

AP CHEMISTRY

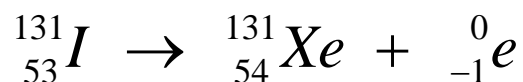
TOPIC 10: NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY, REVIEW, PART I

Day 119:

CLEARLY SHOW THE METHOD USED AND THE STEPS INVOLVED IN ARRIVING AT YOUR ANSWERS

A CALCULATOR SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR QUESTION #1:

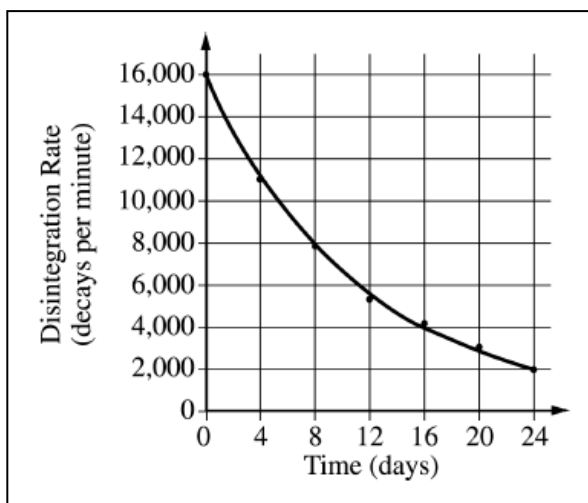
1. The decay of the radioisotope I-131 was studied in a laboratory. I-131 is known to decay to beta (${}_{-1}^0e$) emission.
- a) Write a balanced nuclear equation for the decay of I-131.



- b) What is the source of the beta particle emitted from the nucleus?

A neutron is converted into a proton as a result of this action, an electron is ejected from the nucleus.

The radioactivity of a sample of I-131 was measured. The data collected are plotted on the graph below.

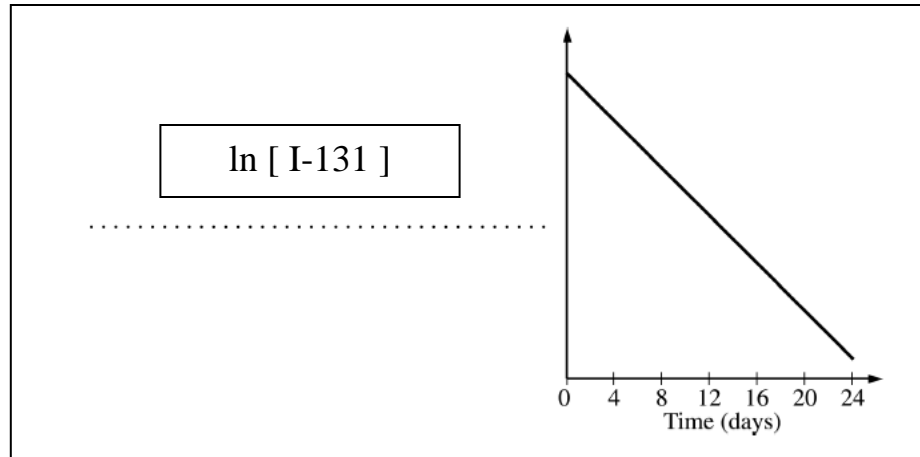


- c) Determine the half-life, $t_{1/2}$, of I-131 using the graph above. Explain

The half-life is 8 days.

The time required for the disintegration rate to fall from 16,000 to one-half its initial value (8,000).

d) The data can be used to show that the decay of I-131 is a first-order reaction, as indicated on the graph below.



(i) Label the vertical axis of the graph above.

(ii) What are the units of the rate constant, k , for the decay reaction?

$$\text{days}^{-1} \text{ OR } \frac{1}{\text{days}} \text{ OR } \text{time}^{-1} \text{ OR } \frac{1}{\text{time}}$$

(iii) Explain how the half-life of I-131 can be calculated using the slope of the line plotted on the graph.

The slope of the line is $-k$. The slope is negative,. The half-life can then be calculated using the relationship:

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln(0.5)}{-k}$$

(iv) Compare the value of the half-life of I-131 at 25°C to its value at 50°C .

The half-life value will be the same at different temperatures. The half-life of a nuclear decay process is independent of temperature (unlike chemical reactions)