

- 8 (a) Define binding energy.

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

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

Mass of  ${}^4_2\text{He} = 4.00260\text{ u}$

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

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

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

- (i) Calculate the binding energy per nucleon of  ${}^{226}_{88}\text{Ra}$  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 element 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  $1.0\text{ m}^3$  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  $1.0\text{ m}^3$  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 = .....  $\text{s}^{-1}$  [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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