

# Nestabilní (radiogenní) izotopy



# Vazebná energie jádra

proton:  $1,007593 \text{ daltonů} = 1,6726231 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

neutron:  $1,008982 \text{ daltonů}$

elektron:  $0,000548756 \text{ daltonů} = 9,10093897 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

hmotnostní úbytek  $\delta = W - M$

$W$  – součet hmotností částic

$M$  – hmotnost částic

${}^4\text{He} = 2m_p + 2m_n + 2m_e = 4,034248 \text{ daltonů}$

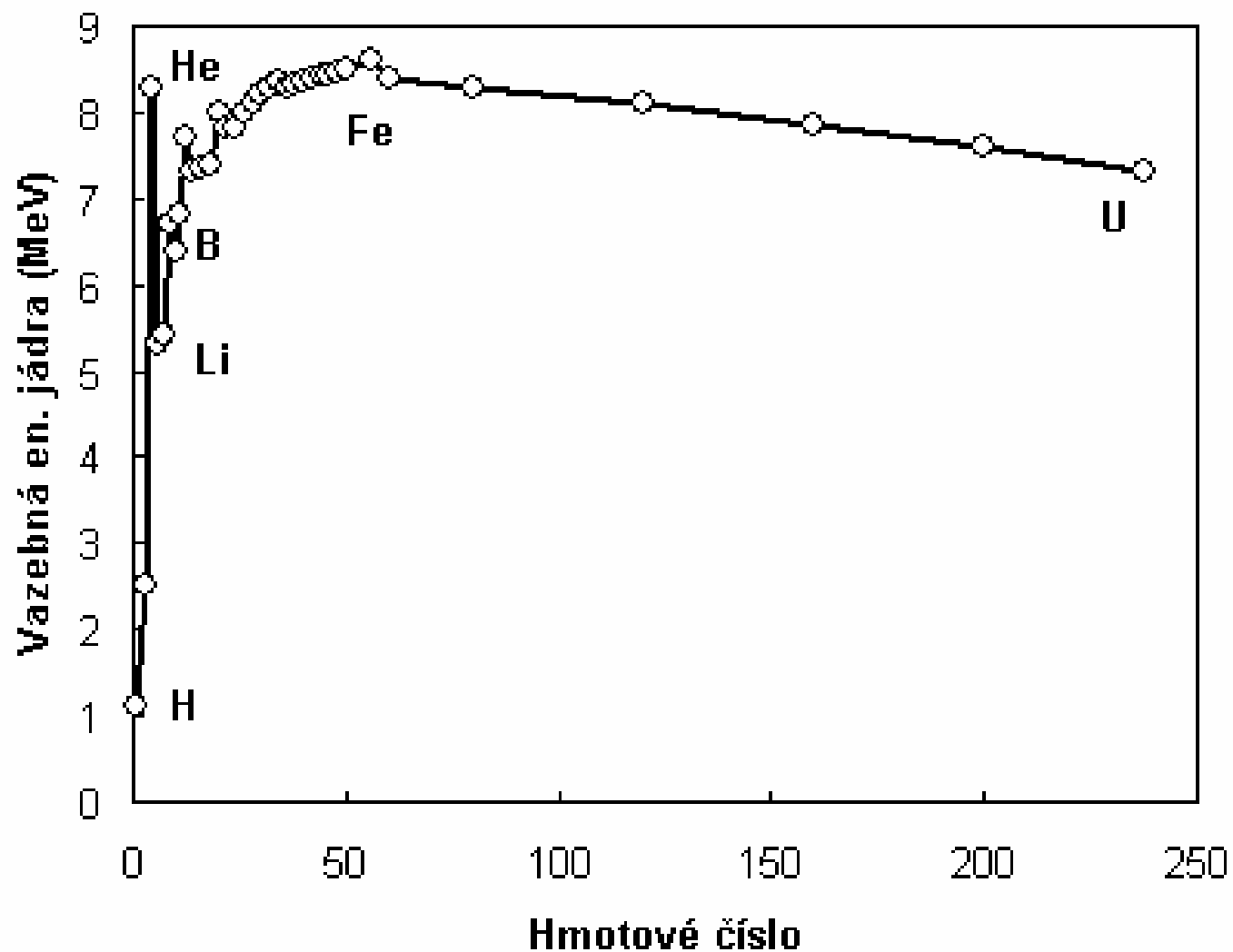
$m({}^4\text{He}) = 4,003873 \text{ daltonů}$

$\delta = 0,030375 \text{ daltonů}$  (tj.  $28,28 \text{ MeV}$  – vazebná energie)

$E = m c^2$

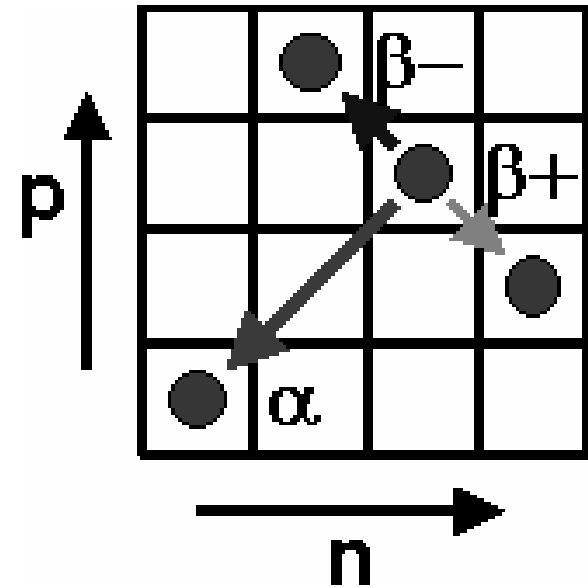


# Vazebná energie jádra - graf



# Rozpad nestabilního a vybuzeného jádra

$$dN/dt = -\lambda N$$



$\gamma$ -záření:  $NX^* \rightarrow NX + \gamma; \quad h\nu = E_e - E_\gamma$

$\alpha$ -rozpad:  ${}^{212}_{83}\text{Bi} \rightarrow {}^{208}_{81}\text{Tl} + \alpha; \quad {}^4_2\alpha$

$\beta$ -rozpad:  ${}^{40}\text{K} \rightarrow {}^{40}\text{Ca} + e^-; \beta^-$

záchyt elektronu:  ${}^{40}\text{K} + e^- \rightarrow {}^{40}\text{Ar}; \beta^+$

${}^{40}\text{K} \rightarrow {}^{40}\text{Ar} + e^+;$

spontánní rozpad:  ${}^{238}\text{U} \rightarrow 3 \text{ jádra } (A \text{ } 30\text{--}64) + x n$

