

**CARMEL COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE FOR WOMEN,  
NUVEM-GOA**

**SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**

**B.Sc. Semester: VI**

**Nuclear Physics (PYD-106)**

**Max marks: 80**

**Date: 13/06/2022**

**Duration: 2hrs**

**Total No. of pages: 3**

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***Instructions:***

- 1) All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.*
- 3) Use of log tables and non-programmable calculators is permitted.*
- 4) Symbols have their usual meanings unless specified.*

**Q.1. Answer any four of the following:**

**(4X4=16)**

- a) Show that the nuclear density is a constant for a nucleus with mass number  $A$ .
- b) If the number of nucleons in a copper nucleus is 64 and the number of nucleons in oxygen nucleus is 16. How much larger is the copper nucleus than an oxygen nucleus?
- c) Give the energetics of  $\beta^+$  decay. Why is the probability of  $\beta^-$  decay greater than  $\beta^+$  decay?
- d) Draw the graph of Binding energy per nucleon versus mass number. Give three salient features of this curve.
- e) Give four properties of a nuclear force.
- f) Estimate the mass of a meson using the Heisenberg uncertainty principle.

**Q.2. Answer any four of the following:**

**(4X4=16)**

- a) Obtain the expression for mean life of a radioactive sample.
- b) Explain what you mean by Fissile and Fertile nuclei. Give two examples.

- c) What is a Breeder reactor? Explain its working.
- d) State the Geiger Nutall rule. Give the plots of half- life versus disintegration constant observed by him for different radioactive series.
- e) Calculate the amount of energy produced by the fission of 1.00kg of  $U^{235}$  given the average fission reaction of  $U^{235}$  produces 200 MeV of energy per fission.
- f) In Nuclear reactions define a 1) spallation 2) photodisintegration reactions
- 3. A** p) A fossil bone in a museum has a count rate of 15 counts/min. A fresh bone has a count rate of 19counts/min. Calculate the age of the fossil bone (half life of the radioactive decay is 5570yrs) (3)
- q) Explain the term secular equilibrium. (3)
- OR**
- x) How is Carbon-14 formed in the atmosphere and used for fossil dating? (3)
- y) Explain how natural radioactive elements are classified to form the radioactive series. (3)
- 3. B** Derive the expression for number of atoms of A and B at any instant of time t. in successive radioactive disintegration of  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$  type, where C represents the stable end product. (6)
- 4. A** p) Give the working of ionisation chamber in nuclear detection. (3)
- q) Give any three laws that are conserved during a nuclear reaction. (3)
- OR**
- x) Explain 1) dead time and 2) quenching in a G.M counter (3)
- y) A piece of ancient wood shows an activity of 3.9 disintegration per minute per gram of  $C^{14}$ . Estimate the age of wood piece, if the half-life of  $C^{14}$  is 5568 yrs. Assume the activity of fresh Carbon-14 as 15.6 disintegrations per minute per gram . (3)
- 4. B.** Give the Gamow's theory for alpha decay. (6)
- 5. A** p) Derive the expression for alpha disintegration energy. (3)

q) Explain how deuteron problem reveals the non-central nature of nuclear force (3)

**OR**

x) Explain the term K-capture in decay process. (3)

y) Define multiplication factor  $k$ , in the neutron cycle. What changes are observed in the nuclear chain reaction when value of  $k > 1$  and  $k = 1$ ? (3)

**5. B** Give the beta decay spectrum. Which two laws of physics were violated in this decay? Give the Pauli's hypothesis of neutrino for beta decay. (6)

**6. A** p) Explain three similarities between a liquid drop and a nucleus. (3)

q) Give the ground state spins and parities using the Jensen Mayer scheme for the shell model for  $^{17}\text{O}_8$ ,  $^{27}\text{Al}_{13}$  and  $^{42}\text{Sc}_{21}$  (3)

**OR**

x) Give three experimental evidences for Magic numbers that led to shell model. (3)

y) Give the role of 1) moderator 2) coolant 3) control rods in a nuclear reactor. (3)

**6. B** Show that Weisacker's semi –empirical mass formula is simplified as,  ${}_Z M^A = \alpha A + \beta Z + \gamma Z^2 \pm \delta$ , where  $A$  is mass number and  $Z$  is atomic number. Find the expression for charge of the most stable isobar. (6)

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