

September 1, 1969

9100B LIFE SCIENCES PROGRAM LISTING

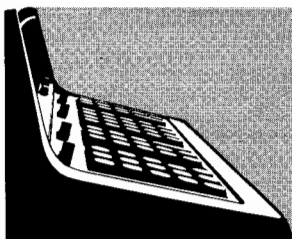
75201 - RADIOACTIVE DECAY

Calculates the mass loss between any two times given the half-life, initial mass and present mass; displays the decay curve; or calculates the age of the mass based upon the present mass.



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PART NO.
09100-75201

RADIOACTIVE DECAY

Given a number of activity readings at various times from a Geiger-Mueller counter or similar radioactivity-measuring device, this program calculates the decay constant (λ), the half-life (τ), and, if desired, a set of M/M_0 values versus time. M_0 is the original mass of the sample and M is the mass remaining after a time t .

The equation for activity is:

$$1) A = \frac{-dN}{dt} = \lambda N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

Taking the natural logarithm of both sides of equation (1), the following equation results.

$$2) \ln A = \ln \lambda N_0 - \lambda t$$

Since equation (2) is a linear function of t , a linear regression (method of least squares) is performed on the set of $\ln A$ and t to obtain the slope ($-\lambda$) of the $\ln A$ versus t line.

The following equation is used to solve for λ (see Program 09100-70811).

$$\lambda = \frac{-\left[n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln A_i) (t_i) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln A_i \right) \right]}{n \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (t_i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i \right)^2}$$

Given λ , the half-life τ is calculated from the equation:

$$\tau = \ln 2 / \lambda$$

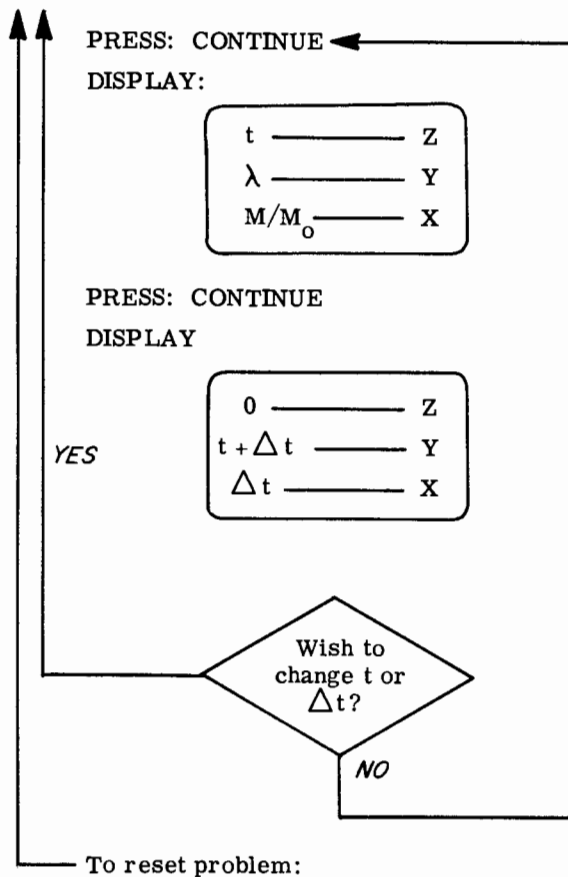
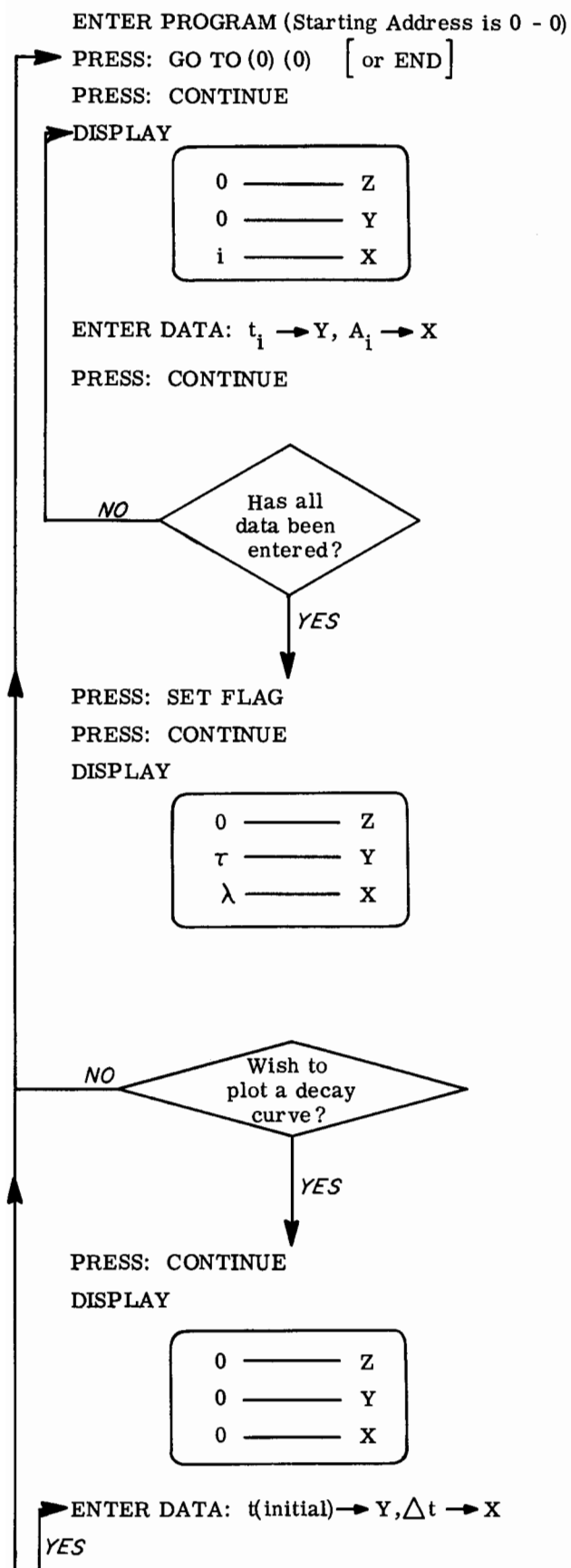
The fraction of mass remaining at time t is:

