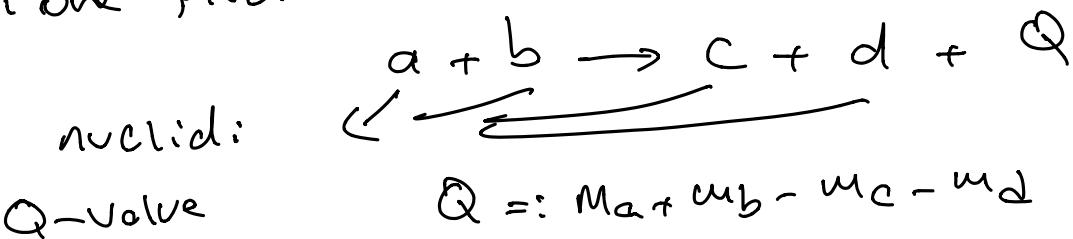


Decadimenti:  $A \rightarrow b + c + d$

$$Q = m_A - m_b - m_c - m_d$$

Reazione nucleare



Decadimenti:  $Q > 0$

Reazioni:  $Q > 0$ : reazione esotermica

massa  $m_a$  e  $m_b$  si convertiscono in energia  
cinetica per  $c$  e  $d$

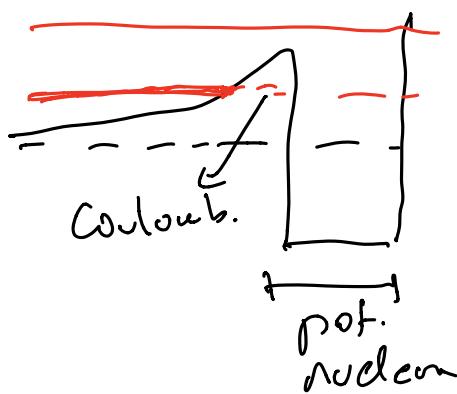
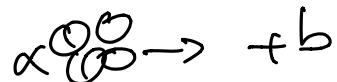
$Q < 0$ : endotermica

$K_a, K_b$  si conservano in  $m_c, m_d$

Nella scoperta del protone di Rutherford



$K_\alpha \approx 5 \text{ MeV}$  critica per far avvenire la reazione

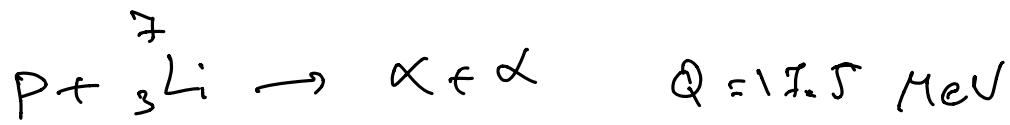


$\Rightarrow R > R_0 A^{1/3}$   
Coulomb.

Energie cinetiche iniziali permette di superare le barriere di Coulomb

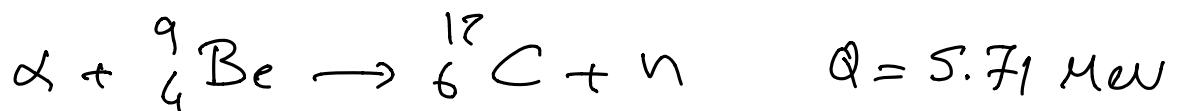
$\Rightarrow$  servono acceleratori di  $p, n$

DGS; con gli acceleratori: a LHC Pb  
 particelle cariche  $\Rightarrow$  campo elettrico per accelerare.  
 n (nucleo elettricamente neutro): come si fa ad  
 accelerare?



