

56. III A sample of wood from an archaeological excavation is  
B10 dated by using a mass spectrometer to measure the fraction of  
 $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms. Suppose 100 atoms of  $^{14}\text{C}$  are found for every  $1.0 \times$   
 $10^{15}$  atoms of  $^{12}\text{C}$  in the sample. What is the wood's age?

Also

Given: Normally,  $\frac{N_{^{14}\text{C}}}{N_{^{12}\text{C}}} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$

for  $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $t_{1/2} = 5730 \text{ yrs}$ ,  $\tau = \frac{t_{1/2}}{0.693} = 8270 \text{ yrs}$

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This problem considers ratios

Let  $N_{14} = \#$  of  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms

$N_{14}(0) =$  original  $\#$  of  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms

Then

$$N_{14} = N_{14}(0) e^{-t/\tau}$$

What about  $^{12}\text{C}$ ? That is stable, so

$N_{12} = N_{12}(0) =$  original  $\#$  of  $^{12}\text{C}$  atoms.

Normally, in living matter,

$$\frac{N_{14}(0)}{N_{12}(0)} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12} \quad (\text{assume this is given.})$$

After death, the supply of  $^{14}\text{C}$  is no longer refreshed, so  $N_{14}$  decreases, while  $N_{12}$  stays the same. Consider the ratio:

$$N_{14} = N_{14}(0) e^{-t/\tau}$$

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$$N_{12} = N_{12}(0)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} N_{14} \\ N_{12} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} N_{14}(0) \\ N_{12}(0) \end{array} \right) e^{-t/\tau}$$

This is given  
in the problem

as  $\frac{100}{10^{15}} = \frac{1}{10^{13}}$

This is given in  
the problem as

$$\frac{1.3}{10^{12}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{10^{13}} = (1.3 \times 10^{-12}) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$0.0769 = e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\ln(0.0769) = -t/\tau$$

$$t = -\tau \ln(0.0769)$$

$$t = (8270 \text{ yrs}) (2.565) = \boxed{21,200 \text{ yrs}}$$

30.61, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 57.

30.56  $\frac{N_{14}}{N_{12}} = \frac{100}{10^{15}} = 10^{-13}$  Don't mess up this!

← # of  $^{14}\text{C}$   
← # of  $^{12}\text{C}$

$\frac{N(0)_{14}}{N(0)_{12}} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$  normally - at a later time  $N_{12} = N(0)_{12}$ , unchanged.

$N_{14} = N_{14}(0) e^{-t/\tau}$

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

$N_{12} = N_{12}(0)$ ,  $\tau = \frac{1}{\ln 2} t_{1/2} = 8266.6 \text{ yrs}$

$t_{1/2} = 5730 \text{ years}$

$\tau = 8266.6 \text{ yrs.}$

$\frac{N_{14}}{N_{12}} = 10^{-13} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12} e^{-t/\tau}$

$0.0769 = e^{-t/\tau}$

$\ln(0.0769) = -t/\tau$

$(8266.6 \text{ yrs})(-2.5649) = -t$

$21,200 \text{ yrs.} = t$