$$\frac{M}{M_0} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

The fraction of mass at any time t is easily obtained by entering the desired t in the Y register at the correct display during program execution (see "User Instructions"). M/M_0 is calculated for the value of time appearing in the Y register before incrementing that time by the amount entered in the X register for the next calculation. A decay curve (M/M_0 versus t) may also be obtained for any initial time and any increment (Δt).

USER INSTRUCTIONS

USER INSTRUCTIONS (con't)



EXAMPLES

- A) Calculate λ , τ and the value of M/M_0 at $t = \tau$ for following set of data. (M/M_0 should be equal to .5 at $t = \tau$)

Data:

i	t_i (minutes)	A_i (counts/minute)
1	.1	5.6×10^7
2	.3	5.01×10^7
3	.5	4.44×10^7
4	1	3.29×10^7
5	10	1.48×10^5

Solution: $\tau = 1.15491$

$$\lambda = .60018$$

$$M/M_0 \text{ (for } t = 1.15491) = .50000$$

- B) Calculate λ , τ and a set of M/M_0 values for $t \text{ (initial)} = 0, \Delta t = .2$, using the following data.

Data:

i	t_i (minutes)	A_i (counts/min.)
1	1	4.01×10^5
2	1.5	3.80×10^5
3	4	2.61×10^4
4	4.5	2.11×10^4

Solution: $\tau = .75422$

$$\lambda = .91903$$

Δt	t	M/M_0
.2	0	1.00000
.2	.2	.83210
.2	.4	.69239
.2	.6	.57613
.2	.8	.47940
.2	1.0	.39891

Step	Key	Code	Display			Storage					
			x	y	z	f	e	d	c	b	a
0	0	CLEAR	20								
1	$x \rightarrow ()$	23									
2	C	16									
3	$x \rightarrow ()$	23									
4	b	14									
5	1	01									
6	$x \rightarrow ()$	23									
7	a	13									
8	STOP	41	A_i	t_i	0						
9	IF FLAG	43									
a	2	02									
b	9	11									
c	$\ln x$	65									
d	ACC +	60									
1	0	$x \rightleftharpoons y$	30								
1	X	36									
2	$\uparrow$	27									
3	X	36									
4	b	14									
5	+	33									
6	$y \rightarrow ()$	40									
7	b	14									
8	C	16									
9	ROLL $\uparrow$	22									
a	+	33									
b	$y \rightarrow ()$	40									
c	C	16									
d	CLEAR X	37									
2	0	$\uparrow$	27								
1	a	13									
2	$\uparrow$	27									
3	1	01									
4	+	33									
5	$\downarrow$	25									
6	GO TO () ()	44									
7	0	00									
8	6	06									
9	a	13									
a	$\uparrow$	27									
b	1	01									
c	-	34									
d	$y \rightleftharpoons ()$	24									

CLEAR STORAGE AND
DISPLAY REGISTERS

INITIALIZE COUNTER

ENTER DATA

CALCULATE $\sum \ln(A_i)$ AND $\sum t_i$

CALCULATE $\sum (t_i)^2$

CALCULATE $\sum t_i \cdot \ln(A_i)$

INCREMENT COUNTER

BRANCH TO ENTER NEXT DATA SET

DECREMENT n

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[illegible]

