

# S30 Unit D: Nuclear Energy and Radiation

Name: Key  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Using page 8 of your Data Booklet, calculate the amount of energy, in **J**, released in each nuclear reaction.

1. Lanthanum-146 fissions to form barium-141, a proton and 5 neutrons.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{c} 146 \\ 57 \\ \text{La} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 141 \\ 56 \\ \text{Ba} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ \text{p} \end{array} + 5 \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \text{n} \end{array} \\
 \underbrace{145.9258 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{145.9258 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \quad \underbrace{140.91441 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol} + 1.00728 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{146.96499 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \quad \underbrace{5 \times 1.00866 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{5.0433 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \Delta E = \Delta mc^2 \\
 \Delta E = (146.96499 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} - 145.9258 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg})(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2 \\
 \Delta E = \underline{9.35271 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}}
 \end{array}$$

2. Plutonium-239 fissions to form neon-20, polonium-210 and 9 neutrons.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{c} 239 \\ 94 \\ \text{Pu} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 10 \\ \text{Ne} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 210 \\ 84 \\ \text{Po} \end{array} + 9 \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \text{n} \end{array} \\
 \underbrace{239.05216 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{239.05216 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \quad \underbrace{19.99244 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol} + 209.98286 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{m_{\text{total}} = 0.23905324 \text{ kg}} \quad \underbrace{9 \times 1.00866 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{9.07794 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \Delta E = \Delta mc^2 \\
 \Delta E = (0.23905324 \text{ kg} - 239.05216 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg})(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2 \\
 \Delta E = \underline{9.72 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}}
 \end{array}$$

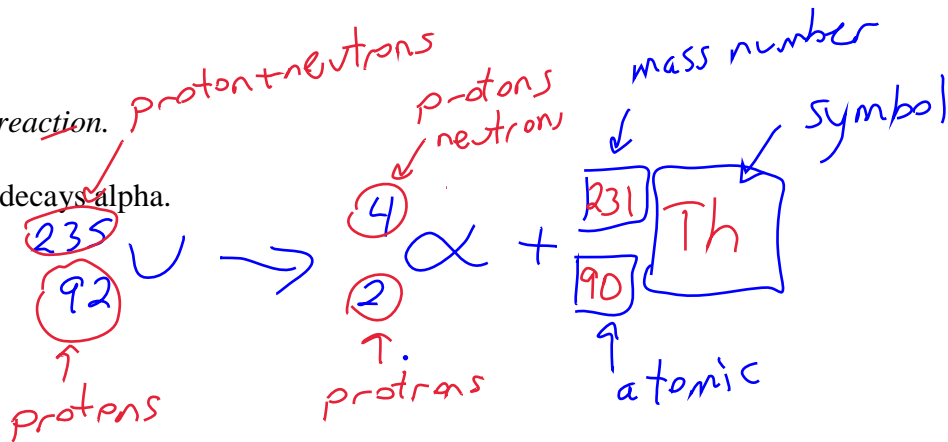
3. Beryllium-7 and a proton fuse to form beryllium-8.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 4 \\ \text{Be} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ \text{p} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 4 \\ \text{Be} \end{array} \\
 \underbrace{7.01693 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol} + 1.00728 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/mol}}_{m_{\text{total}} = 0.00802421 \text{ kg}} \quad \underbrace{8.00531 \text{ kg/mol}}_{8.00531 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \Delta E = (8.00531 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} - 0.00802421 \text{ kg})(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2 \\
 \Delta E = \underline{1.701 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}}
 \end{array}$$

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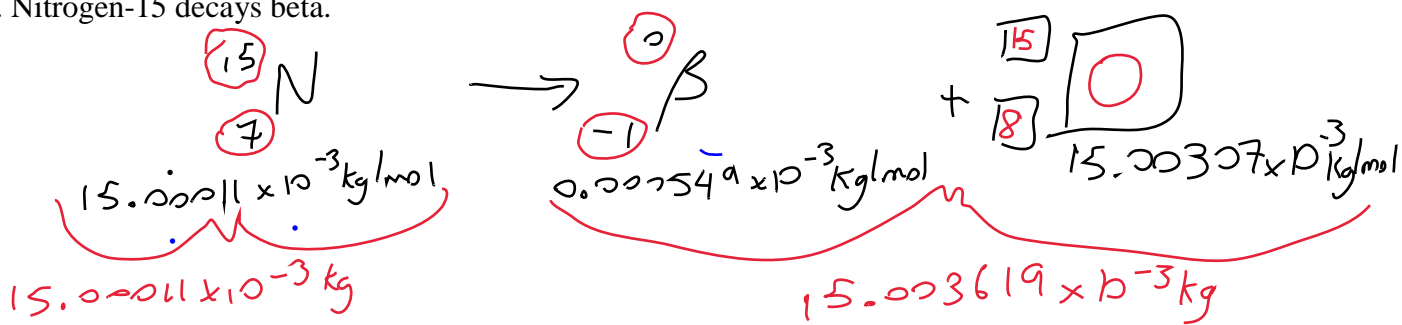
Write the decay reaction.

4. Uranium-235 decays alpha.



Write the decay reaction and then determine the amount of energy, in J, released.

5. Nitrogen-15 decays beta.

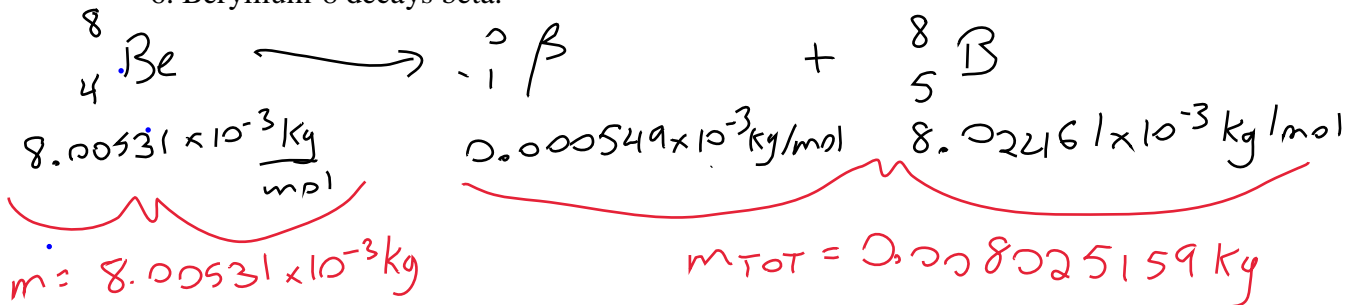


$$\Delta E = \Delta m c^2$$

$$= (15.003619 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} - 15.00011 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}) (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$\Delta E = \underline{\underline{3.1581 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}}}$$

6. Beryllium-8 decays beta.



$$\Delta E = \Delta m c^2$$

$$= (0.008025159 \text{ kg} - 8.00531 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}) (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1.78641 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}}}$$