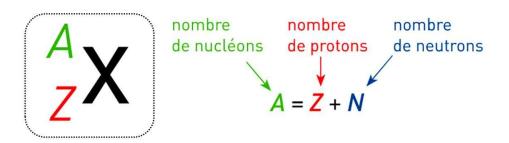
# Fusion, Fission

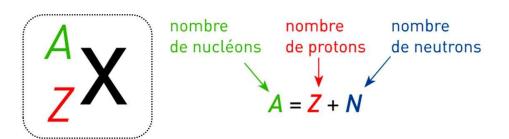
#### Introduction

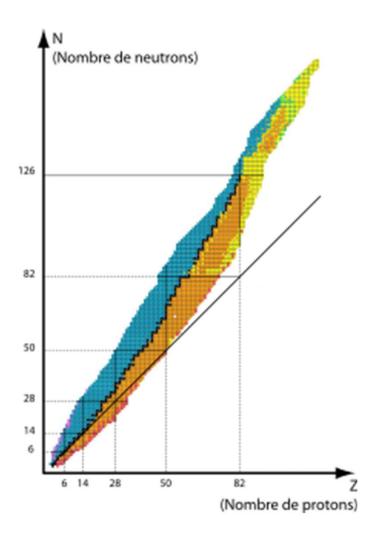
# Notation symbolique d'un noyau



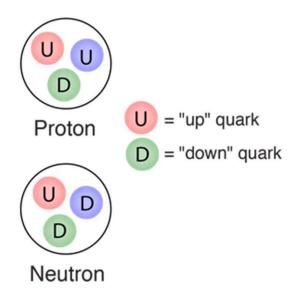
#### Introduction

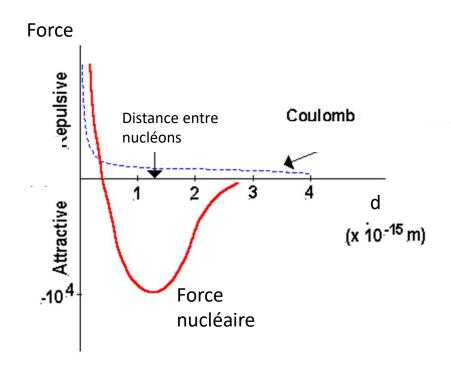
# Notation symbolique d'un noyau





#### 1-1-Interaction forte





## 1-2-Energie de liaison

Définition : énergie à fournir pour séparer un noyau atomique immobile en ses nucléons séparés immobiles

## 1-2-Energie de liaison

Définition : énergie à fournir pour séparer un noyau atomique immobile en ses nucléons séparés immobiles



