

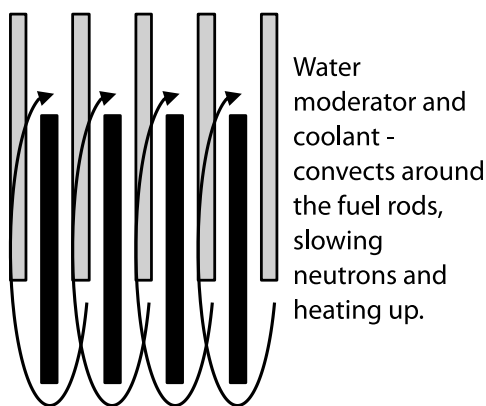
## 55 Fission – The Reactor

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Nuclear fission reactors convert nuclear energy to **thermal energy**. The nuclear energy is locked away in the nuclei of atoms with large atomic masses. The most common nuclear fuel is **uranium-235**. When the nucleus of a uranium-235 atom **fissions**, it becomes two smaller nuclei plus two or three free neutrons.

Control rods - inserting them deeper between the fuel rods decreases the reaction rate.



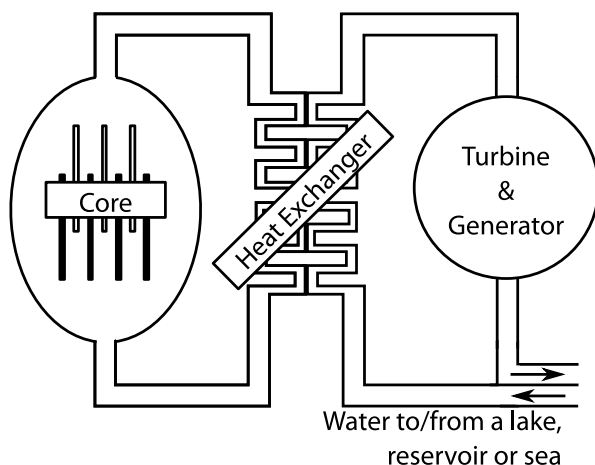
Fuel rods - contain uranium-235 and uranium-238.

Enriched fuels contain a greater proportion of uranium-235.

The neutrons that are released from a fission reaction are too fast to be absorbed by other uranium-235 nuclei. A **moderator**, such as water or graphite, is used. This slows the neutrons (reducing their kinetic energy). The **moderator** is warmed and a coolant carries the **thermal energy** away. If water is used as a **moderator**, the water itself can be the **coolant**.

If one spare neutron from each fission reaction is slowed down enough and absorbed by another uranium-235 nucleus, the reaction is a self-sustaining chain reaction. If too many neutrons are absorbed, the reaction rate can **exponentially grow** - this is what happens when a nuclear fission bomb is detonated. To prevent the reaction rate increasing, **control rods** made from boron or cadmium are included in the reactor to absorb spare free neutrons.

The nuclear fuel rods, **moderator**, **coolant** and **control rods** are all in the nuclear reactor core, which is contained in a concrete domed building. Heat exchangers carry the energy out of the core.



- 55.1 What is the function of
- (a) the nuclear fuel?
  - (b) the control rods?
  - (c) the moderator?
  - (d) the coolant?
  - (e) the concrete containment structure?
  - (f) the heat exchanger?
- 55.2 Explain why is it necessary to slow down the free neutrons that are emitted from a fission reaction.
- 55.3 Describe what steps must be taken to ensure the chain reaction is self-sustaining.
- 55.4 Explain why the temperature within the reactor core must be closely monitored.
- 55.5 What safety mechanisms are in place in case the reaction rate starts to increase exponentially?