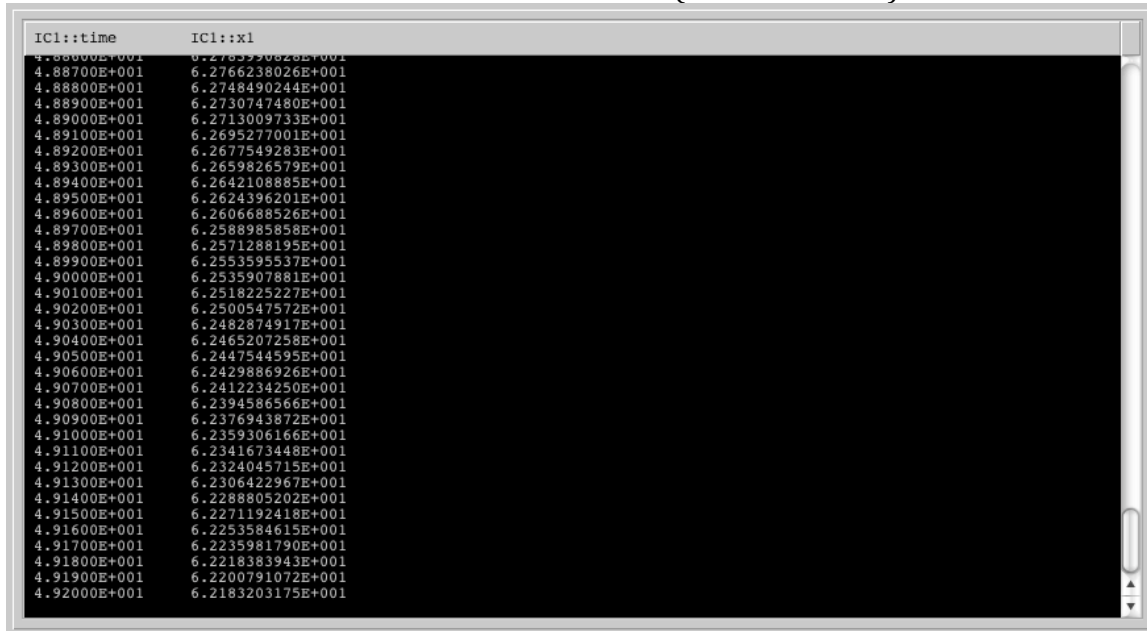
# of Last Xi values to View increased to 250

```
IC1::time      IC1::x1
2.44300E+001   5.0177188012E+001
2.44400E+001   5.0156001889E+001
2.44100E+001   5.0141819777E+001
2.44200E+001   5.0127641675E+001
2.44300E+001   5.0113467582E+001
2.44400E+001   5.0099297498E+001
2.44500E+001   5.0085131419E+001
2.44600E+001   5.0070969347E+001
2.44700E+001   5.0056811279E+001
2.44800E+001   5.0042657214E+001
2.44900E+001   5.0028507151E+001
2.45000E+001   5.0014361090E+001
2.45100E+001   5.0000219028E+001
2.45200E+001   4.9986080966E+001
2.45300E+001   4.9971946901E+001
2.45400E+001   4.9957816832E+001
2.45500E+001   4.9943690759E+001
2.45600E+001   4.9929568680E+001
2.45700E+001   4.9915450595E+001
2.45800E+001   4.9901336501E+001
2.45900E+001   4.9887226398E+001
2.46000E+001   4.9873120285E+001
2.46100E+001   4.9859018161E+001
2.46200E+001   4.9844920024E+001
2.46300E+001   4.9830825874E+001
2.46400E+001   4.9816735709E+001
2.46500E+001   4.9802649528E+001
2.46600E+001   4.9788567330E+001
2.46700E+001   4.9774489114E+001
2.46800E+001   4.9760414879E+001
2.46900E+001   4.9746344623E+001
2.47000E+001   4.9732278346E+001
2.47100E+001   4.9718216046E+001
2.47200E+001   4.9704157722E+001
2.47300E+001   4.9690103374E+001
2.47400E+001   4.9676052999E+001
```

It takes around 24.5 days to decay to ½ (50mg). So the **half-life** of Th-234 is about 24.5 days.

Two half-lives would be about 49 days. So in 49 days, we would have  $\frac{1}{4}$  of our starting value. If time is increased (to be about 49.2), we can see this.

b=-0.02828    x1=250    time: 0 - 49.2    (250 x  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 62.5)



At slightly more than 49 days, our x value is almost exactly 62.5.

### Radio Carbon dating

C12 is a stable isotope of carbon, but C14 is unstable so it undergoes radioactive decay. The half-life of carbon-14 is about 5700 years. Carbon-14 levels in old objects combined with the known half-life (rate of decay) are used to determine age.

Shroud of Turin: historical relic that supposedly covered Christ before he rose.

Lab experiments show that it contained 92% of the carbon-14 in living matter, meaning 8% had decayed.