*fission track datování*

# Rychlost rozpadu

$$dN/dt = -\lambda N$$

$$\int dN/N = \int -\lambda dt$$

$$\ln N/N_0 = -\lambda t$$

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

Poločas rozpadu

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

$$D = P_0 - P \quad (\text{daughter, parent})$$

$$D = P e^{\lambda t} - P = P (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$$D = D_0 + P (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$${}^{87}\text{Rb} = {}^{87}\text{Sr} + e^-$$

$${}^{87}\text{Sr} = {}^{87}\text{Sr}_0 + {}^{87}\text{Rb} (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

$${}^{87}\text{Sr}/{}^{86}\text{Sr} = {}^{87}\text{Sr}_0/{}^{86}\text{Sr} + {}^{87}\text{Rb}/{}^{86}\text{Sr} (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$



# Geochronologie

$$D = D_0 + P (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$

rovnice přímky

$$y = a + b x$$

$$b = e^{\lambda t} - 1$$

$$t = 1/\lambda \ln (b + 1)$$

$$b = \Delta D / \Delta P$$

Nyquist et al. (1990) – meteorit  
Bholghati – stáří Sluneční soustavy

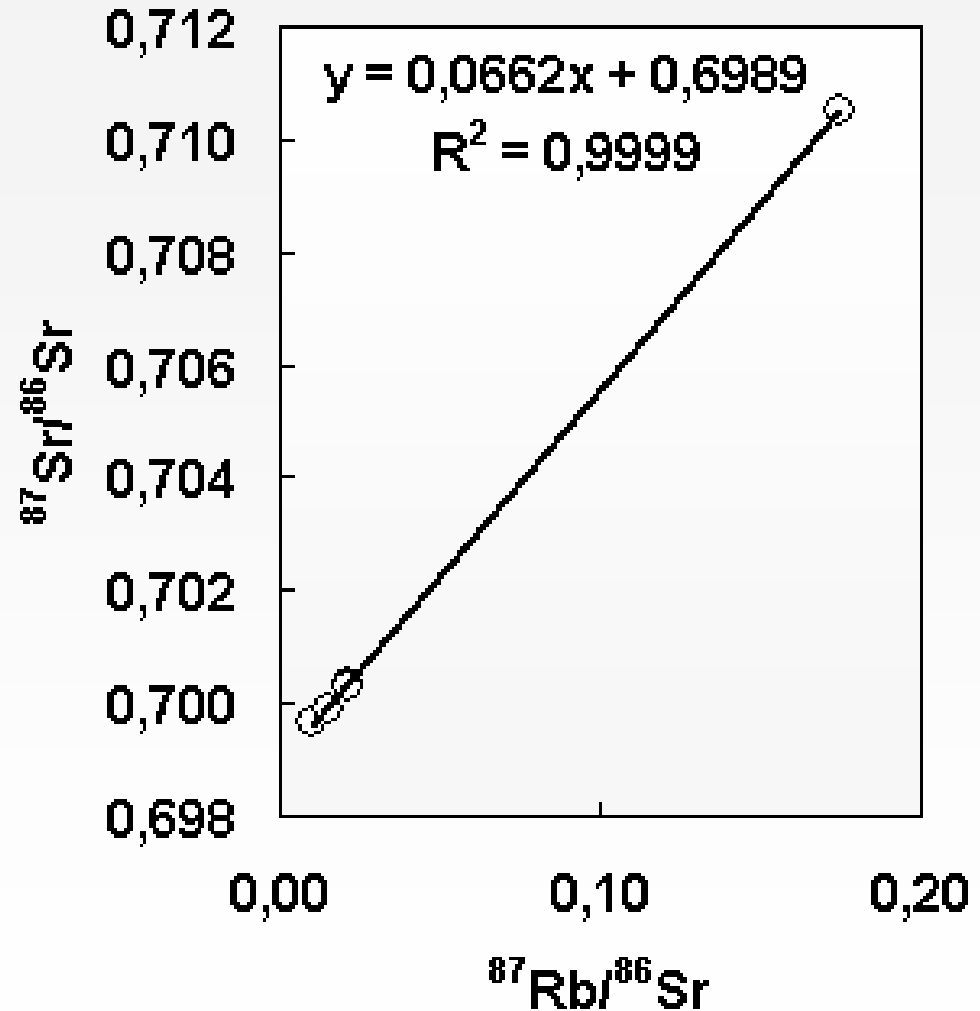
$$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0,6989 + 0,0662 \ ^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$$

