

8 (a) Define binding energy.

[2]

(b) $^{226}_{88}Ra$ is a stationary radioactive isotope which decays to $^{222}_{86}Rn$ with the release of an alpha particle. Given:

$$\text{Mass of } ^{226}_{88}Ra = 226.025 \text{ } u$$

$$\text{Mass of } ^4_2He = 4.00260 \text{ } u$$

$$\text{Mass of } ^{222}_{86}Rn = 222.018 \text{ } u$$

$$\text{Mass of proton} = 1.00783 \text{ } u$$

$$\text{Mass of neutron} = 1.00867 \text{ } u$$

(i) Calculate the binding energy per nucleon of $^{226}_{88}Ra$ in MeV.

binding energy per nucleon = MeV [3]

(ii) Calculate the energy released in the above decay reaction in MeV.

energy released = MeV [2]

(c) $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ is found in atmospheric air and it is also a radioactive element. The radioactive decay of $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ is a *random* and *spontaneous* process.

(i) Explain what is meant by *random* and *spontaneous* process.

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(ii) $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ is one of the rarest elements on Earth. Suggest reasons for this.

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(iii) $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ is considered to be an unacceptable health hazard when the activity of $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ is greater than 200 Bq in 1.0 m^3 of air. The decay constant of $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ is $2.1 \times 10^{-6}\text{ s}^{-1}$.

Calculate the minimum mass of $^{222}_{86}\text{Rn}$ in 1.0 m^3 of air above which the health hazard becomes unacceptable.

minimum mass = kg [3]

- (d) Carbon-14 is a radioactive isotope of carbon and it undergoes beta decay.

An archaeologist found a fragment of an ancient basket made from wood. The carbon-14 activity of the wood in the basket is 8.5 % that of an equal carbon sample from present day wood. Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5700 years.

- (i) Calculate the age of the basket

age = years [2]

- (ii) Calculate the probability of decay per second of a carbon-14 nuclide.

probability of decay per second = s^{-1} [1]

- (iii) Explain whether Carbon-14 can be used to measure the age of a stone.

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- (iv) State and explain what happens to the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus after it undergoes beta decay.

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