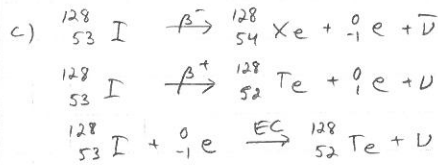


b) aktiivisuuden pienenevä ajan kuluessa:

$$A = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} = 4,37815 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Bq} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{(2,60+5) \text{ min}}{25,0 \text{ min}}}$$

$$\approx 1,35880 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Bq} \approx 140 \text{ MBq}$$



11.10

$$\mu = 46 \frac{1}{\text{m}}, \quad x = 6,0 \text{ mm}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x} = I_0 e^{-46 \frac{1}{\text{m}} \cdot 0,0060 \text{ m}} \approx 0,758813 I_0$$

\Rightarrow läpimenee n. 76%

11.13

$$x_{1/2} = 5,0 \text{ cm}, \quad x = 8,0 \text{ cm}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x} = I_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x}{x_{1/2}}} = I_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{8,0 \text{ cm}}{5,0 \text{ cm}}} \approx 0,329877 I_0$$

\Rightarrow vähenee n. $\frac{1}{3}$ -osaan

11.18

$${}_{19}^{40} \text{K} \xrightarrow{\beta^-} {}_{20}^{40} \text{Ca} + {}_{-1}^0 \text{e} + \bar{\nu} \quad m = 120 \text{ g}$$

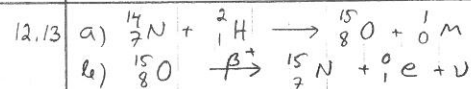
$${}_{-1}^0 \text{e} \xrightarrow{\text{EC}} {}_{18}^{40} \text{Ar} + \nu \quad T_{1/2} = 1,28 \cdot 10^9 \text{ a}$$

$$A = \lambda N = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}} \cdot \frac{m}{m({}^{40}\text{K})}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{1,28 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 365,25 \cdot 24 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \text{ s}} \cdot 0,00017 \cdot \frac{0,12 \text{ kg}}{39,10 \cdot 1,66054 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}$$

$$\approx 1,71598 \cdot 10^{-17} \frac{1}{\text{s}} \cdot 2,16242 \cdot 10^{20} \approx 3710,67 \frac{1}{\text{s}} \approx 3,72 \text{ Bq}$$

- 12.5
- a) γ ; x-ray; röntgen säteily
- b) γ ; röntgen säteily on ionisoiva ja joten voi aiheuttaa soluvaurioita
- c) γ
- d) γ ; PET-kuvauksessa käytetään β^+ -aktiivisuutta
- e) γ
- f) γ



13.6

a) ${}_{92}^{235} \text{U} + {}_{0}^1 \text{n} \rightarrow {}_{56}^{143} \text{Ba} + {}_{36}^{90} \text{Kr} + 3 {}_{0}^1 \text{n}$

$$Q = \Delta m c^2 = (m({}^{235}\text{U}) + m_n - m({}^{143}\text{Ba}) - m({}^{90}\text{Kr}) - 3m_n) c^2$$

$$= (235,043925 \text{ u} - 142,920627 \text{ u} - 89,919528 \text{ u} - 2 \cdot 1,008665 \text{ u}) c^2$$

$$= 0,18644 \text{ u} \cdot 931,494 \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} \approx 173,667741 \text{ MeV} \approx 173,67 \text{ MeV}$$

b) ${}_{1}^2 \text{H} + {}_{1}^2 \text{H} \rightarrow {}_{2}^3 \text{He} + {}_{0}^1 \text{n}$

$$Q = \Delta m c^2 = (2m({}^2\text{H}) - m({}^3\text{He}) - m_n) c^2$$

$$= (2 \cdot 2,0141018 \text{ u} - 3,0160293 \text{ u} - 1,0086650 \text{ u}) c^2$$

$$= 0,0035093 \text{ u} \cdot 931,494 \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} \approx 3,268891894 \text{ MeV} \approx 3,2689 \text{ MeV}$$

13.8

$${}_{1}^2 \text{H} + {}_{6}^{12} \text{C} \rightarrow {}_{2}^4 \text{He} + {}_{5}^{10} \text{B}$$

$$Q = \Delta m c^2 = (m({}^2\text{H}) + m({}^{12}\text{C}) - m({}^4\text{He}) - m({}^{10}\text{B})) c^2$$

$$= (2,0141018 \text{ u} + 12 \text{ u} - 4,0026033 \text{ u} - 10,012937 \text{ u}) c^2$$

$$= -0,0014385 \text{ u} \cdot 931,494 \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} \approx -1,339554119 \text{ MeV}$$