$$(e^{\lambda t} - 1) = 0,0662$$

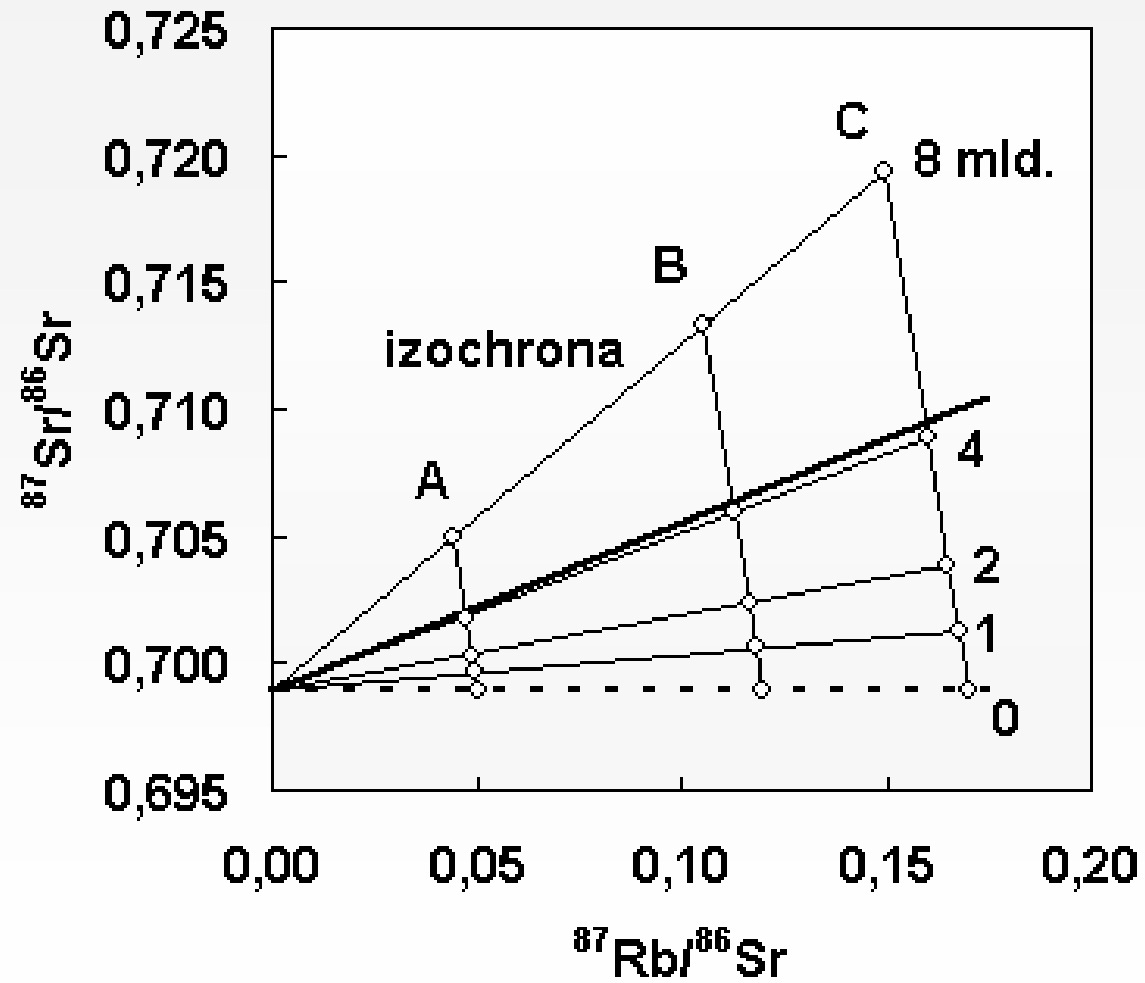
$$\lambda = 1,42 \times 10^{-11} \text{ rok}^{-1}$$

