

Aim :- To simulate the decay of a radioactive substance by the generation of ~~relator~~ random numbers.

Apparatus :- scientific calculator

Theory :- The spontaneous breakdown of an atomic nucleus of a radioactive substance resulting in emission of radiation from the nucleus is known as radioactive decay.

The nuclide which undergoes decay in radioactive process is a parent nuclide and the nuclide which is produced in the radioactive process is a daughter nuclide.

The Radioactive formula is given by :-

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

Where N_0 = the initial quantity of the substance and N is the quantity still remained and not yet decayed.

τ is the half life of the decaying quantity
Euler's number equal to 2.71828.

The differential equation of Radioactive decay formula

Obs. Table 2:

Sr. No	Time	Name of Parent nuclei	No of daughter nuclei
1	0	30	0
2	1	30	9
3	2	21	16
4	3	14	18
5	4	12	22
6	5	8	23
7	6	7	25
8	7	5	26
9	8	4	20
10	9	2	28
11	10	2	29
12	11	0	30

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It is defined as

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N$$

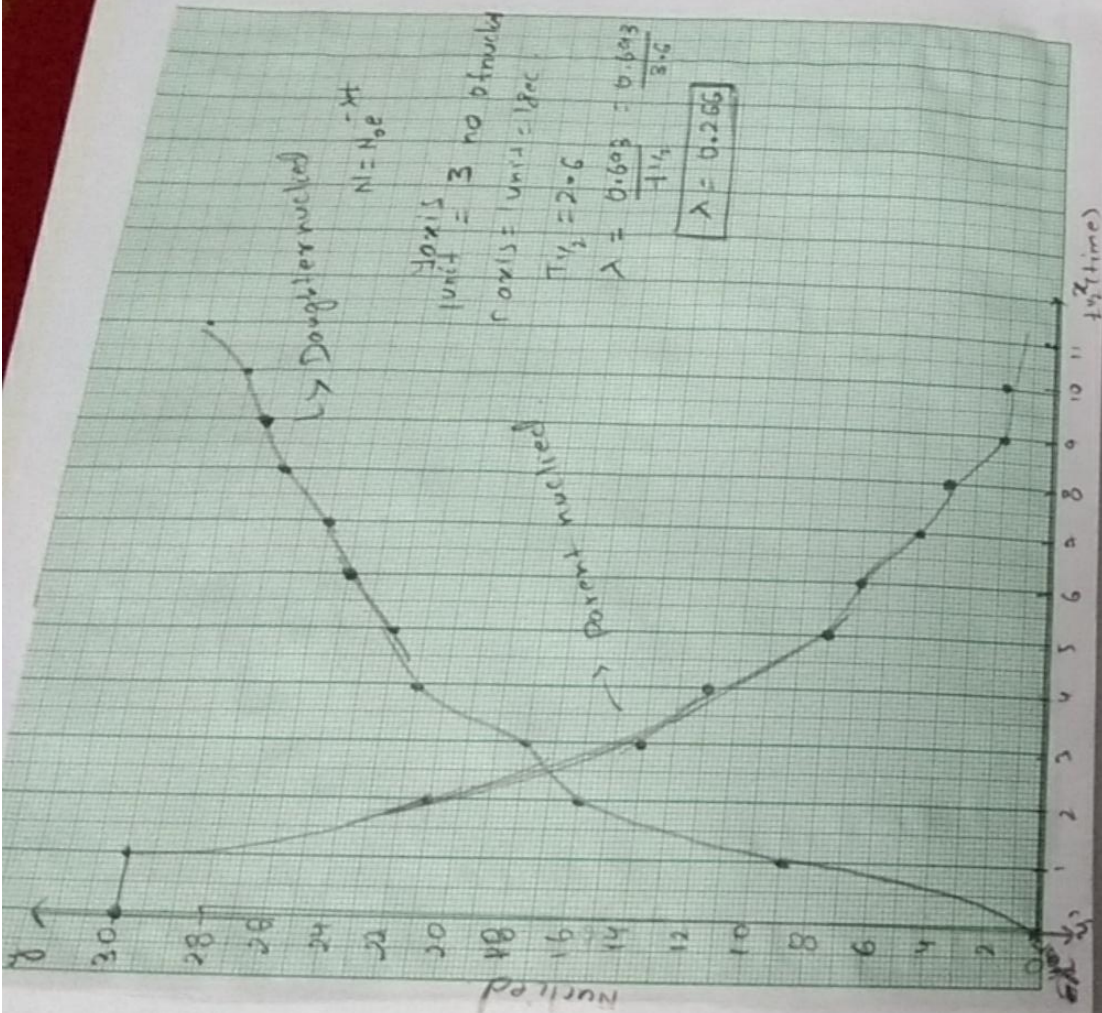
The half-life of an isotope is the time taken by its nucleus to decay to half of its original number. It can be represented as.

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

Procedure:-

- (1) We have to use scientific calculator to obtain random which indicates the no of nucleides.
- (2) Given total no of nucleide is 30 and chosen probability is 0.22.
- (3) So, firstly we have to obtain 30sec and write down in a table as shown in derivation table.
- (4) We have to find the nos which are less than 0.22sec. the no's less than 0.22 are called as daughter nucleides as they are decayed and converted to daughter nucleides from parent nucleides.
- (5) Now again we have to obtain remain no of random nos.

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- (6) again fixed no of daughter nuclei.
 (7) Repeat this process until we get all so parent nuclei converted to daughter nuclei.

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