$Q < 0 \Rightarrow$ sitoutum n. 1,340 MeV

13.15 a) Fissionissa raskas ydin hajoo kahden keuhkaisen ytimen. Hajotuksessa vapautuu energiaa ja neutroneja. Puoliintumisaajan kuluessa alkuperäisten radioaktiivisten ytimien määrä ja aktiivisuus pienenee nukleon hajotusten takia.

b) $T_{1/2} = 2,64 \text{ a}; \quad t = 6,5 \text{ a}; \quad m_0 = 9,5 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{a}}$

aktiivisuuden pienenevä ajan kuluessa eksponentti-
aallisesti jolloin myös neutronien tuotto pienenee

$$m = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} = 9,5 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{a}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{6,5 \text{ a}}{2,64 \text{ a}}}$$

$$\approx 1,72406 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{a}} \approx 1,7 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{a}}$$

14.10 $P_{\text{out}} = 440 \text{ MW}; \quad \eta = 0,30; \quad E_f = 200 \text{ MeV}; \quad t = 24 \text{ h}$

a) $\eta = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{otto}}} = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{\frac{E_{\text{otto}}}{t}} = \frac{P_{\text{out}} \cdot t}{E_{\text{otto}}}$

c) $E_{\text{otto}} = \frac{P_{\text{out}} \cdot t}{\eta} = \frac{440 \cdot 10^6 \text{ W} \cdot 24 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \text{ s}}{0,30} \approx 1,2672 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ J}$

$$\approx 130 \text{ TJ}$$

b) $E_{\text{otto}} = 2 \cdot E_f$

c) $2 = \frac{E_{\text{otto}}}{E_f} = \frac{1,2672 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ J}}{200 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1,60218 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}} \approx 3,95461 \cdot 10^{24} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{24}$

c) Massaa muuttuu energiaksi hyvin pieni osuus joten ajatellaan että jätelä- muodostum:

$$2 m({}^{235}\text{U}) = 3,95461 \cdot 10^{24} \cdot 235,044 \cdot 1,66054 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\approx 1,543484 \text{ kg} \approx 1,5 \text{ kg}$$

- 15.10
- a) gravitaatioenero vaikutus
- b) vahva energo vaikutus
- c) ——— / ———
- d) sähkömagneettinen energo vaikutus
- e) ——— / ———

16.7

$$d = 1,1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ ly}, \quad H_0 = 22 \frac{\text{km/s}}{\text{Mly}}$$

$$v = H_0 d = 22 \frac{\text{km/s}}{10^6 \text{ ly}} \cdot 1,1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ ly} = 2,42 \cdot 10^7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx 2,4 \cdot 10^7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

16. a) $W_0 = 4,34 \text{ eV}$

$$W_0 = h \phi_0 = h \frac{c}{\lambda_0}$$

c) $\lambda_0 = \frac{hc}{W_0} = \frac{6,62607 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot 2,99792 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{4,34 \cdot 1,60218 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}} \approx 2,85677 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} \approx 286 \text{ nm}$

b) $\lambda_0 = 230 \text{ nm}, \quad E_2^{\text{max}} = 1,5 \text{ eV}$

$$hf = h \frac{c}{\lambda} = W_0 + E_2^{\text{max}} = h \frac{c}{\lambda_0} + E_2^{\text{max}}$$

c) $\lambda = \frac{hc}{h \frac{c}{\lambda_0} + E_2^{\text{max}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{E_2^{\text{max}}}{hc}}$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{230 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} + \frac{1,5 \cdot 1,60218 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6,62607 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot 2,99792 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}} \approx 1,79932 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} \approx 180 \text{ nm}$$

17.30. ${}_{1}^2 \text{H} + {}_{1}^3 \text{H} \rightarrow {}_{2}^4 \text{He} + {}_{0}^1 \text{n} \quad m = 1,0 \text{ kg}$

a) Reaktiivite

$$N = \frac{m}{m({}^2\text{H}) + m({}^3\text{H})} = \frac{1,0 \text{ kg}}{(2,01410 + 3,01605) \cdot 1,66054 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}} \approx 1,19721 \cdot 10^{26}$$

Yhdessä reaktiivite energiaa:

$$Q = \Delta m c^2 = (m({}^2\text{H}) + m({}^3\text{H}) - m({}^4\text{He}) - m_n) c^2$$

$$= \dots = 0,0188829 \text{ u} \cdot 931,494 \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} = 17,5892 \text{ MeV} = 2,81811 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ J}$$

Energiaa saadaan: $E = NQ = 3,37387 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ J} \approx 3,4 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ J}$

b) $\frac{1280 \cdot 10^5 \text{ J}}{3,37387 \cdot 10^{14} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}} \approx 3793,86 \text{ kg} \approx 3800 \text{ kg}$

huom. Oletettiin että polttoaineena on ${}^2\text{H}$ ja ${}^3\text{H}$ -ytimiä sama määrä jolloin ${}^2\text{H}$ polttoaine voidaan käyttää kaksinkertaisesti.