

17.1 Nuclear changes and radiation evidence

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS half-life • background radiation

Objective

Nuclear changes and radiation evidence. Supported SL concept preparation; original classroom practice, not an official IB paper or assessed learner work.

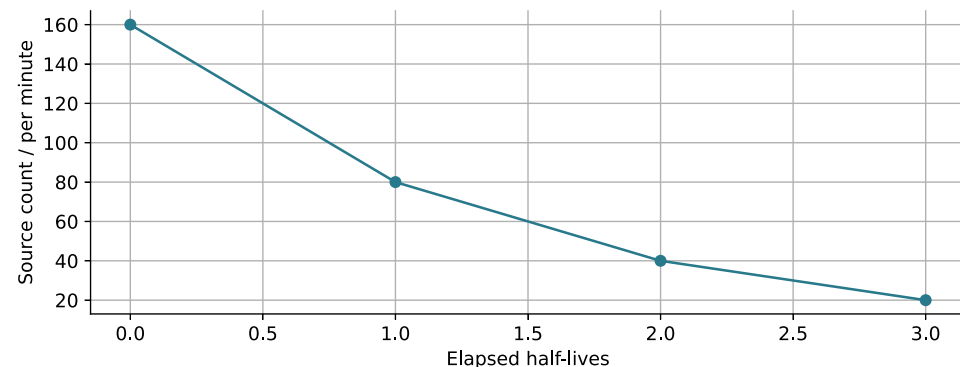
1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ What would explain this observation?

- A detector records counts even when the classroom source is removed. Background must be considered before attributing every count to the source.
- Start with a prediction. State the quantities or features you would compare, then decide what evidence could distinguish two explanations.

■ Build the model

- Radioactive decay is spontaneous and random for an individual nucleus. **Half-life** describes the time for half the undecayed nuclei in a large population to decay, or for background-corrected activity to halve.
- half-life: Time for activity or undecayed population to halve; **background radiation** : Radiation measured apart from the investigated source.



■ Choose evidence that can test it

- Subtract background counts measured over the same time interval. Distinguish irradiation from contamination. Shielding, distance and reduced exposure time can reduce risk under a school-controlled procedure.
- Use teacher-managed sources and the school radiation rules. Record count duration and repeat background measurements. Do not extrapolate a half-life from one nucleus or from uncorrected readings.

■ Work from known quantities

- State the known values and their units. Choose the relation because its assumptions fit this case, then rearrange before substitution.
- Known: measured count rate falls from 100 to 55 counts per minute; background is 10. Source rates are 90 and 45, so one half-life has elapsed. Without subtraction, 55/100 would obscure the exact half in this example.

Example:

An initial source count is 160 per minute. Find it after three half-lives. Use the same sequence: known quantities → model → relation → substitution → unit and interpretation.

■ Check the conclusion and its limits

- An irradiated object is not automatically radioactive. A half-life does not predict the exact decay time of one nucleus.
- Return to the original observation. Explain what the result supports, which conditions it assumes, and one way to test a competing explanation.

Warn:

Half-life predicts the exact decay time of an individual nucleus. This claim is false: An irradiated object is not automatically radioactive. A half-life does not predict the exact decay time of one nucleus.

Key:

Nuclear changes and radiation evidence: Subtract background counts measured over the same time interval. Distinguish irradiation from contamination. Shielding, distance and reduced exposure time can reduce risk under a school-controlled procedure.

2 Practice

2.1 Which count should be used for source activity? Choose one answer.

- **A** Raw source-plus-background only
 - **B** Measured count minus background over equal times
 - **C** The largest repeated count only
- [1]

2.2 An initial source count is 160 per minute. Find it after three half-lives. Show the relation, substitution and units.

[2]

2.3 Decide whether this claim is true and justify: Half-life predicts the exact decay time of an individual nucleus.

[2]

2.4 Time for activity or undecayed population to halve: write the technical term.

[1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A fictional counter reads 90 counts/min, then 50 after one half-life. Background is constant. Infer background and initial source rate.

[4]