2,22 MeV



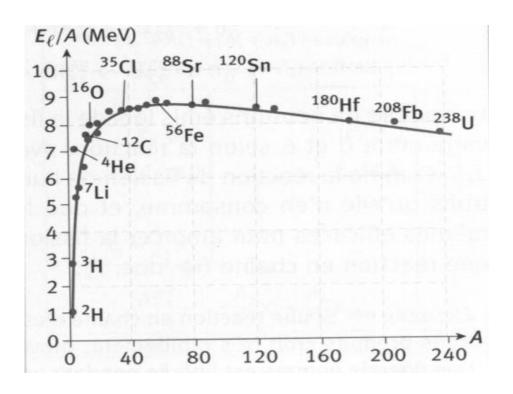
127,6 MeV

$$_{_{92}}^{^{238}}$$
U

1801 MeV

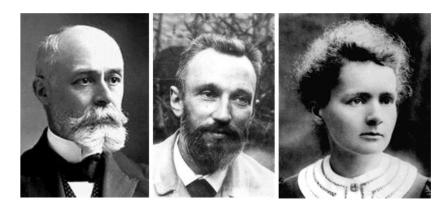
#### 1-3-Courbe d'Aston

#### Prix Nobel 1922





Henri Becquerel, Pierre et Marie Curie Prix Nobel 1903



Henri Becquerel, Pierre et Marie Curie Prix Nobel 1903

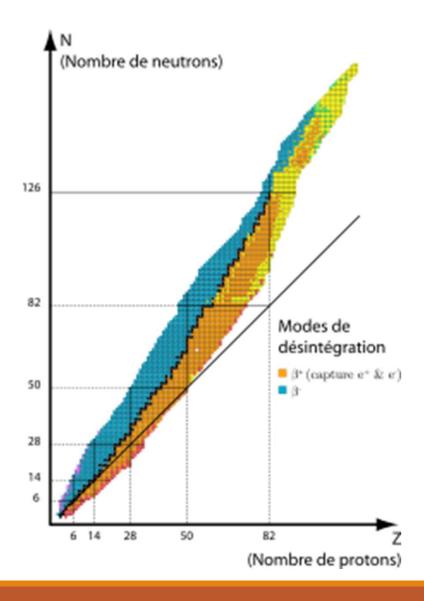
Radioactivité gamma



Henri Becquerel, Pierre et Marie Curie Prix Nobel 1903

Radioactivité gamma

Radioactivité Beta



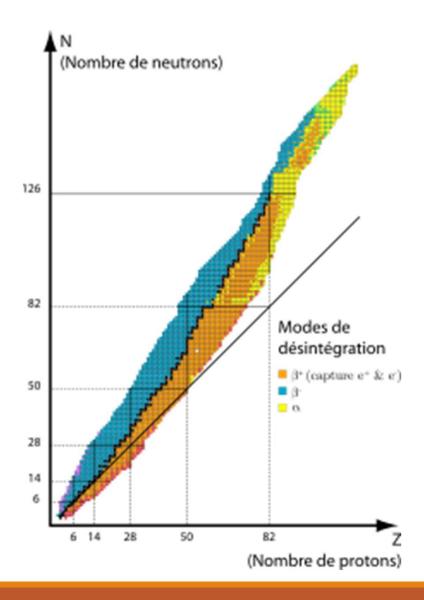


Henri Becquerel, Pierre et Marie Curie Prix Nobel 1903

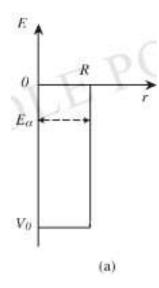
Radioactivité gamma

Radioactivité Beta

