

9 (a) State what is meant by the binding energy of a nucleus.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Table 9.1 shows the masses of two sub-atomic particles and a polonium-212 ($^{212}_{84}\text{Po}$) nucleus.

Table 9.1

	mass/u
proton	1.007 276
neutron	1.008 665
polonium-212 nucleus	211.942 749

For the polonium-212 nucleus, determine:

(i) the mass defect Δm , in kg

$\Delta m = \dots\dots\dots$ kg [3]

(ii) the binding energy

binding energy = $\dots\dots\dots$ J [2]

(iii) the binding energy per nucleon.

binding energy per nucleon = $\dots\dots\dots$ J [1]



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

- (c) (i) On Fig. 9.1, sketch the variation with nucleon number A of binding energy per nucleon for values of A from 1 to 250.

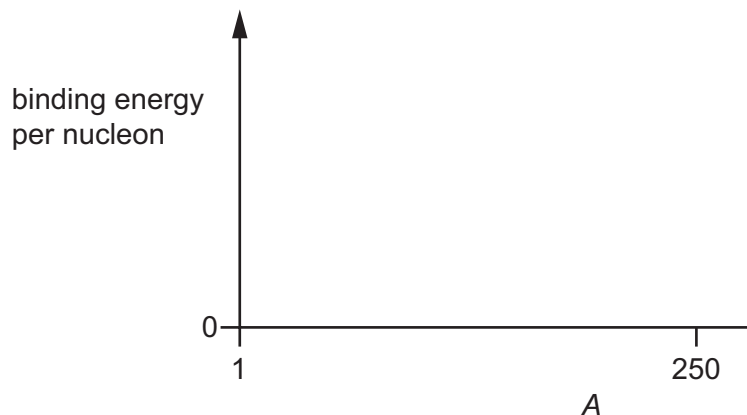


Fig. 9.1

- (ii) On your line in Fig. 9.1, draw an X to show the approximate position of polonium-212. [2]
- (iii) Polonium-212 is radioactive and undergoes alpha-decay. [1]

Suggest and explain, with reference to Fig. 9.1, why the alpha-decay of polonium-212 results in a release of energy.

.....

.....

..... [2]