$K_p$  convertite in  $K\alpha$   
 accelerazione indiretta di  $\alpha$

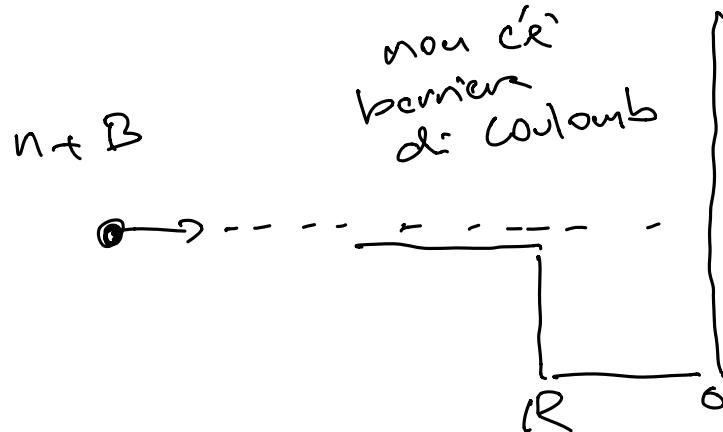
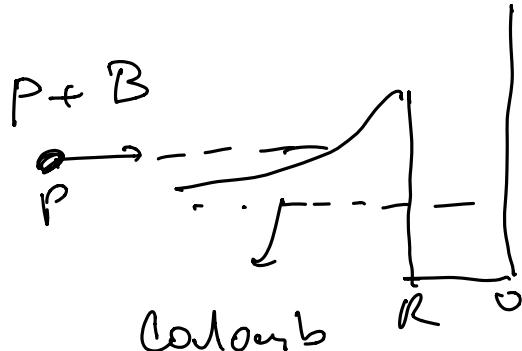
Chadwick nel 1932:



Be, C sono fermi  $K\alpha \rightarrow$  trasferito a  $Kn$

