**Ch. 25 Nuclear Chemistry**

 [**Nuclear Reactions:**](file:///%5C%5Cswain.local%5Cstorage-ns%5Chomes%5Chigh%5Cstaff%5Ckgray%5CKgray%20folder%5CChemistry%5Cchapter%2025-%20nuclear%20chem%5Cnuclear%20chemistry%20stuff.flipchart)

**Nuclear Reactions vs. Ordinary Chemical Reactions:** [**crash course video**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KWAsz59F8gA)

**Chemical Reactions:**

* Rxns that involve the outer electrons
* Elements do not change from one to another.

Ex. 2H2 + O2 🡪 2H2O

**Nuclear Reactions:**

* Rxns that involve the nucleus
* Nucleus changes- products

 can be different elements

 than the reactants.

 Ex. $$ 🡪 $$ + $$

**[Radioactivity:](http://ed.ted.com/on/Kz2hi5xn)**

* Process by which nuclei emit particles and rays (radiation)

[**Radiation:**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TJgc28csgV0)

* Penetrating rays and particles emitted by a radioactive source
1. Alpha (α) – stopped by paper, skin, clothing
2. Beta (β)- stopped by metal foil, wood
3. Gamma (****)- stopped by lead, thick concrete

 **Radioisotope:**

* An isotope that has an unstable nucleus
* Undergoes **radioactive decay** –spontaneous decay of the nucleus into

 a more stable nucleus, emits particles +/or radiation

**Types of Radioactive Decay (Transmutation):**

* Sum Reactant’s Atomic # and mass # = Sum Product’s atomic # and mass #

 Ex. $$ + $$→ $ $+$$

* IF Atomic # changes = identity of element changes
* **Emission/Decay**= release particle/radiation. Product side of rxn
* **Capture**= takes in particle/radiation. Reactant side of rxn
	+ **Alpha** **(α)**$ $

 Ex. $$ ⭢ $$ + $$

* + **Beta/Electron** **(**$β$**)** $$

 Ex. $$ ⭢ $$ + $$

* + **Gamma (**$γ$**) \***No particles are emitted

 Ex. $$ ⭢ $$ + $$

* + **Positron (**$β$**)** $$

 Ex. $$ ⭢ $$ + $$

* + **Neutron** $$

 Ex. $$ + $$⭢ $$

* + **Proton** $$

 Ex. $$ ⭢ $$ + $$

[**Artificial Transmutation**:](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G6mmIzRz_f8)

* Particles bombard the nucleus of an atom
* Particle accelerator (Atom Smasher), Nuclear reactors, Nuclear bombs
* Elements above 92 = man-made

 ex.

 $$ + $$ ⭢ $$ + $$

$$ + $$ ⭢$$ ⭢ $$ + $$

[Higgs-boson (crazy girl)](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/07/03/higgs-boson-video_n_1646116.html)

[**Higgs-boson Ted ED cartoon**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IElHgJG5Fe4)

[**Higgs-boson Explanation cartoon\***](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=joTKd5j3mzk)

[**More Higgs-boson explanation**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIg1Vh7uPyw&feature=related)**\***

[**http://ed.ted.com/lessons/brian-cox-on-cern-s-supercollider**](http://ed.ted.com/lessons/brian-cox-on-cern-s-supercollider)**\*\***

[**Comparing Fission & Fusion**:](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/add_aqa/atoms_radiation/nuclearact.shtml)

[**Fission:**](file:///%5C%5Cswain.local%5Cstorage-ns%5Chomes%5Chigh%5Cstaff%5Ckgray%5CKgray%20folder%5CChemistry%5Cchapter%2025-%20nuclear%20chem%5Cnuclear%20power%20plant.flipchart)

* Heavy nuclei are split into lighter nuclei.
* Relatively easy to control but produce radioactive wastes.
* [Plutonium and uranium](http://www.npr.org/blogs/krulwich/2012/07/17/156915881/if-you-are-hit-by-two-atomic-bombs-should-you-have-kids)

[**Fission**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQa4LONy9XM)





[Three mile Island](http://www.teachersdomain.org/asset/phy03_vid_threemile/)

[Chernobyl II](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fhYiOY6kKzo)

[Fukushima I](http://app.discoveryeducation.com/search?Ntt=nuclear)

[Fukushima TIME explanation](http://content.time.com/time/video/player/0%2C32068%2C833602970001_2059584%2C00.html)

[Chernobyl postcard pics](https://vimeo.com/112681885)

[Nuclear bomb b](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fIbACkLU-38)

**[Fusion:](file:///%5C%5C%5C%5Cswain.local%5C%5Cswain.local%5C%5Cstorage-ns%5C%5Chomes%5C%5Chigh%5C%5Cstaff%5C%5Ckgray%5C%5CKgray%20folder%5C%5CChemistry%5C%5Cchapter%2025-%20nuclear%20chem%5C%5CFission%20vs.%20Fusion.ppt)**

* Light nuclei are combined to form heavier nuclei.
* Difficult to initiate and control but produce little radioactive wastes.





[**Half-Life**](http://ed.ted.com/on/WeYs57UP)**:**

* Time it takes for ½ of the atoms of a radioactive isotope to decay
* More stable isotopes – decay slowly → longer ½ life
* Less stable isotopes- decay quickly → shorter ½ life







**Calculating Half-Life:**

**Ex. 1** Radioactive element has a ½ life of 30 days of an 8 gram sample,

 how much will be unchanged after 90 days?

  **½life Time** **Unchanged (Parent) Changed (daughter)**

 0 0 8 grams (0grams)

 1st 30 days 4 grams (4 grams)

 2nd 60 days 2 grams (6 grams)

 3rd 90 days 1 gram (7 grams)

**Ex. 2** The following is known about a fossil bone:

# a.) Amount of carbon-14 originally in bone = 800g

# b.) Amount of carbon-14 presently in bone = 100g

# c.) Amount of nitrogen-14 presently in bone = 700g

d.) half-life = 5,730 yrs

 How old is the fossil bone?

 *17,190 yrs*

 **½ life Time P (C-14) D (N-14)**  0 0 yrs 800g 0g

 1st 5,730 yrs 400g 400g

 2nd 11,460 yrs 200g 600g

 3rd 17,190 yrs 100 g 700g

 **Ex.3** The ½ life of radium-224 is 3.66 days. What was the original

 mass of radium-224 if 0.0500 grams remain after 7.32 days?

 **Amount remaining= (initial amount)(.5) n**

**n= t/T**

**t=time elapsed**

**T=length of ½ life**

**n= # of ½ lives**

 soo….

n=7.32/3.66

n= 2

 0.0500g=X(.5)2  = 0.0500=x(.25)

 .25 .25

 X= .2 grams