

**Nuclear Engineering 150 – Discussion Section**  
**Team Exercises #1**

\*Problems 1 & 2 borrowed from Nuclear Engineering 101 homework problem sets, Fall 2016

## Problem 1

The radioactive isotope  $^{233}\text{Pa}$  can be produced following neutron capture by  $^{232}\text{Th}$  when the resulting  $^{233}\text{Th}$  decays to  $^{233}\text{Pa}$ . In the neutron flux of a typical reactor, neutron capture in 1 g of  $^{232}\text{Th}$  produces  $^{233}\text{Th}$  at a rate of  $2.0 \times 10^{11} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

- What are the activities (in Ci) of  $^{233}\text{Th}$  and  $^{233}\text{Pa}$  after this sample is irradiated for 1.5 hours?
- The sample is then placed in storage with no further irradiation so that the  $^{233}\text{Th}$  can decay away. What are the activities (in Ci) of  $^{233}\text{Th}$  and  $^{233}\text{Pa}$  after 48 hours of storage?
- The decay of  $^{233}\text{Pa}$  results in  $^{233}\text{U}$ , which is also radioactive. After the above sample has been stored for 1 year what is the  $^{233}\text{U}$  activity in Ci? (Hint: it should not be necessary to set up an additional differential equation to find the  $^{233}\text{U}$  activity.)

Nucleus	Half-life
$^{233}\text{Th}$	22.3 min
$^{233}\text{Pa}$	27.0 days
$^{233}\text{U}$	$1.592 \times 10^5 \text{ yr}$

$$1 \text{ Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

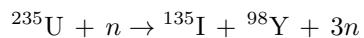
## Problem 2

Use the following masses for parts (a) and (b):

Nucleus	Atomic Mass
n	1.008665 u
$^1\text{H}$	1.007825 u
$^2\text{H}$	2.014102 u
$^{56}\text{Fe}$	55.934939 u
$^{98}\text{Y}$	97.922203 u
$^{135}\text{I}$	134.910048 u
$^{235}\text{U}$	235.043924 u

$$1\text{u} \cdot c^2 = 931.502 \text{ MeV}$$

a) Calculate the  $Q$ -value of the reaction:



b) Calculate the average binding energy per nucleon (in MeV) of  $^2\text{H}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ , and  $^{235}\text{U}$ .

### Problem 3

a) Solve the first order differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 0$$

b) Solve the second order differential equation ( $A$  and  $B$  are constants)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - A^2y = B$$

The boundary condition is  $y(\pm\frac{1}{A}) = 0$ .

## Problem 4

Classify the following cross section plots. They are, in no particular order:

- (1)  $^{155}\text{Gd}$  absorption
- (2)  $^{235}\text{U}$  fission
- (3)  $^{238}\text{U}$  absorption
- (4)  $^{238}\text{U}$  fission
- (5)  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  fission