accelerazione indiretta di neutroni:  
 partendo da p, p o:  $\alpha$ .

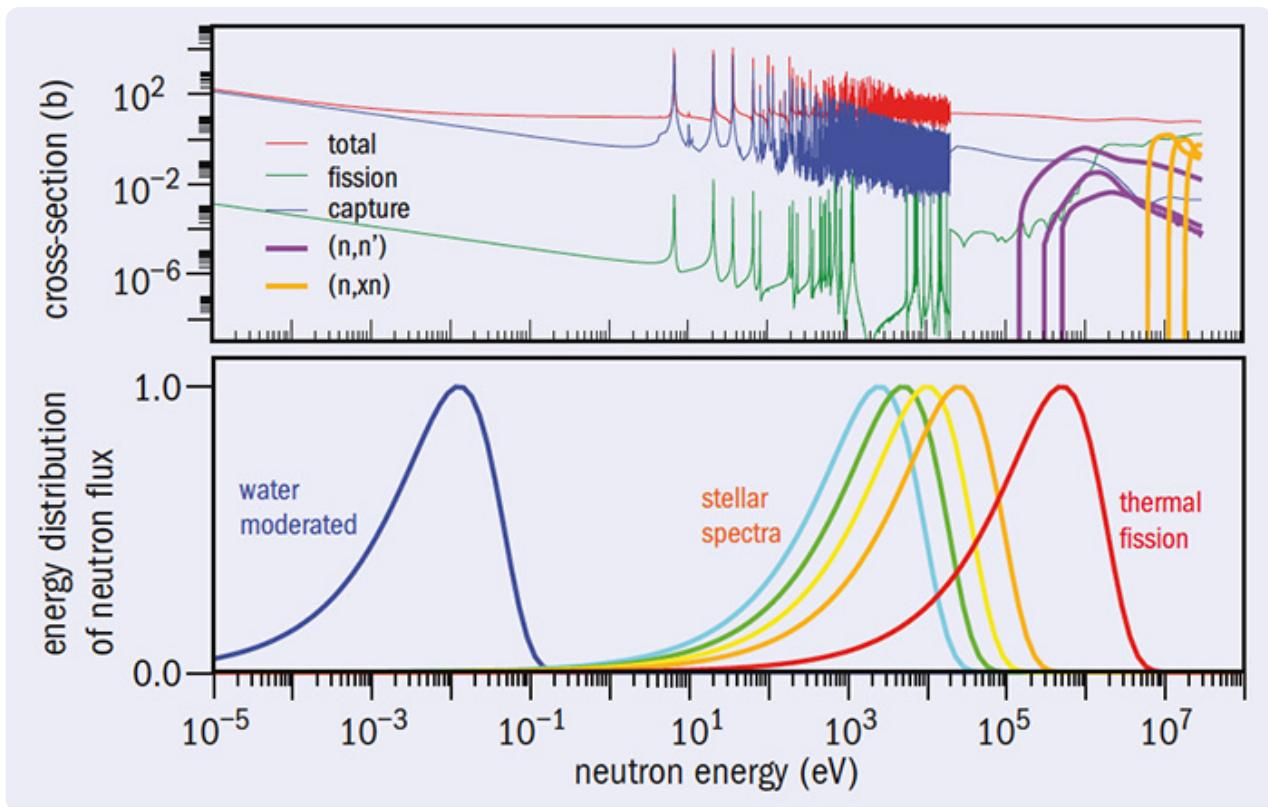
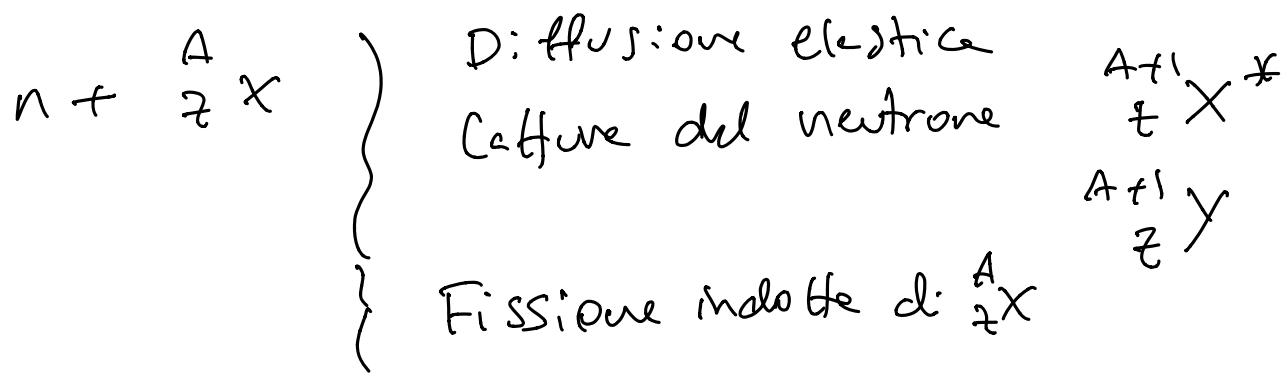
Introduzione degli studi di reazioni nucleari con  
 i neutroni:

