

Essentials of Geophysics 12.201/501

Problem Set 2

1. (source: Notes + Stacey section 2.3.4)
 - (a) Write down the equation for $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ in a single mineral grain as a function of time.
 - (b) Assume all grains in a meteorite have an initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 700$. Make two graphs, one of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs. current $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, and one of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs. initial $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ after [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] billion years for initial $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ of [0, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600]. Look up necessary info in the back of Stacey (or other available sources).
 - (c) Analyses of grains in meteorite A show current ratios of $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ as shown below. Plot this data set on top of your previous plot of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs. $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (first plot) to infer the age of meteorite A. Double check this age by using the equation relating age and ratio of parent/daughter.

| $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ | $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.0000 | 700.0000 |
| 93.6768 | 706.3232 |
| 187.3535 | 712.6465 |
| 281.0303 | 718.9697 |
| 374.7071 | 725.2929 |
| 468.3838 | 731.6162 |
| 562.0606 | 737.9394 |
| 655.7374 | 744.2626 |
| 749.4141 | 750.5859 |
| 843.0909 | 756.9091 |
| 936.7676 | 736.2324 |
| 1030.4444 | 769.5556 |
| 1124.1212 | 775.8788 |
| 1217.7979 | 782.2021 |
| 1311.4747 | 788.5253 |
| 1405.1515 | 794.8485 |

- (d) Calculate the initial ratio of $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ for these grains, and plot them on top of your second plot from part (b). The time evolution of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ for any initial $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ follows a vertical line as should be indicated on your plot.
2. Calculate the gravitational energy released by the collapse of the sun to its present state. This can be done by considering the gravitational potential energy released by the collapse of mass M of material, initially dispersed to infinity, to a uniform sphere of radius R . Hint: Divide the sun into thin layers and integrate, starting at the center.
3. Show that for atoms of a radioactive species with decay constant λ , the mean life is $\frac{1}{\lambda}$. Hint: Begin the problem by writing down the number of atoms that decay in the time period from t to $t+\delta t$. Then integrate the appropriate expression over all time.