

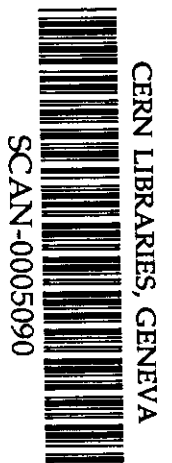
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Preprint 2000 - 11  
März

## A NEW TEST FOR RANDOM EVENTS OF AN EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

K.-H. Schmidt



Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung mbH  
Planckstraße 1 • D-64291 Darmstadt • Germany  
Postfach 11 05 52 • D-64220 Darmstadt • Germany

# A new test for random events of an exponential distribution

Karl-Heinz Schmidt<sup>1</sup>

Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung, Planckstraße 1, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

**Abstract:** A new statistical test procedure is described to evaluate whether a set of radioactive-decay data is compatible with the assumption that these data originate from the decay of a single radioactive species. Criteria to detect contributions from other radioactive species and from different event sources are given. The test is applicable to samples of exponential distributions with two or more events.

**Keywords:** Statistical test; exponential distribution; radioactive decay

**PACS:** 02.50.-r, 06.20.Dk, 23.90.+w

## 1. Introduction

In the observation of radioactive-decay events it is a question of basic interest whether the data are compatible with the assumption that the measured time values originate from the decay of a single radioactive species. In the present work we will present a test particularly adapted to low counting statistics which is based on the second moment of the logarithmic decay-time distribution. The new test provides an additional tool to validate important discoveries based on low event numbers as e.g. in the search for new heavy elements.

A radioactive nucleus is characterised by a certain decay probability per time  $dP/dt=\lambda$ . From a specific number  $n_0$  of radioactive nuclei, each one decays independently of the others. Therefore, the number of remaining nuclei  $n(t)$  decreases gradually as a function of time:

$$dn/dt = -\lambda n(t). \quad (1)$$

The solution of this differential equation is

$$n(t) = n_0 \exp(-\lambda t). \quad (2)$$

The number of decay events per time is given by

$$|dn/dt| = \lambda n_0 \exp(-\lambda t). \quad (3)$$

This is the density distribution of radioactive decays of one species of nuclei.

In an experiment, the times  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n$  of individual radioactive decays from a limited number of nuclei represent a sample of this density distribution. This sample is subject to statistical fluctuations. It is the task of a statistical analysis to deduce an estimate of the decay constant  $\lambda$ . This task may be complicated by the fact that the radioactive decays can only be observed in a limited time range, above a lower threshold  $t_{\min}$  and below an upper threshold

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<sup>1</sup> E mail: k.h.schmidt@gsi.de

$t_{\max}$ . In addition, events of other species which decay with different decay constants or background events which appear with a constant rate may be mixed in. An even more complex situation appears, if daughter nuclei produced in the primary decay are also radioactive.

Elaborate methods have been developed to determine the decay constants  $\lambda$  of the contributing radioactive species and their statistical uncertainties (see e.g. ref. [1] and the references given therein). A short review on these methods with special emphasis on their applicability to low counting statistics allows us to develop a new procedure in order to test the compatibility of measured data with the assumption of a radioactive decay. This test might be helpful to decide whether an observed sample of events originates from the radioactive decay of a single radioactive species. It also gives a handle to discover events from other sources than radioactive decay.

## 2. Analysis methods

### 2.1. First moment of the decay times

The first moment (average) of the density distribution (3) is

$$\bar{t} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} t \lambda n_0 \exp(-\lambda t) dt}{\int_0^{\infty} \lambda n_0 \exp(-\lambda t) dt} = \frac{\left[ \frac{-\lambda t - 1}{\lambda^2} \exp(-\lambda t) \right]_0^{\infty}}{\left[ \frac{1}{-\lambda} \exp(-\lambda t) \right]_0^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (4)$$

That means that the first moment of the measured decay times

$$\bar{t}_{\text{exp}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i}{n} \quad (5)$$

is an estimate of the inverse of the decay constant  $1/\lambda$ . However, there are a few prerequisites for the application of this method:

1. The full time range must be covered by the measurement. ( $t_{\min}$  must be very small and  $t_{\max}$  must be very large compared to  $1/\lambda$ .)
2. Any contribution of other radioactive species and any background must be excluded.

The first moment of the measured decay times is easily evaluated and gives a good estimate for the decay constant, also in the case of low statistics, even for a single event.

The second moment could be used for testing the compatibility of the data with a radioactive decay. However, it is inconvenient that its value strongly depends on the decay constant which can only roughly be determined from the data in the case of low statistics.

