863.

Problem 55.9 (RHK)

 235 U decays by alpha emission with a half-life of 7.04×10^{8} y. It also decays (rarely) by spontaneous fission, and if the alpha decay did not occur, its half-life due to this process alone would be 3.50×10^{17} y. (a) We have to find the rate with which spontaneous fission decays occur in 1.00 g of 235 U. We have to find the number of alpha-decay events that are there for every spontaneous fission event.

Solution:

The half-life of 235 U for alpha emission is 7.04×10^8 y. The disintegration constant for alpha emission will therefore be

$$\lambda_{\text{alpha}} = \frac{\ln 2}{7.04 \times 10^8 \times 3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}} = 3.12 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}.$$

The half-life of 235 U for spontaneous fission is 3.50×10^{17} y.

The disintegration constant for spontaneous fission will therefore be

$$\lambda_{\text{fission}} = \frac{\ln 2}{3.50 \times 10^{17} \times 3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}} = 6.28 \times 10^{-26} \text{ s}^{-1}.$$

Number of 235 U nuclei in 1.00 g of 235 U are

$$N = \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{235} = 2.56 \times 10^{21}.$$

The rate of spontaneous fissions in 1.00 g of 235 U will therefore be

$$R_{\text{fission}} = N\lambda_{\text{fission}} = 2.56 \times 10^{21} \times 6.28 \times 10^{-26} \text{ s}^{-1}$$
$$= 16.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}.$$

Therefore, one spontaneous fission event will take place in $1/R_{\text{fission}} = 1/16.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1} = 6.21 \times 10^{3} \text{ s}.$ The rate of alpha emission in 1.00 g of ²³⁵U will be $R_{\text{alpha}} = N\lambda_{\text{alpha}} = 2.56 \times 10^{21} \times 3.12 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $= 7.99 \times 10^{4} \text{ s}^{-1}.$

The number of alpha decays that will take place in 1.00 g of pure ²³⁵U during the interval when one spontaneous fission occurs will therefore be $= 7.99 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1} \times 6.21 \times 10^3 \text{ s}$ $= 4.96 \times 10^8.$

