

10-1



10-2

$$E = (4-9) \times 10^6 \text{ eV} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{eV}} = (6.4-14.4) \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}$$

$$m = 6.64 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg [wiki]}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (6.4-14.4) \times 10^{-13}}{6.64 \times 10^{-27}}}$$

$$v = (1.4 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s} - 2.1 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s})$$

10-4

- ${}^11_5\text{B}$ has 5 protons and $(11-5) = 6$ neutrons
 - ${}^{234}_{90}\text{Ac}$ has 90 protons and $(234-90) = 144$ neutrons
 - ${}^{235}_{92}\text{U}$ has 92 protons and $(235-92) = 143$ neutrons
 - ${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$ has 92 protons and $(238-92) = 146$ neutrons
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10-7



10-8

$$^{22}\text{Na} : t_{1/2} = \underline{2.6 \text{ y}}$$

$$^{35}\text{S} : t_{1/2} = 87 \text{ d} \times \frac{\text{y}}{365 \text{ d}} = \underline{0.238 \text{ y}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{Na}} = \frac{\ln(2)}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{\ln(2)}{2.6} = 0.267 \text{ y}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{S}} = \frac{\ln(2)}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{\ln(2)}{0.238} = 2.91 \text{ y}^{-1}$$

$$A_{\text{Na}} = A_0 e^{-\lambda_{\text{Na}} t}$$

$$A_{\text{S}} = A_0 e^{-\lambda_{\text{S}} t}$$

$$A_{\text{Na}} = 5000 e^{-\lambda_{\text{Na}} t}$$

$$A_{\text{S}} = 20000 e^{-\lambda_{\text{S}} t}$$

$$A_{\text{Na}} = A_{\text{S}}$$

$$5000 e^{-\lambda_{\text{Na}} t} = 20000 e^{-\lambda_{\text{S}} t}$$

$$0.25 = e^{-\lambda_{\text{S}} t} e^{\lambda_{\text{Na}} t} = e^{+(\lambda_{\text{Na}} - \lambda_{\text{S}}) t}$$

$$\ln(0.25) = +(\lambda_{\text{Na}} - \lambda_{\text{S}}) t$$

$$t = \frac{\ln(0.25)}{\lambda_{\text{Na}} - \lambda_{\text{S}}} = 0.523 \text{ y} \quad \boxed{= 191 \text{ days}}$$

$$A_{\text{Na}} = 5000 e^{-0.267(0.523)} \quad \boxed{= 4.35 \times 10^3 \text{ counts/s}}$$

10-12

$$1.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ Bq} = \text{atoms/s (lost)}$$

$$\text{heat} = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ eV} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{eV}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{\text{heat}}{\text{s}} = \text{power} = (1.6 \times 10^{-13})(1.2 \times 10^{21})$$

$$= 192 \text{ MW}$$

- a medium sized power plant.

10-16

a) $\sigma = 0.332 \times 10^{-28} [\text{m}^2]$, $M = 18 \text{ g/mol}$, $m = 1000 \text{ g}$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} N_A = \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{18 \text{ g/mol}} \cdot 6.022 \times 10^{23} \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{2 \text{ H}}{1 \text{ H}_2\text{O}} = 6.69 \times 10^{25}$$

$$\Delta N = n \sigma F t = (6.69 \times 10^{25})(0.332 \times 10^{-28})(1 \times 10^{17}) \left(\frac{3600 \text{ s}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{24 \text{ h}}{\text{d}} \cdot 365 \right)$$

$$\Delta N = 7.0 \times 10^{21} \text{ nuclei}$$

b) $\sigma = 5.2 \times 10^{-32} [\text{m}^2]$, $M = 20 \text{ g/mol}$, $m = 1000 \text{ g}$

$$n = \frac{1000}{20} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times \frac{2 \text{ D}}{1 \text{ D}_2\text{O}} = 6.02 \times 10^{25}$$