## 2.2. Exponential decay curve

In the conventional analysis procedure of radioactive-decay data, the individual decay times are sorted into a spectrum with time intervals of constant width  $\Delta t$ . The channel  $m$  of the spectrum contains the number of events observed between the time  $t_m$  and the time  $t_m + \Delta t$ . The expected shape of this spectrum is approximately equal to the density distribution (3):

$$\Delta n / \Delta t \approx dn / dt \quad (6)$$

This spectrum has the shape of an exponential function. When drawn in a logarithmic scale, the data points are expected to follow a straight line. The decay constant can be determined by a fit, e.g. by the least-squares method which minimises the sum of the quadratic deviations of measured and calculated numbers of events per time interval. Contributions of another radioactive species and of background events can be recognised and extracted by using a more complex fit function.

The usage of this method is not so evident in the case of low statistics. Many time intervals may not contain any events, and the shape of the spectrum is dominated by statistical fluctuations. In this case, it is difficult to judge whether the spectrum contains decay events of a single nuclear species only. Another disadvantage of the method is that one needs a large number of channels to represent the mixture of different radioactive species with strongly differing life times.

## 2.3. Logarithmic time scale

An unconventional way to represent radioactive-decay data, first proposed in ref. [2], consists of sorting the individual decay times into a spectrum with time intervals  $\Delta t$  which have a width that is proportional to the time  $t$ , that means  $\Delta t / t = \text{constant}$ . The representation in such logarithmic time bins allows storing the relevant information of decay times over a very large range of time with a moderate number of channels. The corresponding density distribution is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dn}{d(\ln t)} &= \frac{dn}{dt} \frac{dt}{d(\ln t)} = -n_0 \lambda t \exp(-\lambda t) = \\ &= -n_0 \exp(\ln(\lambda t)) \exp(-\exp(\ln(\lambda t))) = \\ &= -n_0 \exp(\ln t + \ln \lambda) \exp(\exp(-\ln t + \ln \lambda)) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

or if we introduce  $\Theta = \ln t$ :<sup>2</sup>

$$\left| \frac{dn}{d\Theta} \right| = n_0 \exp(\Theta + \ln \lambda) \exp(-\exp(\Theta + \ln \lambda)). \quad (8)$$

This is a bell-shaped, slightly asymmetric curve. It is obvious that the distribution does not depend in shape on the decay constant  $\lambda$ , it is just shifted by  $-\ln \lambda = \ln(1/\lambda)$ . Only the height

<sup>2</sup> In these considerations we use  $t$  and  $\lambda$  as dimensionless numbers by implicitly introducing a time unit. The results of this work do not depend on the choice of this time unit.

scales with the number of counts  $n_0$ . Its integral is equal to  $n_0$ . The maximum of this function is located at  $\Theta_{\max}$  which is given by:

$$\frac{d^2 n}{d\Theta^2} = 0 \rightarrow \Theta_{\max} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right). \quad (9)$$

The standard deviation (the square root of the second moment) of this curve is:

$$\sigma_{\Theta} = \sqrt{\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\Theta - \bar{\Theta})^2 \left| \frac{dn}{d\Theta} \right| d\Theta}{n}} \quad (10)$$

with

$$\bar{\Theta} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Theta \left| \frac{dn}{d\Theta} \right| d\Theta}{n} \quad (11)$$

The value of  $\sigma_{\Theta}$  is about 1.28. The fact that a radioactive decay curve has a universal shape in this representation gives us a handle to detect if a second radioactive species contributes to the spectrum. In this case, the standard deviation of the logarithm of the measured decay times

$$\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\Theta_i - \bar{\Theta}_{\text{exp}})^2}{n}} \quad (12)$$

with

$$\bar{\Theta}_{\text{exp}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i}{n} \quad (13)$$

is larger. If the standard deviation  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  is significantly smaller, this might be an indication that the decay-time spectrum is incomplete because the experiment was not sensitive to the whole range of decay times. If this possibility is excluded, this is a strong indication that the observed events or at least part of them do not originate from a radioactive decay but from some other source.

### 3. Test procedure

As suggested in the preceding chapter, the universal shape of the logarithmic time distribution of radioactive decays offers the possibility for testing whether a set of measured data is compatible with the assumption that these data originate from the radioactive decay of a single nuclear species. On the basis of this idea, we will elaborate a test which compares the standard deviation of the measured logarithmic time distribution with theoretical expectations.

Like the time values  $t_i$  of individual radioactive-decay events, also the standard deviation  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  of the logarithmic decay-time distribution of a specific experiment evaluated by equation (12) is subject to statistical fluctuations. The expected magnitude of these fluctuations can be estimated. They give a measure for the expected deviation of the width of the measured logarithmic decay-time distribution from the expected value.

