

- $A \xrightarrow{\text{विभंजन}} B \xrightarrow{\text{विभंजन}} C$ (स्थायी तत्व) **रेडियो एक्टिवृद्धि अने क्षय** –



$t = 0$ समये रेडियोएक्टिव पृष्ठार्थमा N_0 Nuclei (अविभंजित) हाजर छे.

$$A \text{ नो क्षय पामवानो दर } \frac{dN_A}{dt} = -\lambda_A N_A \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

λ_A = तत्व A माटे क्षय नियतांक

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN}{dt} &\propto N \\ \frac{dN}{dt} &= -\lambda N \\ \lambda &= \text{क्षय नियतांक} \end{aligned}$$

- ✓ तत्व B ए B मांथी बने छे अटले ते वृद्धि पामे अने ते C तत्वमां रूपांतरित थाय छे जेथी ते क्षय पागु पामे छे. आथी, Bनो योग्यो वृद्धि दर,

$$\frac{dN_B}{dt} = + \lambda_A N_A - \lambda_B N_B \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

- ✓ तत्व C ए Bमांथी बने छे अटले ते वृद्धि पामे अने ते C हवे स्थायी तत्व बने छे आथी हवे ते आगण विभंजन पामतुं नथी आथी, Bनो वृद्धि दर,

$$\frac{dN_C}{dt} = + \lambda_B N_B \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$t = t$ समये रेडियोअक्टिव पदार्थमां $N(t)$ Nuclei हाजर छे.

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$N_A = N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

સમીકરણ (5)ની કિંમત સમીકરણ (2) માં મૂકતાં,

$$\frac{dN_B}{dt} = + \lambda_A N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t} - \lambda_B N_B$$

$$\frac{dN_B}{dt} + \lambda_B N_B = + \lambda_A N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t}$$

બંને ભાજુ $e^{\lambda_B t}$ વડે ગુણતાં,

$$\frac{dN_B}{dt} e^{\lambda_B t} + \lambda_B N_B e^{\lambda_B t} = + \lambda_A N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t} e^{\lambda_B t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (N_B e^{\lambda_B t}) = + \lambda_A N_0 e^{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)t}$$

સંકલન લેતાં,

$$N_B e^{\lambda_B t} = \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} e^{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)t} + \text{Constant}$$

$$t=0 \text{ સમયે } N_B = 0$$

$$\text{Constant} = - \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)}$$

$$N_B e^{\lambda_B t} = \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} e^{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)t} - \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)}$$

બંને ભાજુ $e^{\lambda_B t}$ વડે ભાગતાં,

$$N_B = \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} \left(\frac{e^{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)t}}{e^{\lambda_B t}} - \frac{1}{e^{\lambda_B t}} \right)$$

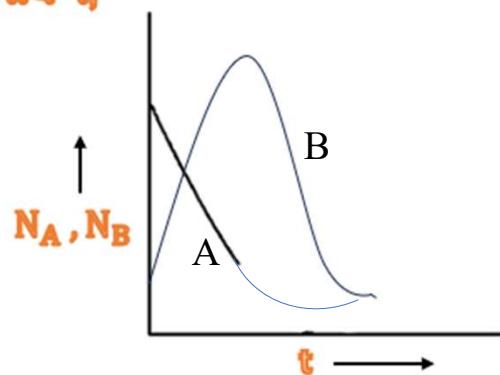
$$N_B = \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} \left(\frac{e^{\lambda_B t} e^{-\lambda_A t}}{e^{\lambda_B t}} - \frac{1}{e^{\lambda_B t}} \right)$$

$$N_B = \frac{\lambda_A N_0}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} (e^{-\lambda_A t} - e^{-\lambda_B t}) \quad (6)$$

આજ પ્રમાણે,

$$N_C = N_0 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_A}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} e^{-\lambda_B t} - \frac{\lambda_B}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)} e^{-\lambda_A t} \right) \quad (7)$$

$N_A, N_B \rightarrow t$ નો અલેખ,



$$t = t_{\max} \text{ સમયે } \frac{dN_B}{dt} = 0$$

$$0 = + \lambda_A N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t} - \lambda_B N_0 e^{-\lambda_B t}$$

$$\lambda_A N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t_{\max}} = \lambda_B N_0 e^{-\lambda_B t_{\max}}$$

$$\frac{N_0 e^{-\lambda_A t_{\max}}}{N_0 e^{-\lambda_B t_{\max}}} = \frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_A}$$

$$e^{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)t_{\max}} = \frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_A}$$

$$(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)t_{\max} = \ln \left(\frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_A} \right)$$

$$t_{\max} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_A} \right)}{(\lambda_B - \lambda_A)}$$