

The standard method is graphical, but here we used a numerical fitting by minimizing the residuals:

$$A1_i := a1 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-\ln(2)}{t1} \cdot t_i\right) + A2_i$$

Figure 1 is a log-linear plot showing the evolution of the ratio $\frac{R_i}{A1_i}$ versus t_i . The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 10 to 10^3 , with a horizontal line at 100. The x-axis is linear, ranging from 0 to 400. Two curves are shown: a solid line and a dashed line. Both curves start at approximately 800 at $t_i = 0$ and decrease, crossing the 100 line at $t_i \approx 250$. The solid line is slightly above the dashed line for most of the range.