$$t = 1 / 1,42 \times 10^{-11} \ln 1,0662$$

$$t = 4,51 \times 10^9 \text{ let} = 4,51 \text{ miliardy let}$$



# Izochrony

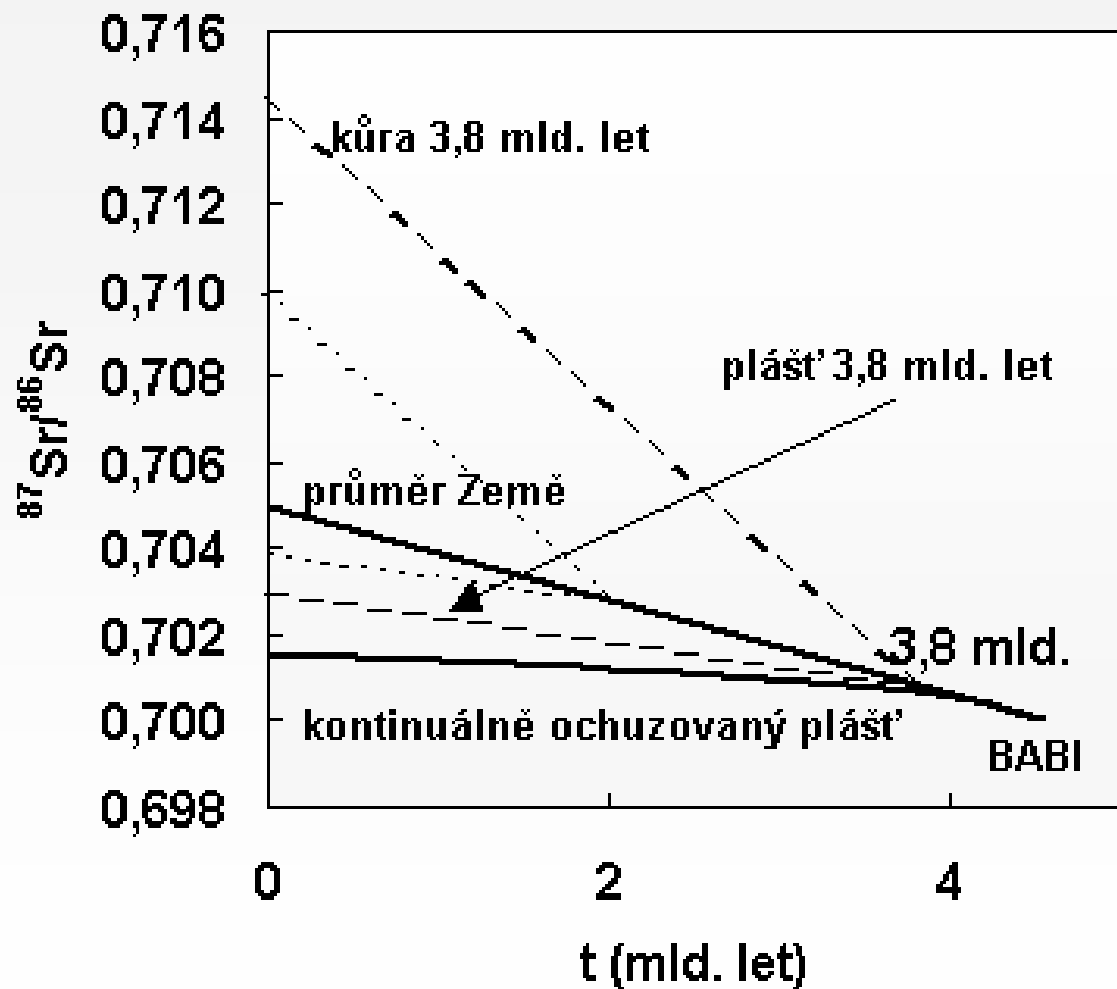


# Užitečné systémy

rodič	dceřinný produkt	rozpad	$\lambda$ ( $\times 10^{12}$ rok $^{-1}$ )	$t_{1/2}$ ( $\times 10^{-9}$ let)	poměr
$^{40}\text{K}$	$^{40}\text{Ar}$ , $^{40}\text{Ca}$	$\beta^+$ , $\beta^-$	554,3	1,28	$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$
$^{87}\text{Rb}$	$^{87}\text{Sr}$	$\beta^-$	14,2	48	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
$^{138}\text{La}$	$^{138}\text{Ce}$	$\beta^-$	2,67	259	$^{138}\text{Ce}/^{142}\text{Ce}$ , $^{138}\text{Ce}/^{136}\text{Ce}$
$^{147}\text{Sm}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}$	$\alpha$	6,54	106	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$
$^{176}\text{Lu}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}$	$\beta^-$	19,4	36	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$
$^{187}\text{Re}$	$^{187}\text{Os}$	$\beta^-$	16,4	42,3	$^{187}\text{Os}/^{186}\text{Os}$ , $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$
$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{208}\text{Pb}$ , $^4\text{He}$	$\alpha$	49,48	14	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ , $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$
$^{235}\text{U}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$ , $^4\text{He}$	$\alpha$	984,9	0,707	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ , $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$
$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$ , $^4\text{He}$	$\alpha$	155,1	4,47	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ , $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$



# $^{87}\text{Rb}-^{87}\text{Sr}$

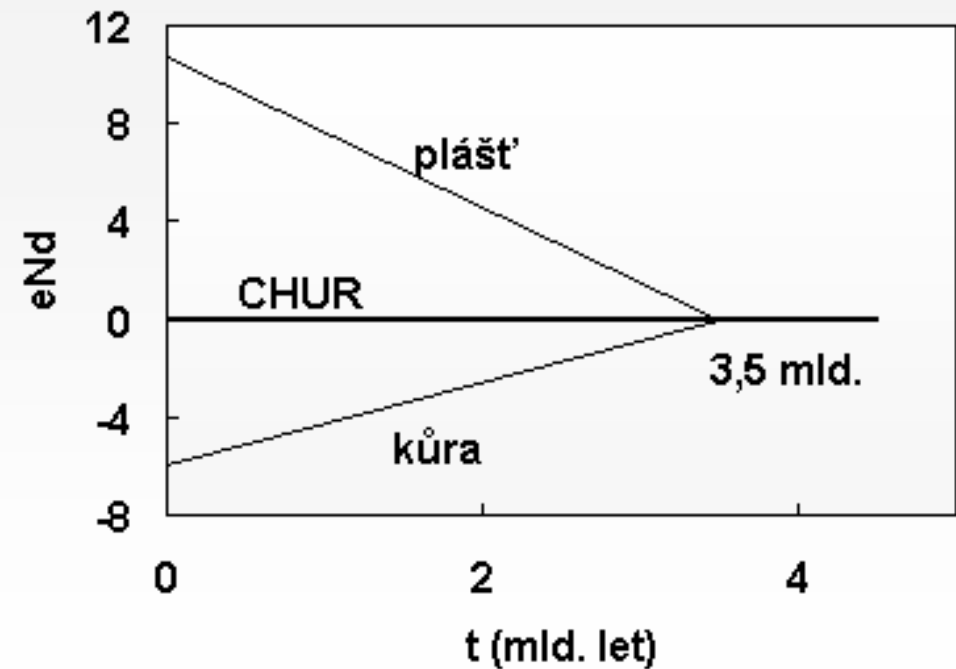
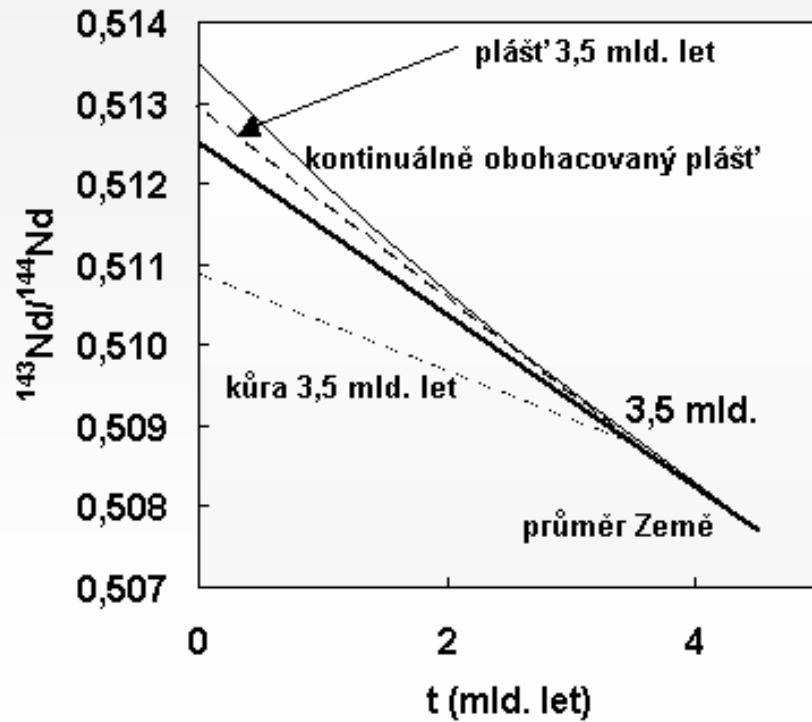


kůra je nabořacována na Rb frakcionací, výrazné změny ve světlých horninách, malé v tmavých

BABI (best initial basaltic achondrite)

