

(13.5) Cosmic-ray irradiation of the atmosphere yields  $0.036 \text{ }^{10}\text{Be}$  atoms  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . If this  $^{10}\text{Be}$  is rapidly carried down into sea water, which is assumed to have a volume of  $1.4 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$ , what will the equilibrium radioactivity of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  in  $1 \text{ m}^3$  sea water be? The earth's surface is  $510 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ .

First define one Bq:

$$\text{Bq} := \text{sec}^{-1}$$

Then we need the volume of the sea and the area of the earth:

$$V_{\text{sea}} := 1.4 \cdot 10^{18} \cdot \text{m}^3 \quad A_{\text{earth}} := 510 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1000^2 \cdot \text{m}^2$$

The specific production rate given in the text is:

$$\text{Rate} := 0.036 \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$$

Decay rate = production rate must hold after a long time.

$$\text{Activity} := \frac{\text{Rate} \cdot A_{\text{earth}}}{V_{\text{sea}}} \quad \text{Activity} = 0.131 \cdot \frac{\text{Bq}}{\text{m}^3}$$