

Fission · supported focus

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Physics · SL

Scope and prerequisites

Supported SL focus. First assessment 2025; full Physics guide acquired (84 PDF pages). Remaining guide, assessment and practical requirements retain their recorded holds.

Prerequisites: read the stated quantities and units, use arithmetic and the model conditions below. Each lesson develops its own method before independent transfer.

These are original or explicitly fictional teaching examples, not actual measurements or completed assessed learner investigations.

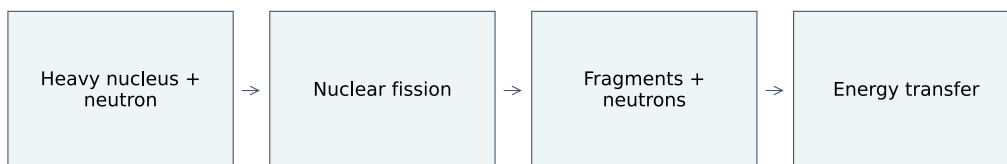
Fission : conserve charge and nucleons, account for energy

■ What would explain this observation?

- A neutron can trigger a heavy nucleus to split, releasing energy and further neutrons. Whether the process becomes a **chain reaction** depends on what happens to those neutrons.
- Start with a prediction. State the quantities or features you would compare, then decide what evidence could distinguish two explanations.

■ Build the model

- In nuclear **fission** a heavy nucleus splits into lighter nuclei. Proton number and nucleon number balance in a nuclear equation. The total rest mass can decrease; the difference corresponds to released energy through $E = \Delta mc^2$.
- fission: Splitting of a heavy nucleus into lighter nuclei; chain reaction: A sequence in which products initiate further events.



■ Choose evidence that can test it

- Separate conservation of nucleon number from conservation of total energy. Released neutrons may initiate further fissions, escape or be absorbed. A controlled reactor and an uncontrolled chain reaction have different neutron-management conditions.
 - Balance a supplied nuclear equation, use the specified mass data and identify the system. Analyse models or published reactor data; this is not a school attempt to produce fission or handle reactor materials.
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■ 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: U-235 absorbs one neutron, forming Ba-141, Kr-92 and three neutrons. Nucleon balance: $235+1 = 141+92+3 = 236$. Proton balance: $92 = 56+36$. A mass decrease of 2.0×10^{-28} kg corresponds to 1.8×10^{-11} J using $c=3.0 \times 10^8$ m/s.

Example:

A U-235 nucleus plus one neutron produces fragments with mass numbers 141 and 92. How many neutrons balance the equation? Use the same sequence: known quantities → model → relation → substitution → unit and interpretation.

■ Check the conclusion and its limits

- Mass number is not a precise mass in kilograms. Balanced integer labels alone do not calculate the released energy. Radioactive decay and neutron-induced fission are not interchangeable descriptions.
- Return to the original observation. Explain what the result supports, which conditions it assumes, and one way to test a competing explanation.

Warn:

A balanced nucleon-number equation alone gives the energy release in joules. This claim is false: Mass number is not a precise mass in kilograms. Balanced integer labels alone do not calculate the released energy. Radioactive decay and neutron-induced fission are not interchangeable descriptions.

Key:

Fission: conserve charge and nucleons, account for energy: Separate conservation of nucleon number from conservation of total energy. Released neutrons may initiate further fissions, escape or be absorbed. A controlled reactor and an uncontrolled chain reaction have different neutron-management conditions.