# $^{147}\text{Sm}-^{143}\text{Nd}$

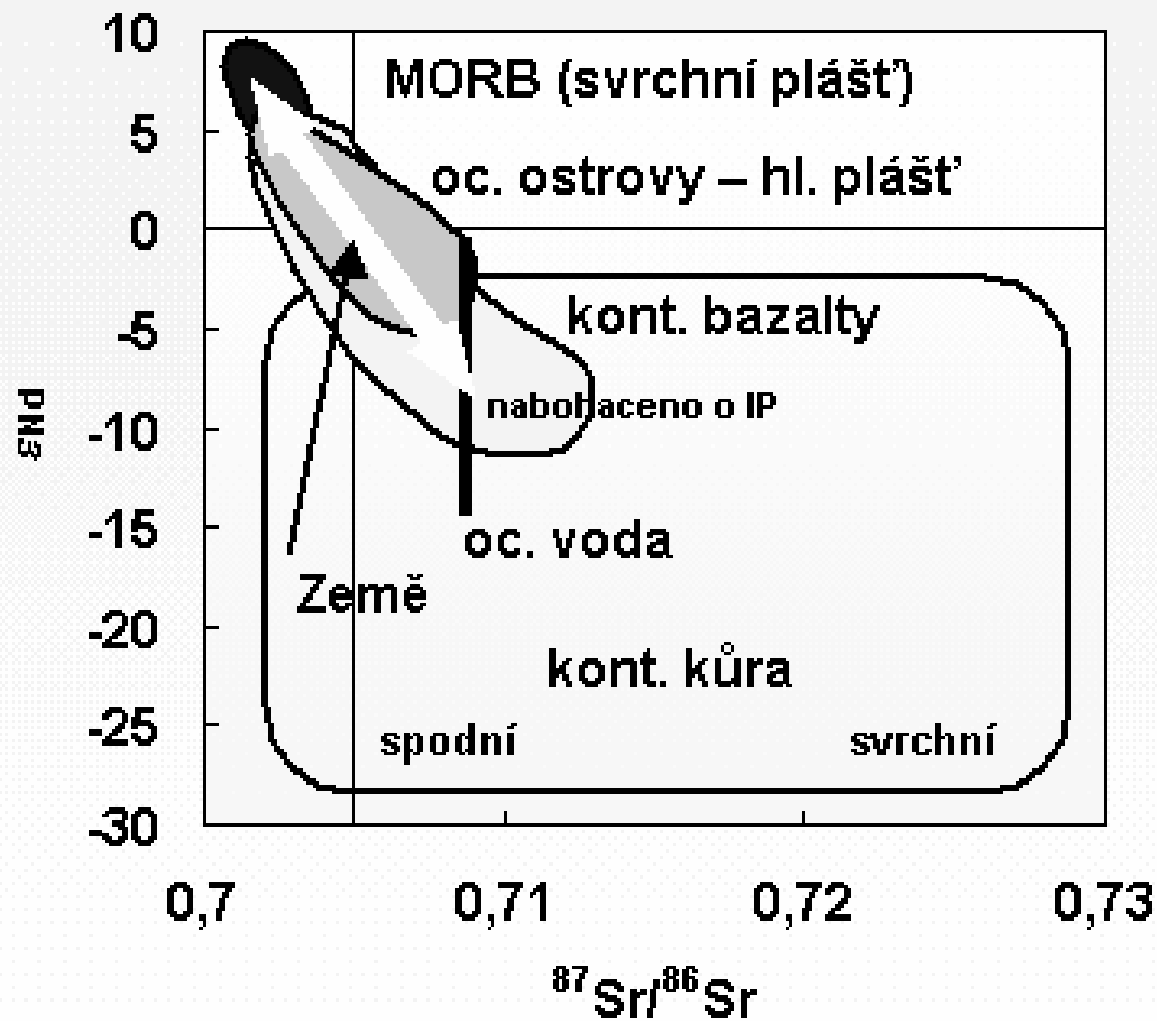
opačné chování než  $^{87}\text{Rb}-^{87}\text{Sr}$



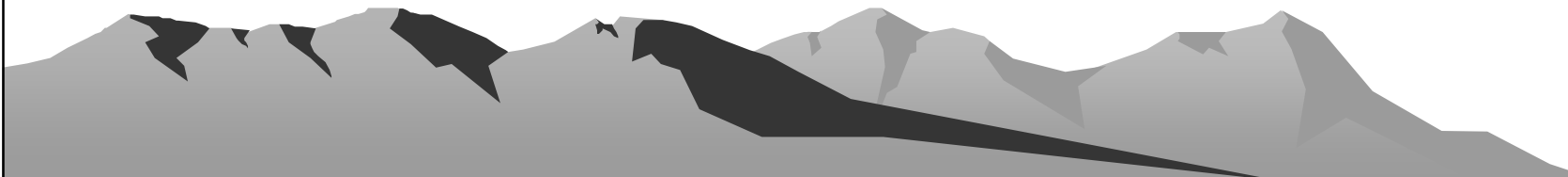
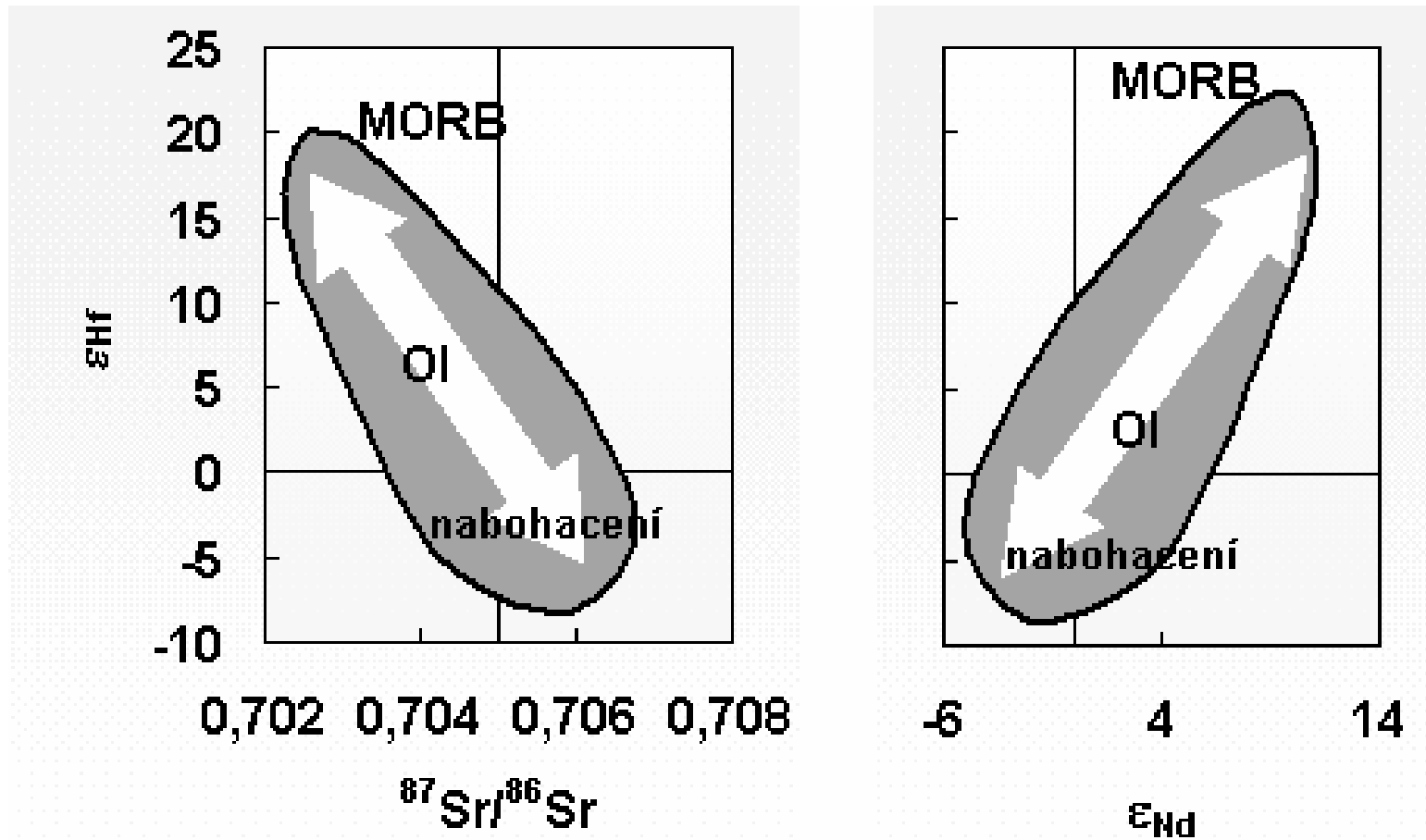
poměr vůči chondritu

