

- 8 (a) The data for iron-56 ( $^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$ ) nucleus is given below.

Mass of proton = 1.00728 u

Mass of neutron = 1.00866 u

Mass of iron-56 nucleus = 55.92132 u

Show that the binding energy per nucleon of iron-56 nucleus is 8.8 MeV. Explain your answer clearly.

[3]

- (b) Fig. 8.1 shows the variation with nucleon number (mass number)  $A$  of the binding energy per nucleon  $E_B$  of nuclei.

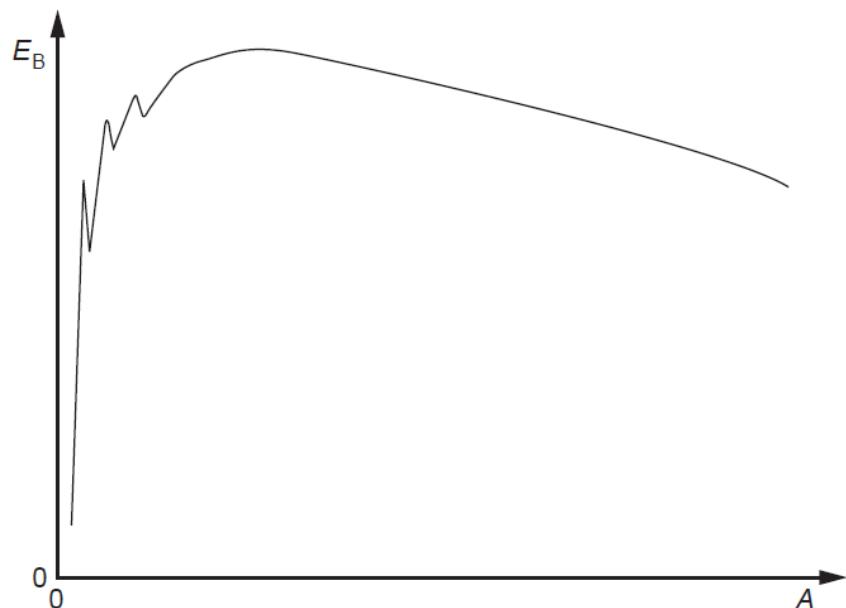
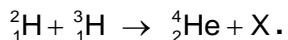


Fig 8.1

- (i) On Fig 8.1, label the approximate position of iron-56 with the symbol Fe.

[1]

- (ii) The nuclear fusion process in a particular star is described by



1. State the particle X.

..... [1]

2. Using Fig. 8.1, explain why the mentioned nuclear fusion process will result in a release of energy.

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..... [2]

- (iii) Table 8.1 shows the mass defects of three nuclei.

**Table 8.1**

nucleus	mass defect/u
$^2_1\text{H}$	0.002 388
$^3_1\text{H}$	0.009 105
$^4_2\text{He}$	0.030 377

Determine the energy released when one nucleus of  $^4_2\text{He}$  is formed in this fusion reaction.

energy released = ..... J [2]

