

# Chem 1062

Note Title

8/5/2008

## Final Grades

- \* should be available sometime Friday
- \* lowest exam, lab, two HW quizzes dropped
- \* not negotiable

## Lab Projects

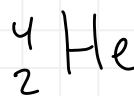
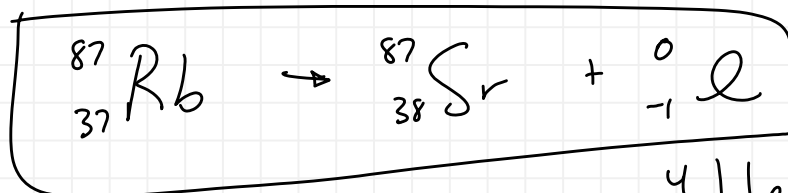
- \* presented in S235
- \* 1st 30 minutes of lab time devoted to final preparations - presentations begin @ 10:50

## Final Exam

- \* nonprogrammable calculators must be used
- \* review sheet
- \* 70 questions, 110 minutes (8:00-9:50) - so don't be late
- \* ACS Standardized Exam

## D2L Quizzes

- \* Chapter 19 - error in coding on 19.56 - full value awarded to everyone



Nucleus contains  $p^+$  &  $n^0$

Nuclear forces that hold particles together in the nucleus

Nuclear Shell Model -  $p^+$  and  $n^0$  exist in levels similar to those found for the electrons

Nuclei with even numbers of  $p^+$  or  $n^0$  tend to be more stable

Nuclei with certain numbers of  $p^+$  or  $n^0$  tend to be very stable

\* called magic numbers = 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82

For  $p^+$ , there is one add'l magic number = 114

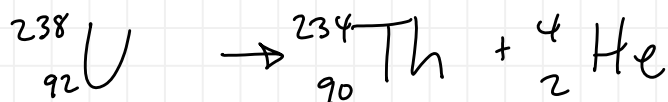
For  $n^0$ , " " " " = 126

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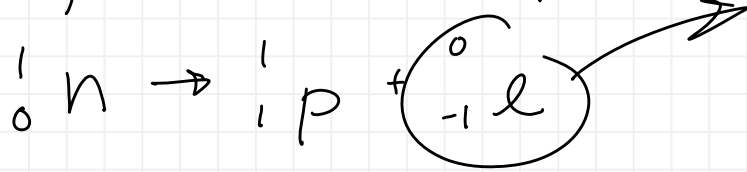
## Types of Radioactive Decay

1) Alpha Emission  $\Rightarrow$  alpha particles are the same as  ${}^4_2\text{He}$

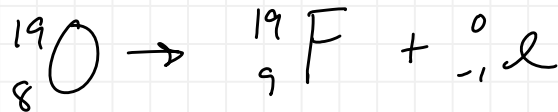
Example: U-238



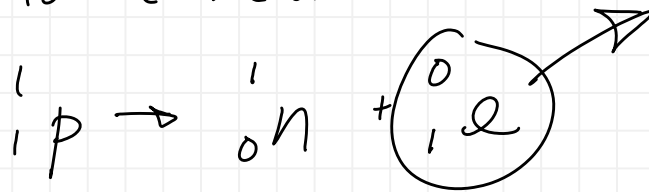
- 2) Beta emission  $\Rightarrow$  beta particles = electrons equivalent to a neutron in the nucleus being converted to a proton



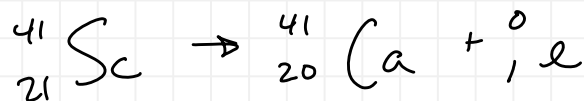
Example: O-19



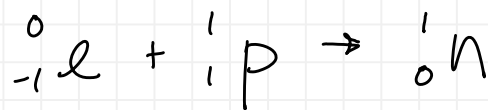
- 3) Positron emission - equivalent to a proton being converted to a neutron



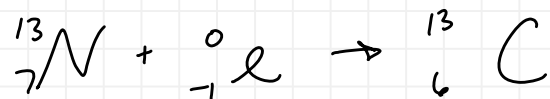
Example: Sc-41



- 4) Electron Capture (EC) - decay caused by the capture of an inner level electron by nucleus

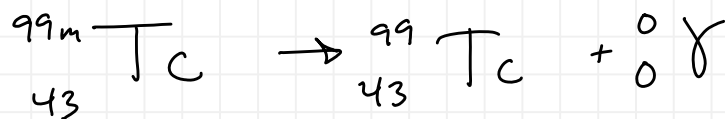


Example: N-13



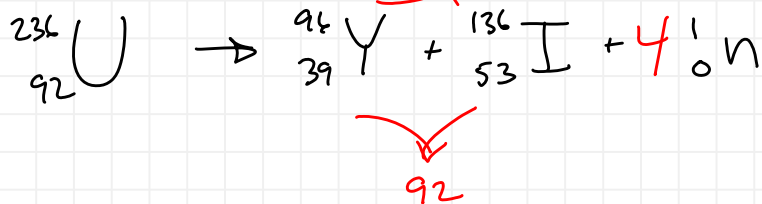
5) Gamma emission - emission of very high energy electromagnetic radiation from an excited nucleus (more energetic than X-rays)

Example: Tc-99 (metastable form)



6) Spontaneous Fission - nuclei spontaneously disintegrate to yield smaller nuclei

Example: U-236



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Nuclear Bombardment Reactions