$$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}} = \left[ \left( \frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right) - \left( \frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{chon}} \right] / \left( \frac{^{143}\text{Nd}}{^{144}\text{Nd}} \right)_{\text{chon}} \times 10^4$$

# Kombinace různých izotopů



# $^{176}\text{Lu}-^{176}\text{Hf}$



# U–Th–Pb

$$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = (^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0 + ^{235}\text{U}/^{204}\text{Pb} (e^{\lambda^{235}t} - 1)$$

$$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = (^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0 + ^{238}\text{U}/^{204}\text{Pb} (e^{\lambda^{238}t} - 1)$$

$$\mu = ^{238}\text{U}/^{204}\text{Pb}$$

$$\kappa = ^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$$

$$^{238}\text{U}/^{235}\text{U} = 137,88$$

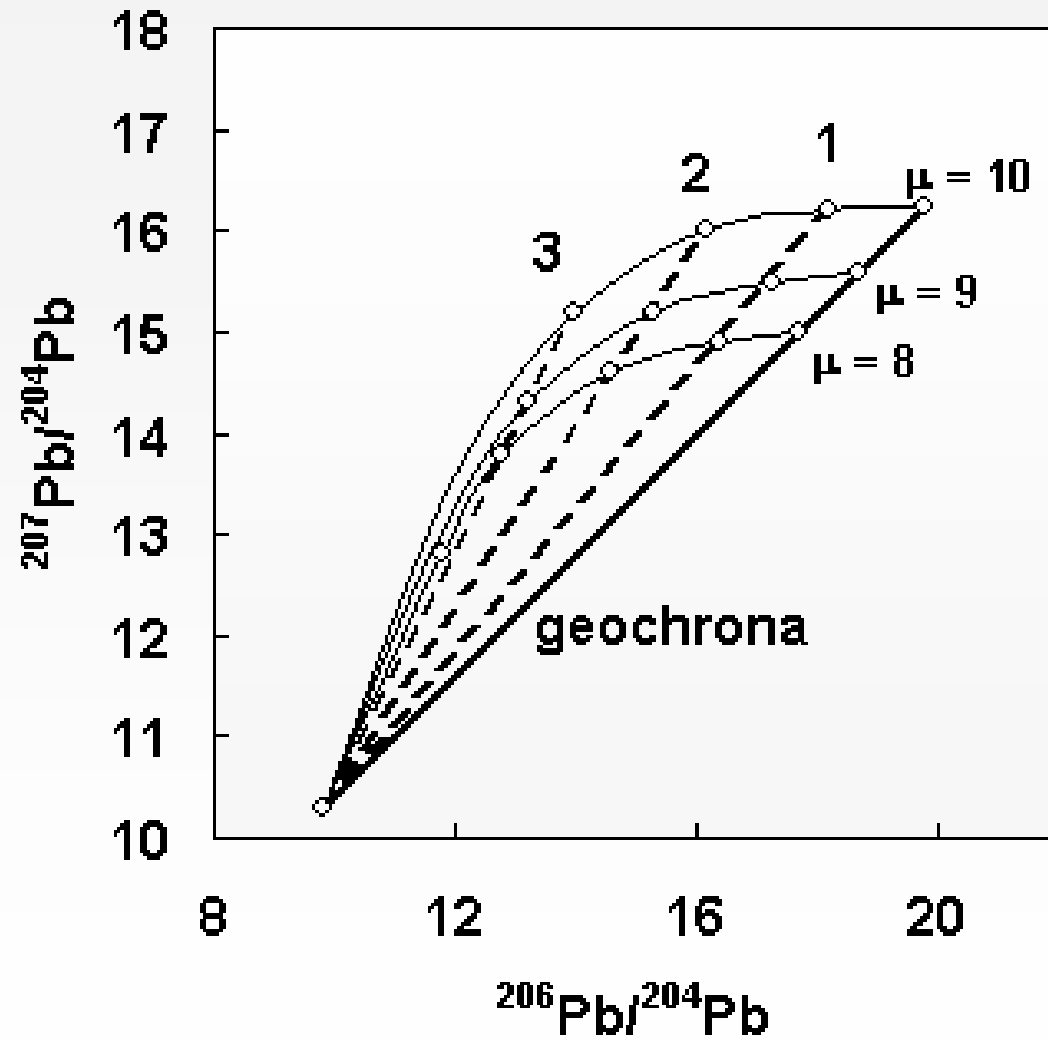
$$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = (^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0 + \mu/137,88 (e^{\lambda^{235}t} - 1)$$

$$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = (^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})_0 + \mu (e^{\lambda^{238}t} - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb})/(^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}) &= \\ &= 1/137,88 \times (e^{\lambda^{235}t} - 1)/(e^{\lambda^{238}t} - 1) \end{aligned}$$



