

Chapter 11 Einstein's Formula Practice Worksheet

Everything in the universe can be categorized as either matter or energy. Einstein worked to establish a relationship between the amount of matter (mass) making up an object and the amount of energy it contains. He derived the famous $E = mc^2$ to relate energy and mass.

$$E = m \cdot c^2$$

E is energy (Joules)

m is mass of the substance (kilograms)

c is speed of light, 3×10^8 m/s

Einstein's formula does not mean you can take an object such as a rock and easily convert its mass into energy. Einstein thought of mass as the measure of the energy contained in an object. Getting the energy from an object's mass is another matter.

Processes during which we can observe mass becoming energy include radioactive decay and nuclear reactions. Radioactive decay occurs when the nuclei of atoms in a radioactive substance release energy in the form of radiation. The mass of the substance gradually decreases. Nuclear reactions involve the splitting of nuclei (fission) or the combining of nuclei (fusion). Mass is converted into energy during these reactions.

1. How much energy is contained in matter with a mass of 1 gram (0.001 kg)?

2. How much energy is contained in the mass of a 60 kg person?

3. Radioactive carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-14. A piece of carbon-14 that originally had a mass of 1 kg is later found to have a mass of 0.9999 kg. How much energy was released?

Name _____

5. The annual energy consumption for the world totals approximately 4×10^{20} J.
 - a. How much mass would have to be converted to energy on the sun to provide this much energy?
 - b. Based on your answers to question 4, do we get enough energy from the sun to be able to meet our energy needs?