The basic idea of the test we propose in the present work is best illustrated for the case of two observed decay events. Let us assume that their decay times differ by a factor of two or three. Considering the spread of an exponential decay, such behaviour looks quite "normal" to us. Now take another two decay events which differ by several orders of magnitude in time. This does not look like a "normal" behaviour. One is tempted to attribute the two events to two different radioactive species with different life times. A third sample may consist of two measured events with almost exactly the same time values. Also this sample does not look "normal", it is a fortuitous, not very probable result. It will be our task to find a quantitative description for the compatibility of such observations with the assumption of the decay of a single radioactive species.

A closer view on the problem reveals that the expected distribution of the standard deviation  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  of logarithmic decay-time distributions (equation 12) differs systematically from the distribution of  $\sigma_{\Theta}$  values defined by equation (10). The reason for this difference is that  $\bar{\Theta}$  in equation (10) is the "true" mean value of the distribution, while  $\bar{\Theta}_{\text{exp}}$  is the estimate for the mean value deduced from the observed events (equation 13). Therefore, the standard deviation  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  is systematically smaller than the value of  $\sigma_{\Theta}$ , especially for small numbers of events. Some expected characteristic properties of the distribution of  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  values have been calculated with Monte-Carlo techniques. Different numbers  $n$  of random events from a given exponential distribution were chosen at random many times and analysed according to equations (12) and (13) to determine the expectation value, the standard deviation and the skewness of the distribution of the quantity  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  as a function of  $n$ . The resulting values are listed in table 1.

By normalising the distributions obtained for  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  from these samples and integrating up to levels of 5 % and 95 %, respectively, one obtains the limits which comprise the range of  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  values which can be accepted with a 90 % significance level to belong to the radioactive decay of a single radioactive species. These limits are also listed in table 1. Experimental values of  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  falling below the lower limit can be rejected with an error chance below 5 % to originate from a radioactive decay. If the experiment was sensitive to the whole decay-time range, at least part of the events originates from another kind of source, may be from some periodic noise. Experimental values of  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  falling above the upper limit can be rejected with an error chance below 5 % to belong to the decay of a single radioactive species. If any background can be excluded, there is probably another radioactive species with another life time

which contributes to the observed sample. The test can easily be extended to other values of the significance level.

**Table 1:** Expected properties of the distribution of the standard deviation  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$  of logarithmic decay-time distributions, defined by equations (12) and (13) for small numbers  $n$  of observed events. The values have been calculated by Monte-Carlo techniques. This explains their slightly irregular behaviour. Experimental values falling below the lower limit can be rejected with an error chance below 5 % to originate from a radioactive decay. Experimental values falling above the upper limit can be rejected with an error chance below 5 % to belong to the decay of a single radioactive species.

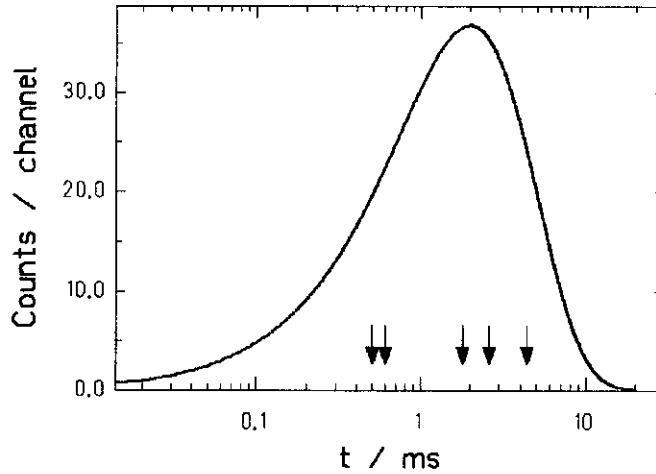
Number of events $n$	Expectation value for $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$	Expected standard deviation of $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$	Expected relative skewness	Lower limit of $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$	Upper limit of $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$
1	0	0	0	-	-
2	0.69	0.58	1.42	0.04	1.83
3	0.89	0.55	1.24	0.19	1.91
4	0.98	0.50	1.13	0.31	1.92
5	1.04	0.47	1.12	0.41	1.90
6	1.08	0.44	1.10	0.48	1.89
7	1.11	0.42	0.99	0.52	1.87
8	1.13	0.40	0.96	0.58	1.85
9	1.15	0.38	0.95	0.62	1.84
10	1.16	0.37	0.90	0.65	1.82
11	1.17	0.35	0.84	0.67	1.81
12	1.18	0.34	0.84	0.70	1.79
13	1.19	0.33	0.82	0.72	1.77
14	1.19	0.32	0.78	0.73	1.77
15	1.20	0.31	0.78	0.75	1.76
16	1.20	0.30	0.76	0.77	1.75
17	1.21	0.30	0.74	0.78	1.74
18	1.22	0.29	0.72	0.79	1.73
19	1.22	0.28	0.69	0.80	1.72
20	1.22	0.28	0.68	0.81	1.71
30	1.24	0.23	0.57	0.89	1.64
40	1.25	0.20	0.55	0.94	1.60
50	1.25	0.20	0.55	0.98	1.57
60	1.26	0.17	0.44	1.00	1.54
70	1.26	0.15	0.45	1.02	1.53
80	1.27	0.15	0.45	1.04	1.51
90	1.27	0.14	0.40	1.05	1.50
100	1.27	0.13	0.37	1.06	1.49
$N \rightarrow \infty$	1.28	$1.3 / \sqrt{n}$	$\rightarrow 0$	$1.28 - 2.15 / \sqrt{n}$	$1.28 + 2.15 / \sqrt{n}$