# U-Th-Pb



# Kinetika

aktivita  $dN_i / dt$  – počet rozpadů za minutu

$$dN_i / dt = -\lambda_i N_i$$

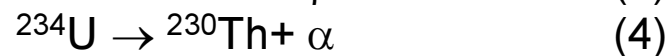
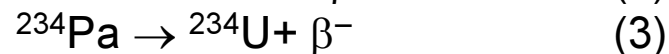
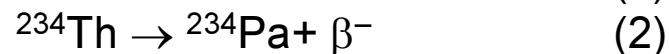
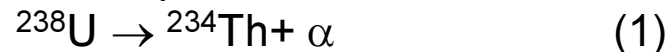
stacionární stav

$$0 = \lambda_P N_P - \lambda_D N_D$$

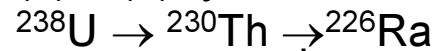
obecně

$$dN_D / dt = \lambda_P N_P - \lambda_D N_D$$

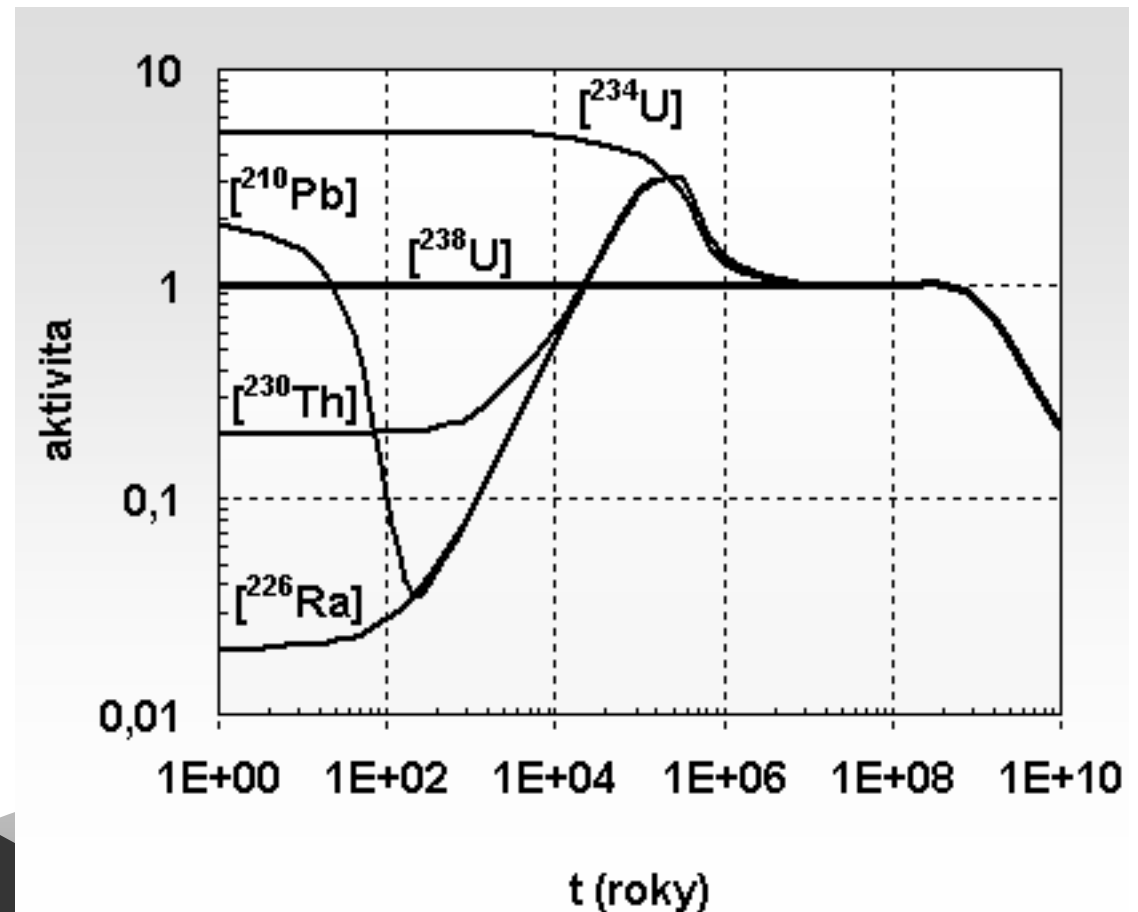
Pro rozpadovou řadu  $^{238}\text{U}$



(2) a (3) rychlé



Aktivita U se po miliardy let prakticky nemění, aktivita všech meziproductů bez ohledu na výchozí stav zhruba po milionu let dosáhne stejné hodnoty jako  $^{238}\text{U}$



# Kinetika – určování dynamiky

## Určování dynamiky růstu Mn nodulí

pro sedimenty ( $^{230}\text{Th}$  izolováno do sedimentu)

$$^{230}\text{Th} = ^{230}\text{Th}_s + ^{230}\text{Th}_u$$

s - supported by U, u - unsupported

$$^{230}\text{Th} = ^{238}\text{U} + (^{230}\text{Th}_0 - ^{238}\text{U}) e^{-\lambda^{230}\text{Th} t}$$

$$^{230}\text{Th} / ^{232}\text{Th} = (^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th})_0 e^{-\lambda^{230}\text{Th} t} + (^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}) (1 - e^{-\lambda^{230}\text{Th} t})$$