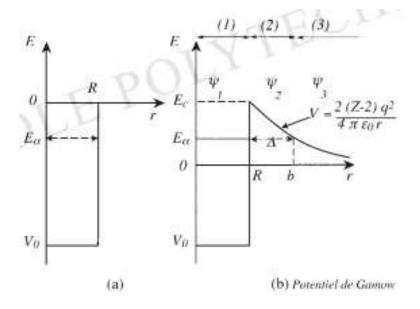
Radioactivité alpha



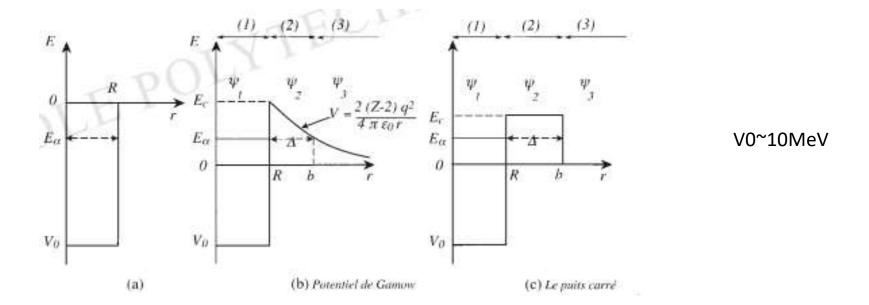
#### Mécanisme de Gamov



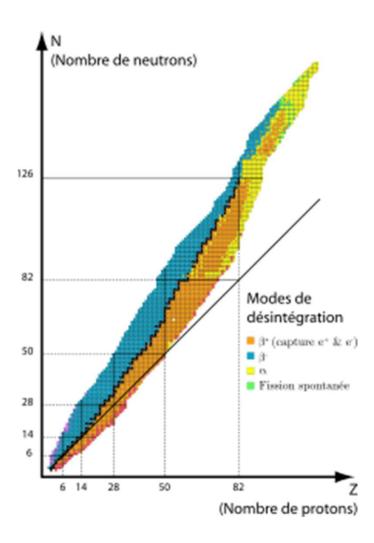
#### Mécanisme de Gamov



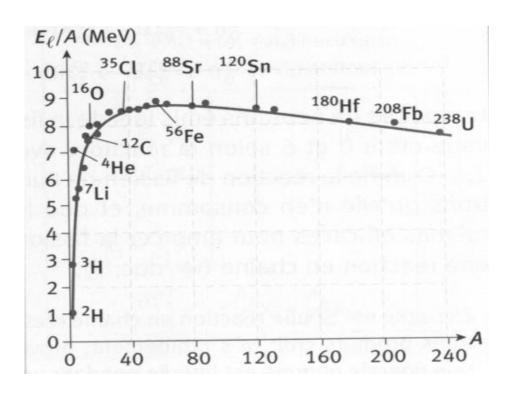
#### Mécanisme de Gamov



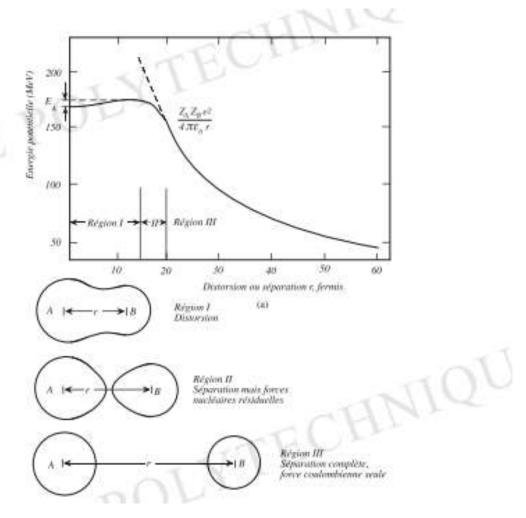
## 2-2-Fission spontanée



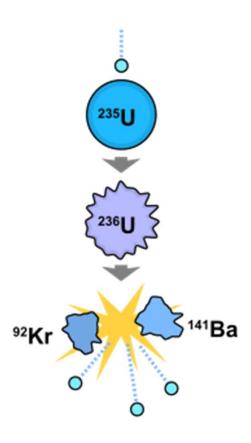
## 2-2-Fission spontanée

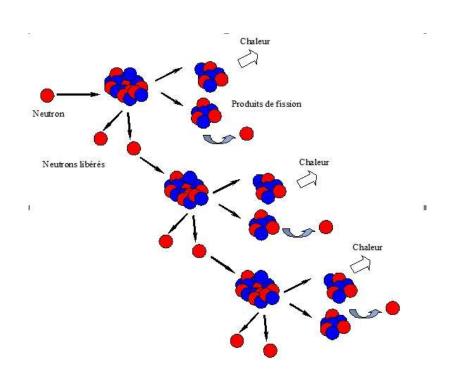


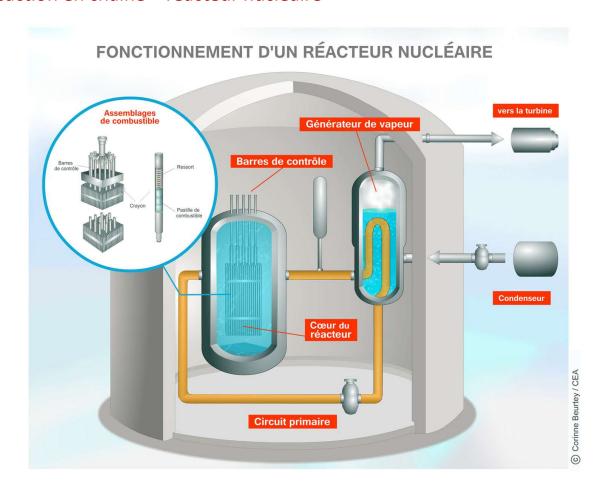
## 2-2-Fission spontanée

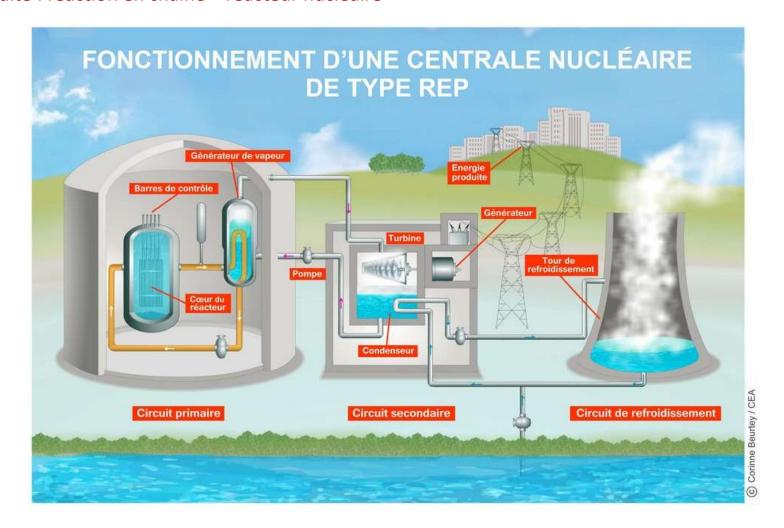


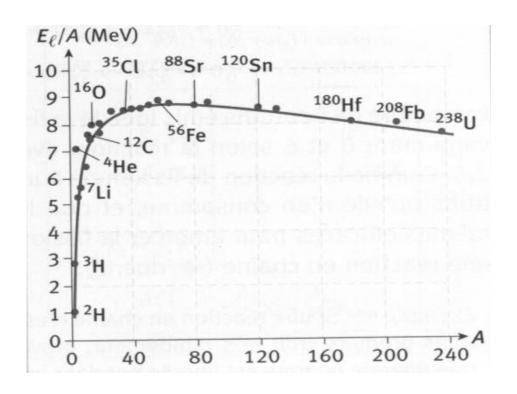
# 2-3-1-Fission induite : principe











## 3-3-Vers la fusion industrielle

