

Topic 7 – Practical 2

Exponential decay and half-life of water in burette

Safety

Students should wear safety glasses and be careful not to break the glassware.

Apparatus and materials

- burette
- stand and clamp
- beaker (of volume at least equal to the burette capacity)
- water
- stopwatch
- ruler

Introduction

In this practical, you will use a burette to simulate radioactive decay.

If a burette contains water of volume V and water is flowing out of the burette at a rate that depends on the remaining volume of water, i.e. $\frac{dV}{dt} = -(\text{constant}) \times V = -c \times V$, then it can be shown that:

$$V = V_0 e^{-ct}$$

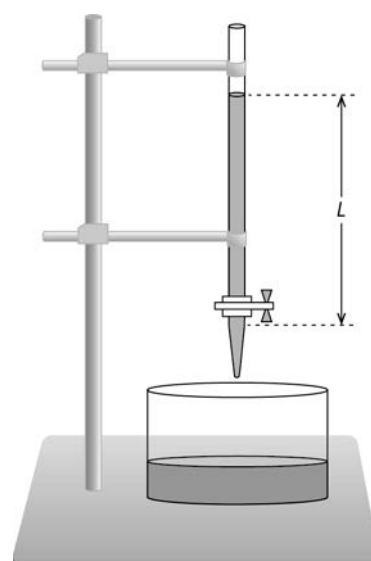
where V_0 is the initial volume of water in the burette, t is the time since the water started flowing out of the burette and c is a constant. Assuming a constant diameter of the burette, the above relationship can be written as:

$$L = L_0 e^{-ct}$$

where L_0 is the initial length of water in the burette and L the length of water in the burette at time t .

Procedure

- 1 Set the apparatus as shown in the diagram.
- 2 Measure the initial length of water in the burette L_0 .
- 3 Turn the stopcock midway and at the same time start the stopwatch.
- 4 Take measurements of the remaining length of water L in the burette at regular intervals, for example every 5 seconds. You need to close the stopcock at these times to allow for a precise measurement of L .
- 5 Record your measurements in an appropriate table.
- 6 Repeat the process four more times, taking care to always have the same initial amount of water in the burette.
- 7 Calculate the average value of L for every value of time and calculate the uncertainty from repeated measurements.
- 8 Process your data in a way that will allow you to plot a linear graph. You will use this graph to determine the value of the constant c from its gradient.



- ## Questions

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