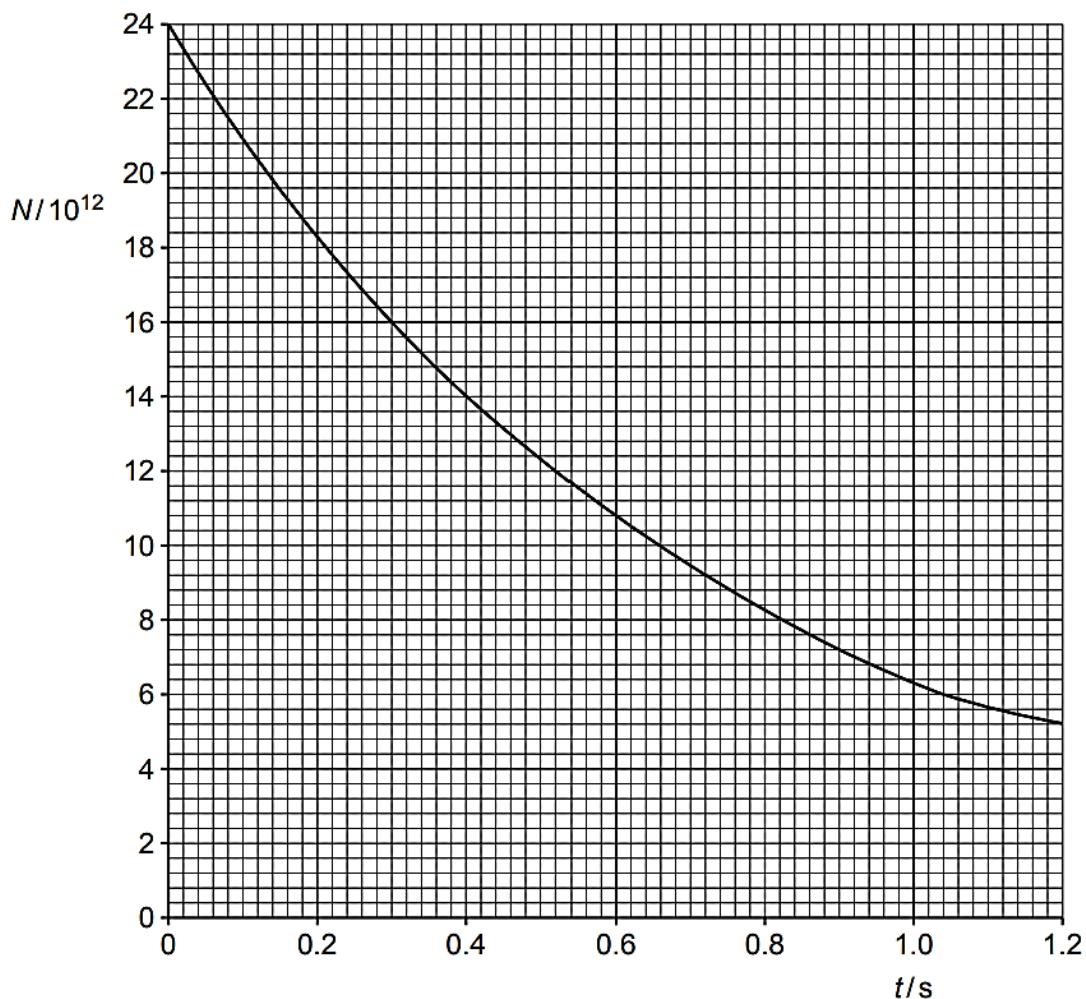
- (c) Thorium-234 ( $^{234}_{90}\text{Th}$ ) undergoes  $\beta$ -decay to form an isotope of protactinium-234 (Pa).

The emitted  $\beta$ -particles have a range of energies up to a maximum value.

Use conservation laws to explain why this range of energies leads to the suggestion that another particle is emitted by the decaying thorium-234 nucleus together with the  $\beta$ -particle.

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.....  
.....  
..... [3]

- (d) The variation with time  $t$  of the number of unstable nuclei  $N$  in a sample of Thorium is shown in Fig. 8.2.



**Fig. 8.2**

At time  $t = 0 \text{ s}$ , the sample contains only Thorium-234.

- (i) Use Fig. 8.2 to determine the decay constant  $\lambda$  of Thorium-234.

$$\lambda = \dots \text{ s}^{-1} [2]$$

- (ii) Assuming that protactinium-234 is stable, on Fig. 8.2, sketch a line to show the variation with time  $t$  of the number of protactinium nuclei in the sample. Label this line P.

[2]

- (iii) Determine the activity at time  $t = 1.5$  s of the sample of Thorium-234.

$$\text{activity} = \dots \text{ Bq} [3]$$

- (iv) A Geiger counter is used to measure the count rate at  $t = 1.5$  s, explain why the value recorded is lower than the answer found in (d)(iii).

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..... [1]