

Chapter 19 Review

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Nuclear Chemistry: radioactive decay MUST follow conservation of mass law

Decay mechanism (process)- always releases energy

- **Alpha particle:** positively charged He atom missing both of its electrons
 - $4\text{-He} = \alpha$
 - Example: $226\text{-Ra} \rightarrow 222\text{-Rn} + 4\text{-He} + \text{energy released (gamma particle)}$
- **Beta particle:** splitting a neutron into a proton and an electron
 - Example: $32\text{-P} \rightarrow 32\text{-S} + \text{electron} + \text{gamma ray}$
- **Gamma ray:** high energy photon of light
 - Example: $238\text{-U} \rightarrow 4\text{-He} + 234\text{-Th} + 2 \text{ gamma ray}$
- **Positron:** particle with same mass as the electron but opposite charge
 - Example: $22\text{-Na} \rightarrow \text{positron} + 22\text{-Ne}$
- **Electron capture:** one of the inner-orbital electron is captured by the nucleus
 - Example: $201\text{-Hg} + \text{electron} \rightarrow 201\text{-Au} + \text{gamma ray}$
- **Decay series:** occurs until a stable nuclide is formed
 - Example: $235\text{-U} \rightarrow 207\text{ Pb}$

Nuclear transformation: the change of one element into another

- Example: $14\text{-N} + 2\text{-He} \rightarrow 17\text{-O} + 1\text{-H}$
- **Transuranium elements:** elements that have been synthesized

Half-life: The time it takes for a given amount of material to reduce to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original amount

- Example: 100 million $234\text{-Pa} \xrightarrow{1.2 \text{ minute}} 50 \text{ million } 234\text{-Pa} \xrightarrow{1.2 \text{ minutes}} 25 \text{ million } 2350\text{-Pa}$

1.2 minute

1.2 minutes

- Formula: $\text{mass remaining} / \text{mass initial} = (1/2)^{(t/T)}$
 - t = elapsed time
 - T = half life
- **Geiger-Müller counter:** measures radioactivity levels by registering ions and electrons produced as a radioactive particle passes through a gas filled chamber

Carbon-14 dating: objects can be dated through radioactivity

- $14\text{-C} \rightarrow \text{electron} + 14\text{-N}$

Nuclear Energy

- **Artificial Transmutation:**
 - **Fusion:** combining two light nuclei to form heavier nucleus
 - $1\text{-H} + 1\text{-H} \rightarrow 2\text{-H} + \text{positron} + \text{gamma ray}$
 - $1\text{-H} + 2\text{-H} \rightarrow 3\text{-He} + \text{gamma ray}$
 - $3\text{-He} + 3\text{-He} \rightarrow 2\text{-He} + 2\text{ }1\text{-H} + \text{gamma ray}$
 - $3\text{-He} + 1\text{-H} \rightarrow 4\text{-He} + \text{positron} + \text{gamma ray}$
 - **Fission:** splitting a heavy nucleus into two nuclei with small mass numbers
 - $\text{Neutron} + 235\text{-U} \rightarrow 141\text{-Ba} + 92\text{-Kr} + 3\text{ neutrons}$
- **Natural Transmutation:**
 - $238\text{-U} \rightarrow 234\text{-Th} + 4\text{-He}$
 - $234\text{-Th} \rightarrow 234\text{-Pa} + \text{electron}$
 - $234\text{-Pa} \rightarrow 234\text{-U} + \text{electron}$

Effects of Radiation:

- Mutate cells (cancer) – damages DNA