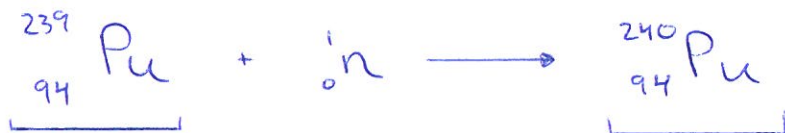
$$\Delta N = (6.02 \times 10^{25})(5.2 \times 10^{-32})(1 \times 10^{17})(3600 \times 24 \times 365)$$

$$\Delta N = 9.9 \times 10^{15} \text{ nuclei}$$

c) $A = \Delta N \lambda = \frac{\Delta N \ln(2)}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{(9.9 \times 10^{15})(\ln(2))}{12.3} = 5.6 \times 10^{17} \text{ y}^{-1}$

$$= 1.76 \times 10^{10} \text{ Bq}$$

10-19



$$\text{BE per nucleon} = 7.56 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{BE per nucleon} = 7.556 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta \text{BE} = (240 \cdot 7.556) - (239 \cdot 7.56)$$

$$\Delta \text{BE} = 6.60 \text{ MeV}$$

10-22

$$E = 94 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{4184 \text{ J}}{\text{cal}} = 3.93 \times 10^5 \text{ [J/mol]}$$

$$m = \frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{3.93 \times 10^5}{(3 \times 10^8)^2} = 4.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg/mol}$$

$${}^{12}\text{C} = \frac{12 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} = 0.012$$

$$\frac{\% \text{ change}}{\text{}} = \frac{4.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg/mol}}{0.012 \text{ kg/mol}} \times 100 = 3.7 \times 10^{-8} \%$$

• very small change!

10-23

• atomic mass = 205.9744 u

predicted
mass ${}_{82}^{206}\text{Pb}$ = $82(1.0078252\text{u}) + 124(1.0086652\text{u})$
= 207.7162 u

• excess
mass = $(207.7162 - 205.9744)\text{u}$
= 1.742 u

$$E = 1.742\text{u} \times \frac{931.5\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} = 1.622 \times 10^3 \text{MeV}$$

$$\frac{\text{BE}}{\text{nucleon}} = \frac{E_{\text{excess}}}{206} = \frac{1.622 \times 10^3 \text{MeV}}{206} = \boxed{7.877 \text{MeV}}$$

* [woitfram] actual $\text{BE}/n = 7.875361 \text{MeV}$

Question #2

Isotopes	Half-life (y)	Activity @ t=0	Activity @ t=2
3H	12.300000	4.90E+14	4.38E+14
85Kr	10.700000	2.80E+16	2.46E+16
89Sr	0.139720	2.70E+18	1.33E+14
90Sr	28.900000	2.00E+17	1.91E+17
90Y	0.007360	2.00E+17	3.16E-65
91Y	0.161000	3.60E+18	6.56E+14
99Mo	0.182500	4.40E+18	2.21E+15
131I	0.022100	3.10E+18	1.77E-09
133Xe	0.014520	6.00E+18	2.06E-23
134Cs	2.060000	6.70E+16	3.42E+16
132Te	0.008904	3.80E+18	9.18E-50
133I	0.056986	2.40E+18	6.53E+07
140Ba	0.035616	5.10E+18	6.36E+01
140La	0.004589	5.40E+18	3.44E-113
144Ce	0.778100	3.90E+18	6.57E+17
Sums	55.371395	4.09E+019	9.09E+017

Q-3



$$m = 10\text{g}$$

$$M_{\text{In}} = 114.82\text{g/mol}$$

$$A_0 = 10^8\text{Bq}$$

$$t = 10\text{s}$$

$$\sigma = 198\text{ barns}$$

$$t_{1/2} = 54\text{m} \times \frac{60\text{s}}{\text{m}} = 3240\text{s}$$

$$F = \text{FLUX} = ?$$

$$\Delta N = n \sigma F, \quad n = \frac{m N_A}{M}$$

$$\Delta N = \frac{m N_A}{M} \sigma F$$

$$A_0 = \lambda \Delta N t \longrightarrow \Delta N = \frac{A_0}{\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{m N_A \sigma F}{M} = \frac{A_0}{\lambda t}, \quad t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln(2)}{\lambda} \longrightarrow \lambda = \frac{\ln(2)}{t_{1/2}}$$

$$F = \frac{A_0 M}{\lambda t m N_A \sigma} = \frac{10^8 \cdot 114.82}{\frac{\ln(2)}{3240} \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 6.023 \times 10^{23} \cdot 198 \times 10^{-28}}$$

$$F = 4.5 \times 10^{13} \frac{\text{neutrons}}{\text{m}^2 \text{s}}$$