**19** A school science department keeps a sample of potassium chloride to use as a test source for Geiger-Müller tubes.

Potassium contains 0.012% of the unstable isotope potassium-40.

(a) Potassium-40 undergoes $\beta^-$ decay, producing a stable isotope of calcium.

Complete the nuclear equation for this decay.

**(2)**

$$^{40}_{19}\text{K} \rightarrow \text{.....Ca} + \text{.....}\beta$$

(b) A teacher makes some measurements using the potassium chloride test source to determine whether a Geiger-Müller tube is sufficiently efficient at detecting β radiation.

(i) The potassium chloride sample has a mass of 300 mg.
Show that the number of nuclei of potassium-40 in the sample is about $3 \times 10^{17}$.

number of potassium nuclei in 1 g of potassium chloride = $8.1 \times 10^{21}$

**(2)**

(ii) Show that the activity of this sample is about 5 Bq.

half-life of potassium-40 = $1.25 \times 10^9$ years

**(3)**

(iii) With no sample in front of the Geiger-Müller tube, a count rate of 15 counts per minute is recorded. When the potassium chloride test sample is placed next to the Geiger-Müller tube 176 counts are recorded in a period of 10 minutes.

A detector is considered efficient if it detects at least 7.5% of beta emissions from the source.

Determine whether this Geiger-Müller tube can be considered efficient.

**(3)**

(iv) Explain a possible reason why only a low proportion of the decays are detected.

**(2)**

(c) The science department also has a sample of strontium-90. This undergoes beta decay with a half-life of 29 years.

State why the half-life of potassium-40 makes the potassium chloride a more suitable material than strontium-90 for the test.

**(1)**

**(Total for Question 19 = 13 marks)**