SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2012/2013 SESSION

UNITS: 2

COURSE CODE: CHM 412:

COURSE TITLE: RADIO AND NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY

TIME ALLOWED: 2HRS

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS

- 1 (a) Define the following terms with appropriate examples:
 - (i) Isotopes (ii) Isobars (iii) Radioisotopy (iv) Isotones (v) Nuclear isomers (10 marks).
- b). Give the differences between natural and artificial radioactivity (6 mks)
- c). Identify the following types of nuclear reactions:

(i)
$$^{235}_{92}U + ^{1}_{0}n$$
 \longrightarrow $^{141}_{56}Ba + ^{92}_{36}Kr + 3^{1}_{0}n$ (1 mk)

(ii)
$${}^{14}_{7}N + {}^{4}_{2}He \longrightarrow {}^{17}_{8}O + {}^{1}_{1}H (1 \text{ mk})$$

(iii)
$${}_{1}^{2}H + {}_{1}^{1}H \longrightarrow {}_{2}^{3}He(1 \text{ mk})$$

(iv)
$$^{238}_{92}U \longrightarrow ^{234}_{90}Th + ^{4}_{2}He$$
 (1 mk)

- 2 What do you understand by the term "radioactivity"? (2 mks)
- a). List the major radiations that are usually associated with the radioactivity of some elements and give two properties of each. (6 mks)
- b). State the differences between ordinary chemical reactions and nuclear reactions (4 mks)
- c). What is generally responsible for the instability of some nuclides? Predict whether the following nuclides are stable or unstable (4 mks)
- (i) ${}^{16}_{8}O(1\text{Mk})$ (ii) ${}^{14}_{7}N$ (1Mk) (iii) ${}^{17}_{8}O$ (1Mk) (iv) ${}^{45}_{21}Sc$ (1Mk)
- 3. What are nuclear reactions? (2mks)
- a). The nuclide $^{247}_{99}Es$ was obtained by bombarding $^{238}_{92}U$ in a reaction that emits five neutrons. Identify the bombarding projectile (6mks).
- b). Write the following nuclear reaction in their short hand notations:

(i)
$${}^{10}_{5}B + {}^{1}_{0}n \longrightarrow {}^{7}_{3}Li + {}^{4}_{2}He(1mk)$$
 (ii) ${}^{27}_{13}Al + {}^{4}_{2}He \longrightarrow {}^{30}_{15}P + {}^{1}_{0}n$ (1mk) (iii) ${}^{231}_{90}Th \longrightarrow {}^{231}_{91}Pa + \beta$ (1mk) (iv) ${}^{14}_{7}N + {}^{4}_{2}He \longrightarrow {}^{17}_{8}O + {}^{1}_{1}P(1mk)$

c). Identify W, X, Y and Z in the following nuclear reactions:

(i)
$$^{212}_{84}Po \longrightarrow ^{208}_{82}Pb + W$$
 (2Mk) (ii) $^{137}_{55}Cs \longrightarrow ^{137}_{56}Ba + X$ (2mks)

(iii)
$${}^{14}_{7}N + {}^{4}_{2}He \longrightarrow Y + {}^{1}_{1}H(2Mk)$$
 (iv) ${}^{55}_{27}Co \longrightarrow {}^{55}_{26}Fe + Z$ (2Mk)

- 4a) Explain the following terms and give one example in each case:
- (i) Nuclear fusion (2.5 mks)
- (ii) Nuclear fission (2.5mks)
- b). (i) Give three peaceful uses of nuclear energy (3mks)
- (ii) Under what conditions does nuclear fusion occurs? (2mks)
- c) (i) What do you understand by the term "half-life" of a radioactive isotopes? (2mks)
- (ii) The half-life of a radioisotope is 3.8 days. After how many days will one twentieth of the isotope be left over? (8mks)