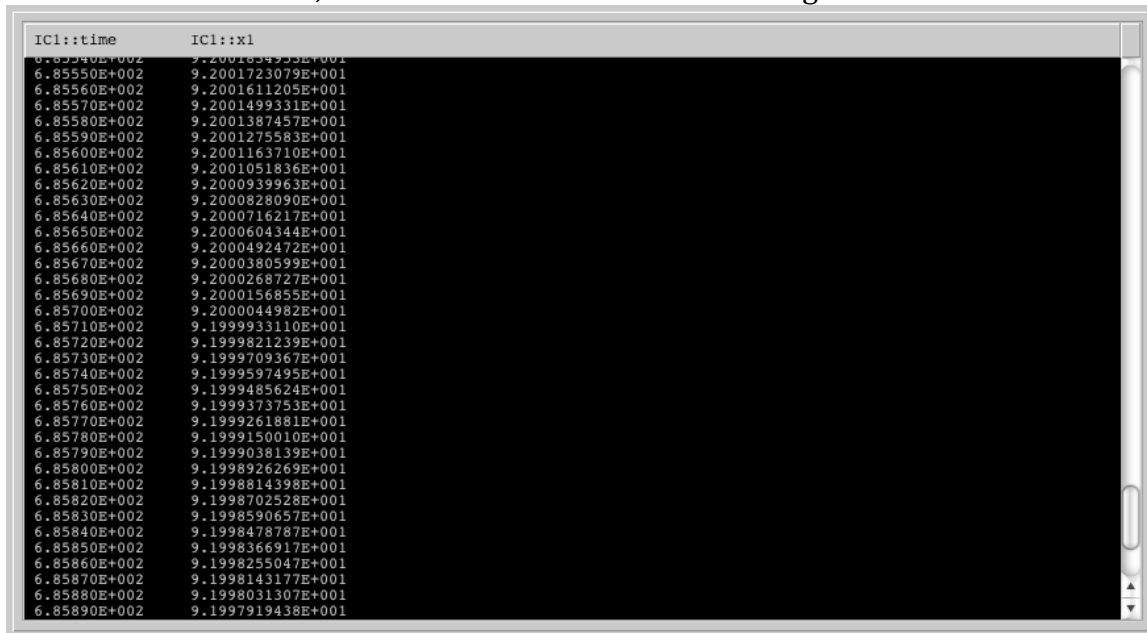
Using PHASER and the Cubic 1-D ODE equation:

Numerics -> Parameters -> set b= -0.0001216

Numerics -> Initial Conditions -> x1=100 (since we know there should be 92% left)

Experimented with times of 0 to 2000, 0 to 1000, 0 to 700, 0 to 695, and 0 to 693. The Xi values (use the Xi Values view) show xi values that display too much decay to match the 92% of the Shroud of Turin

Adjusting time shows that there is 92% of carbon-14 remaining after 685.7 years. Since this experiment was done in 1988:  $1988 - 685.7 = 1303$ .  
So this Shroud of Turin, seems to date back to the Middle Ages.



How does PHASER generate these numbers? How good are these numbers?

Example:  $x_1' = x_1$  ( $k=1$ )  $\leftarrow$  a number whose derivative is itself

guess:  $x_1(t) = e^t$

satisfies:  $x_1(0) = 1$  initial condition

interesting:  $x_1(1) = e$

What is  $e$ ???

To analyze using PHASER, use Cubic 1-D ODE equation with:

Numerics -> Parameters ->  $b=1.0$

Numerics -> Initial Conditions ->  $x_1=1.0$

Numerics -> Time -> 0 to 1

Numerics -> Current View -> Xi Mantissa Fraction Precision -> 15

```
IC1::time      IC1::x1
0.00000E+001  1.93479239402000E+000
6.70000E-001  1.954237320635977E+000
6.80000E-001  1.973877732230486E+000
6.90000E-001  1.993715533243121E+000
7.00000E-001  2.013752707470517E+000
7.10000E-001  2.033991258646792E+000
7.20000E-001  2.054433210643930E+000
7.30000E-001  2.075080607674166E+000
7.40000E-001  2.09593551449409E+000
7.50000E-001  2.117000016612720E+000
7.60000E-001  2.138276220496865E+000
7.70000E-001  2.159766253784963E+000
7.80000E-001  2.181472265498250E+000
7.90000E-001  2.203396426255987E+000
8.00000E-001  2.225540928492518E+000
8.10000E-001  2.247907986676523E+000
8.20000E-001  2.270499837532459E+000
8.30000E-001  2.293318740264237E+000
8.40000E-001  2.316366976781147E+000
8.50000E-001  2.339646851926048E+000
8.60000E-001  2.363160693705853E+000
8.70000E-001  2.386910853524336E+000
8.80000E-001  2.410899706417271E+000
8.90000E-001  2.435129651289937E+000
9.00000E-001  2.459603111157013E+000
9.10000E-001  2.484322533384882E+000
9.20000E-001  2.509290389936364E+000
9.30000E-001  2.534509177617922E+000
9.40000E-001  2.559981418329341E+000
9.50000E-001  2.585709659315917E+000
9.60000E-001  2.611696473423189E+000
9.70000E-001  2.637944459354225E+000
9.80000E-001  2.664456241929492E+000
9.90000E-001  2.691234472349338E+000
1.00000E+000  2.718281828459122E+000
```

The Xi values go to 2.718281828459122. So,  
 $e = 2.718281828459122$

### Algorithms for solving ODEs

ODE = ordinary differential equation

given  $\frac{dx}{dt}(t) = f(x(t))$  and  $x(0) = x_0$

Math tells us (if  $f$  is a nice function) that there is a unique function  $x(t)$  that satisfies these two conditions.

Consider: a coordinate graph with time ( $t$ ) as the  $x$  axis and our  $x$  value ( $x(t)$ ) as the  $y$  axis.  
( $x(t_0) = x_0$ )

To make this function discrete, we must chop it into steps (different times –  $t_1, t_2, t_3$ , etc.) with particular  $x$  values at each time.

To get a representation of  $x(t)$  in the computer, compute  $x(t)$  at discrete time intervals.

Graph many points – looks continuous; otherwise interpolate

Example:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = x, x(0) = 1$

We need to choose how finely we want to chop up our time intervals (choose a step size).

Step size = distance between consecutive time intervals.

If step size is too small, answers are not accurate. Using only 10 steps in PHASER to once again approximate  $e$ , we got an answer of 2.593742460100000. Increasing number of steps increases accuracy.