

4.

$$T_{1/2} = 1622 \text{ years}$$

$$t = 3244 \text{ years}$$

$$N_0 = 25 \text{ g}$$

$$N = ?$$

Ans : 6.25 g

$$5. A_0 = 5 \mu Ci$$

$$T_P = 8 \text{ days}$$

$$T_B = 2 \text{ days}$$

$$A = ?$$

$$t = 8 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Ans: } A = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} Ci$$

$$6. t = 168 \text{ s}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{8} A_0$$

$$A = \frac{A_0}{2^3}$$

$$A = \frac{A_0}{2^n}$$

$$n = 3$$

$$\text{Ans: } T_{1/2} = 56 \text{ s}$$

No. 8

try yourself

Ans : (a) $t = 15.75$ years

(b) $t = 10.5$ years

Problems

No. 6

Try yourself

Ans : 27.04 days

No.7 $A = 1\% A_0$

$$A = \frac{1}{100} A_0$$

$$A = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} A_0 = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$100 = e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\ln 100 = \lambda t$$

$$\ln 100 = 0.693 \frac{t}{T_{1/2}}$$

$$n = \frac{\ln 100}{0.693} = 6.64$$

No .8

Try yourself

Ans : $t = 40.4$ years

No . 9

Try yourself

Ans : $T_{1/2} = 8$ hrs

No. 10

80% of ^{60}Co to transform

20 % will be left

$$N = \frac{20}{100} N_0$$

Ans : $\lambda = 0.1386 \text{ yr}^{-1}$

$t = 11.612$ yrs

No. 11

Try yourself

Ans : $t = 15.2$ days

No. 12

Try yourself

Ans : $t = 18$ min

No. 13

Try yourself

Ans : $A = 3.125$ mCi

No. 14

Try yourself

Ans : $N = 3.125$ g
 $t = 35.4$ yrs

$$m = 75 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{In 1s , number of } \gamma \text{ rays} = 5 \times 10^9 \text{ rays}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In 1 min , number of } \gamma \text{ rays} &= 5 \times 10^9 \times 60 \\ &= 3 \times 10^{11} \text{ rays} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{average energy of } \gamma \text{ rays} &= 1.25 \text{ MeV} \\ &= 1.25 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \\ &= 2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total energy of } \gamma \text{ rays} &= 3 \times 10^{11} \times 2 \times 10^{-13} \\ &= 6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Absorb energy} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-2}}{2} = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Absorb dose} &= \frac{E}{M} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-2}}{75} = 0.04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Gy} \\ &= 0.04 \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

Biological effects of ionization radiation

- Ionization radiation can induce cancer and causes genetic defects
- It also can cure cancer and is used routinely for medical diagnostic purpose
- The ionization resulting from any type of ionizing radiation produces very active chemical species which may be disable cellular component or produce toxin.

Measurement of radiation exposure

Unit of activity

- Curie (Ci)
- Becquerel (Bq)

Unit of radiation intensity

- Roentgen (R)

Unit of radiation dose

- Rad (rad)
- Gray (Gy)
- Rem (rem)

How to minimize your exposure

Safety measures

- Minimize distance between you and the source
- Minimize the time you spend near the source
- Use shielding whenever possible
- Use a film badge or other monitoring device to record the radiation dose you have received