

## Nuke Problems

1. Consider an  $^{16}\text{O}$  nucleus. Find
  - a. Binding energy
  - b. BE per nucleon
  - c. Compare the BE/nucleon to that of  $^{18}\text{O}$
2. Write the nuclear equations.
  - a.  $^{18}\text{N} \rightarrow \beta^+ + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
  - b.  $^{19}\text{O} \rightarrow \beta^- + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
  - c.  $^{109}\text{Ag} \rightarrow \alpha + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
  - d.  $^{14}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{14}\text{N} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
  - e.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rightarrow ^{20}\text{N} + \beta^+$
3. Find the energy release in 2a and 2b in MeV and Joules.
4. If 0.0001 g of  $^{19}\text{O}$  decays, what is the total energy released?
5. A canister originally contained  $2 \times 10^6$  atoms of tritium,  $^3\text{H}$ . How many atoms of the tritium would remain after 100 years?
6. A researcher had a sample of sodium-22. What fraction would remain after 21 years?
7. A geologist found a rock containing beryllium-10. The ratio of boron-10 to beryllium-10 was 2.75 to 1. What is the age of the sample?
8. A scientist had 0.01 g of sodium-24.
  - a. Write the decay equation.
  - b. How much energy is released per decay?
  - c. What mass of sodium-24 remains after 40 hours?
  - d. How much energy was released during 40 hours?
  - e. What was the initial rate of decay in counts per second?