



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSICS

PHYS 414: NUCLEAR AND ATOMIC PHYSICS

STREAMS: B.Sc PHYSICS Y4S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: FRIDAY 8/12/2017

2.30 P.M - 4.30 P.M.

QUESTION ONE [30 MARKS]

- a). Define the terms nuclear fusion and nuclear fission [2 Marks]
- b).The electron in the hydrogen atom makes a transition from the  $n=4$  to the ground state .Find the wavelength and frequency of the emitted photon. ( $R_H = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$ .) [4 Marks]
- c).Show that  $E_n = \frac{-m_e k_e^2 e^4}{2h^2} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) n = 1,2,3 \dots$  [4 Marks]
- d).State Pauli's Exclusion principle [2 Marks]
- e).Write electronic configuration of  $z = 21$  utilizing the exclusion principle. [3 Marks]
- f).Estimate the energy of the characteristic X-ray emitted from a tungsten target when an electron drops from a N shell ( $n = 4$ ) to a vacancy in the K shell ( $n = 1$ ).  $Z = 74$  [5 Marks]
- g).Draw an energy level diagram for hydrogen and at least show four series [4 Marks]
- h). The nuclear reaction  ${}^1_0n + {}^{10}_5B \rightarrow {}^7_3Li + {}^4_2He$  is observed to occur even when very slow-moving neutrons ( $M_n = 1.0087u$ ) strike a boron atom at rest. For a particular reaction in which  $KE = 0$ , the helium ( $M_{He} = 4.0026u$ ) is observed to have a speed of  $9.30 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ . Determine
- i) The KE of the lithium ( $M_{Li} = 7.0160$ ) [4 Marks]
- ii) The Q value of the reaction [2 Marks]

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### QUESTION TWO [20 MARKS]

a).For a hydrogen atom ,determine the the quantum numbers associated with the possible states that correspond to the principal quantum number  $n=5$  [6 Marks]

b) In a certain experiment,  $0.024\text{ }\mu\text{Ci}$  of  $^{32}_{15}\text{P}$  is injected into a medium containing a culture of bacteria. After 2 hours the cells are washed and a detector that is 70% efficient (counts 70% of emitted rays) records 1440 counts per minute from all the cells. What percentage of the original was taken up by the cells? [4 Marks]

c) Show that half-life of a radioactive material can be expressed as  $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$  Where  $\lambda$  = Decay constant [3 Marks]

d. An isotope of an element radon has half-life of 8 days, a sample of radon originally contains  $8.2 \times 10^{16}$  atoms, take one day to be  $86 \times 10^3$  seconds, calculate

i) the number of radon atoms remaining after 32 days [2 Marks]

ii) the rate of decay of the radon sample after 32 days [2 Marks]

e) Define the following [3 Marks]

i) LASER

ii) MASER

iii) Phosphorescence

### QUESTION THREE [20 MARKS]

a) State any Four useful applications of radioactivity. [4 Marks]

b) Calculate the binding energy in alpha particle (Helium-4) nucleus in MeV. Take [3 Marks]  
Mass of neutron = 1.008665u  
Mass of helium nucleus = 4.001508u  
Mass of a proton = 1.007276u

c) State and explain briefly FIVE types of stationary power reactors [5 Marks]

d) State Neil Bohr's atomic model postulates [3 Marks]

e) State five Hazards of radioactivity [5 Marks]

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### QUESTION FOUR

- a). Find the longest and the shortest wavelength photons emitted during Balmer series for the hydrogen atom and determine the energy of the shortest wavelength. [4 Marks]
- b. Sketch a graph showing the average binding energy per nucleon as a function of mass number A. [4 Marks]
- c) Estimate the temperature required for a deuterium-tritium fusion (d-t) to occur ( $r_d=1.5\text{fm}$  and  $r_t=1.7\text{fm}$ ) [4 Marks]
- d) An animal bone fragment found in archaeological site has a carbon mass of 400g. It registers an activity of 20 decays/s. What is the age of the bone? (ratio of  $C-14:C-12$  when the animal was alive was  $1.3 \times 10^{-12}$ ). [4 Marks]
- e) Draw a well labeled diagram of a nuclear reactor [4 Marks]

### QUESTION FIVE

- a. Calculate the energy in MeV liberated when helium is produced.
- i) by fusing two neutrons and two protons [3 Marks]  
 $m_p=1.007825\text{u}$ ,  $M_n=1.008665\text{u}$
- ii) by fusing two deuterium nuclei  ${}^2_1\text{H}=2.014102$  [3 Marks]
- iii) Why the difference? [2 Marks]
- b) Calculate the total binding energy and the average binding energy per nucleon for  ${}^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$  the most common stable isotope of Iron ( $m_p=1.007825\text{u}$ ,  $m_n=1.008665\text{u}$  and  $M_{\text{Fe}}=55.9349\text{u}$ ) [5 Marks]
- c) Compare at least THREE properties of alpha, beta and gamma decays. [3 Marks]
- d) Describe the kind of decay particle in the following nuclear equations A, B, C and D
- i)  ${}^1_0\text{n} + {}^{238}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{239}_{92}\text{U} + \text{A}$  [4 Marks]
- ii)  ${}^2_1\text{H} + {}^{14}_7\text{N} \rightarrow {}^{12}_6\text{C} + \text{B}$
- iii)  ${}^{212}_{83}\text{Bi} \rightarrow {}^{208}_{81}\text{Tl} + \text{C}$
- iv)  ${}^2_1\text{H} + {}^2_1\text{H} \rightarrow \text{D}$
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