#### 4. Examples

Finally, we would like to illustrate the test procedure with two examples. In the discovery of the nucleus  $^{271}\text{110}$ , five events with alpha energies close to 10.74 MeV have been observed [3]. The decay times measured were 0.6 ms, 1.8 ms, 4.4 ms, 0.5 ms, and 2.6 ms. The analysis of these events results in a value of 0.84 for  $\sigma_{\Theta_{\text{exp}}}$ . This value falls well between the limits

(0.41 and 1.9) defined by a significance level of 90 % given in table 1 for 5 events. Thus, these events are consistent with the assumption, that they originate from the decay of one radioactive species, namely the same state of  $^{271}\text{110}$ .

Figure 1 demonstrates the time distribution of these events on a logarithmic time scale. The expected logarithmic decay-time distribution (Eq. 7) with  $\ln(1/\lambda) = 0.84$  (using a time unit of 1 ms) is shown in addition. This graphical presentation gives an illustration on the scattering of the decay times of a radioactive nucleus.



**Fig. 1:** Logarithmic decay-time distribution of 5 events observed in the  $\alpha$  decay of  $^{271}\text{110}$  with alpha energies close to 10.74 MeV. Data are taken from ref. [3]. The curve shows the logarithmic decay-time distribution (Eq. 7). The units on the ordinate are arbitrary.

As a second example we chose the three decay chains, attributed to the alpha-decay cascade of the nucleus  $^{293}\text{118}$  as reported in ref. [4]. Since the decay times of the second, the third and the fourth decay in these chains are rather close in time, we apply the test to the totality of these 9 observed decay times. The values are given in table 2. The data originate from the decay of at least 3 different states. Therefore, we expect some broadening of the distribution if compared to the decay of a single state. This means that only deviations of  $\sigma_{\text{exp}}$  below the lower limit of the confidence interval are significant. They would give some indication that the source of the events is different from a radioactive decay.

The resulting value of  $\sigma_{\text{exp}} = 0.467$ , calculated from the values in table 2 with equations (12) and (13), is clearly lower than the lower limit of the 90 % confidence interval given in table 1 which was determined to be 0.62. According to our criterion, the assumption that these events originate from radioactive decay is statistically rejected with an error probability of less than 5 %. This value gives the probability for an error of the first kind, i.e. the probability that the assumption is correct, although it has been rejected. We would like to stress that the level of 5% does not provide strong evidence for the interpretation of these data. The test just yields an additional criterion for the judgement of the data, to be combined with the other experimental information available.



**Table 2:** Measured decay times of the second, third and fourth alpha decay of the three decay chains, attributed to the decay of  $^{293}\text{118}$  in ref. [4].

	First chain	Second chain	Third chain
$\alpha_2$	1.243 ms	1.207 ms	0.310 ms
$\alpha_3$	0.708 ms	0.741 ms	1.047 ms
$\alpha_4$	1.201 ms	1.750 ms	0.939 ms

## 5. Conclusion

We have developed a procedure to test the hypothesis that a set of data originates from the decay of a single radioactive species. Larger fluctuations indicate that there is a continuous background or that one or more additional radioactive species with different half lives contribute to the data. Smaller fluctuations indicate that at least part of the data cannot be attributed to a radioactive decay but rather originates from a periodic noise. The test is particularly suited for small event numbers. It is applicable to any random variable governed by an exponential distribution.

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