růst Mn nodulí

$$t = z/s$$

z – hloubka

s – rychlost růstu

$$y = a e^{k/s} + b e^{k/s}$$

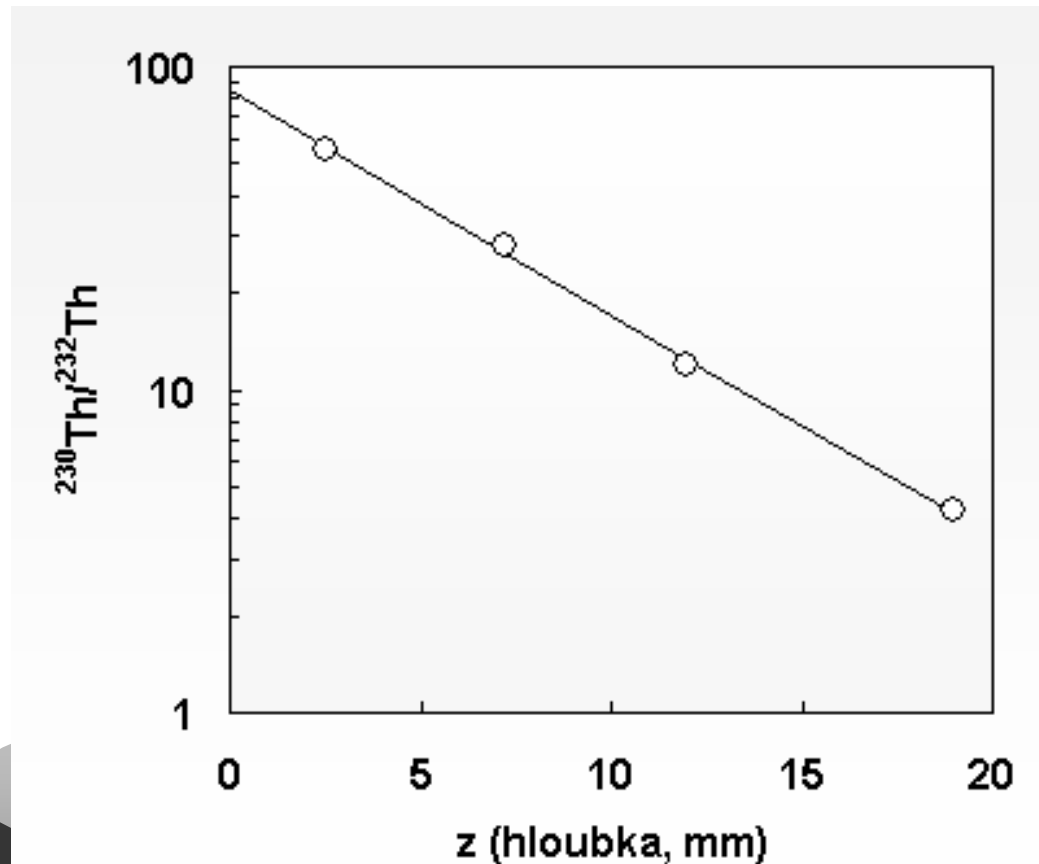
podle Huh a Ku (1984), lokalizace  
MANOP

$$(^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th})_0 = 84,25$$

$$(^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}) = 0,22$$

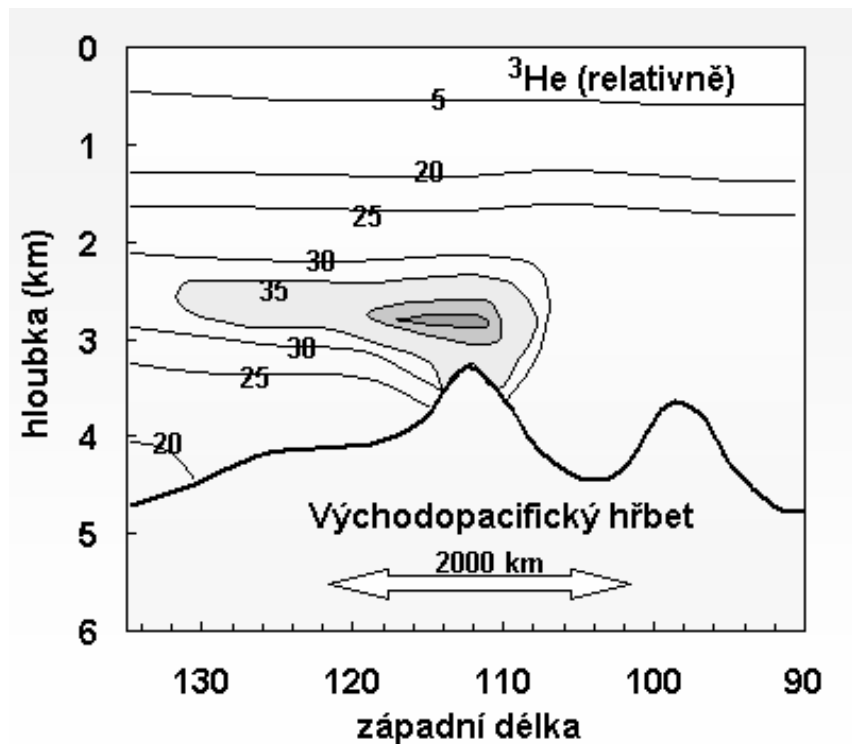
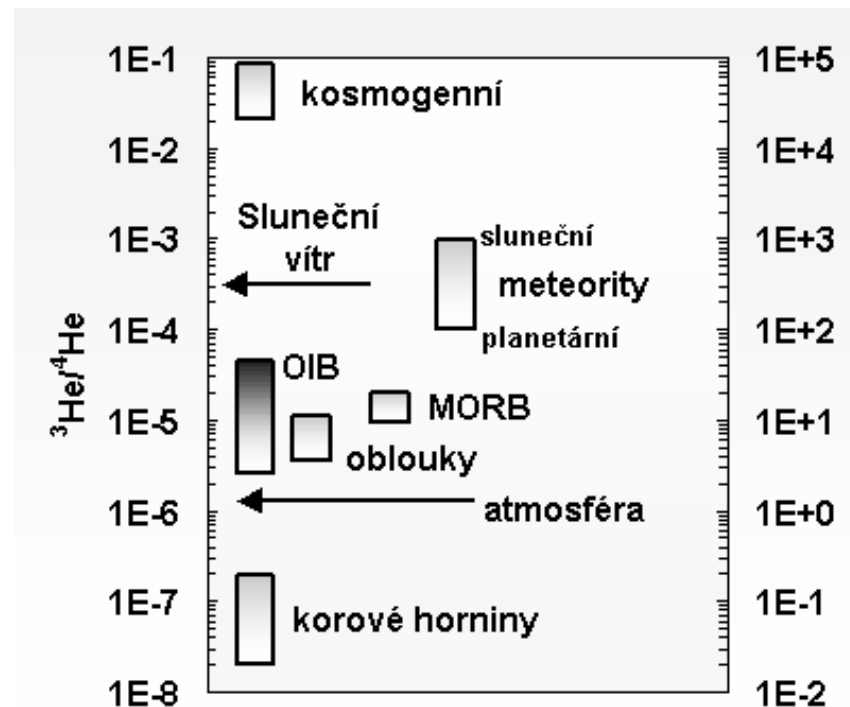
$$s = 5,73 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm/rok}$$

$$S = 57,3 \text{ mm/mil. let}$$





# $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$



# $^{14}\text{C}$

kosmogenní původ, až 40.000 let, atmosféra konst.  $^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ , po izolaci od atmosféry

$$^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C} = (^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_0 e^{-\lambda_{14} t}$$

$$\lambda_{14} = 0,1209 \times 10^{-3} \quad (t_{1/2} = 5730)$$