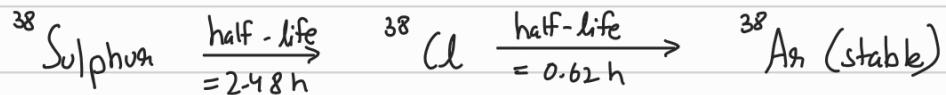


Q5. Sometimes a radioactive nucleus decays into a nucleus which itself is radioactive. An example is:



Assume that we start with 1000 ^{38}S nuclei at time $t=0$. The number of ^{38}Cl is of count zero at $t=0$ and will again be zero at $t=\infty$. At what value of t , would the number of counts be a maximum.



At any time t ,

$$\frac{dN_{\text{Ar}}}{dt} \text{ for Cl} = \lambda_1 N_{\text{S}} - \lambda_2 N_{\text{Cl}} \quad \text{When } N_{\text{Cl}} \text{ is max}$$

$$N_{\text{S}} = N_{\text{O}} e^{-\lambda_1 t} \Rightarrow \frac{dN_{\text{Ar}}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \lambda_1 N_{\text{O}} e^{-\lambda_1 t} - \lambda_2 N$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} + \lambda_2 N = \lambda_1 N_{\text{O}} e^{-\lambda_1 t}$$

$$e^{\lambda_2 t} \frac{dN}{dt} + \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} N = \lambda_1 N_{\text{O}} e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t}$$

[Integrating factor = $e^{\lambda_2 t}$]

$$\frac{d(N e^{\lambda_2 t})}{dt} = \lambda_1 N_{\text{O}} e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t}$$

$$N e^{\lambda_2 t} = \frac{\lambda_1 N_{\text{O}}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} [e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t} - 1]$$

$$N_{\text{Ar}} = \frac{\lambda_1 N_{\text{O}}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$$

$$\frac{dN_{\text{Ar}}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 N_{\text{S}} = \lambda_2 N_{\text{Ar}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 N_0 e^{-\lambda_1 t} = \frac{\lambda_2 \lambda_1 N_0}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{-\lambda_1 t} &= \lambda_2 (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_2 t}) \\ -\lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} &= -\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} \\ e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t} &= \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) t = \ln\left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \ln\left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\ln 2}{2.48} \text{ hr}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\ln 2}{0.62} \text{ hr}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{\ln 2 \left(\frac{1}{0.62} - \frac{1}{2.48} \right)} \ln\left(\frac{2.48}{0.62}\right) = \frac{\ln 2 \times 0.62 \times 2.48}{\ln 2 (2.48 - 0.62)} = 1.65 \text{ hr}$$