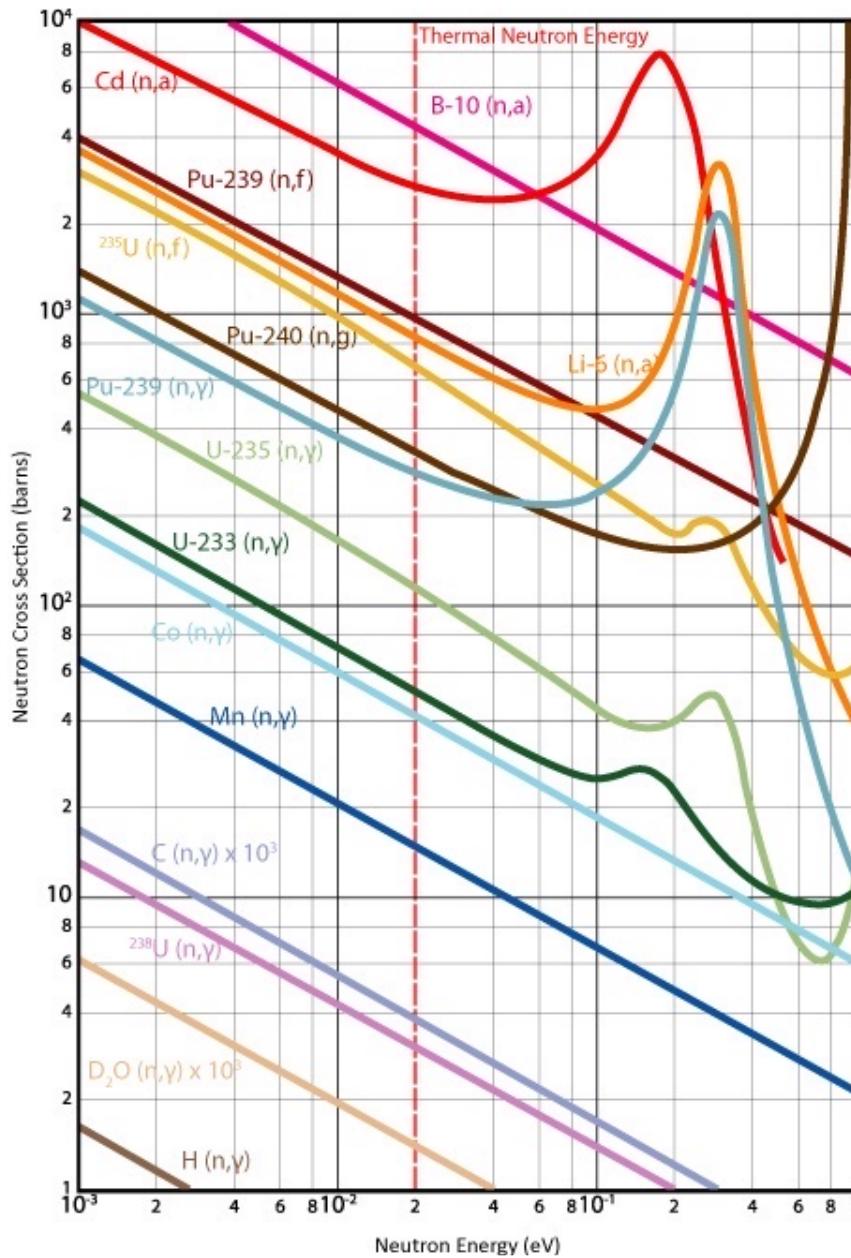


neutroni termici: materie ricca di n  
 a temperatura T

$$\rightarrow kT \rightarrow \langle K_n \rangle$$

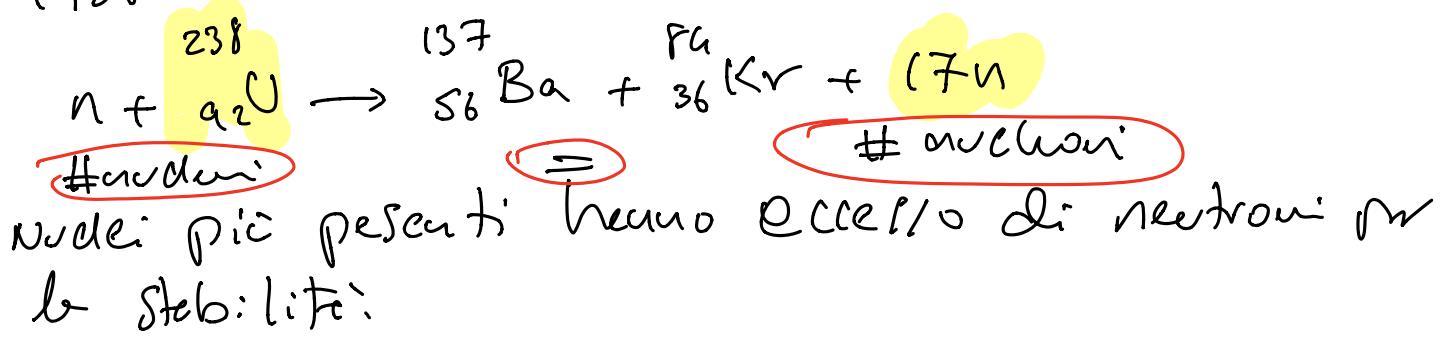
alcuni neutroni fusionano ad un solo  
 $\Rightarrow$  neutroni termici;





$$\sigma(U) \propto 10^2 U(H)$$

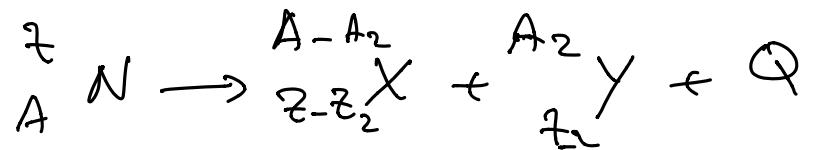
1938 Hahn - Strassman



Rilascio di neutroni in questo tipo di reazione.

1939 Meitner - Frisch

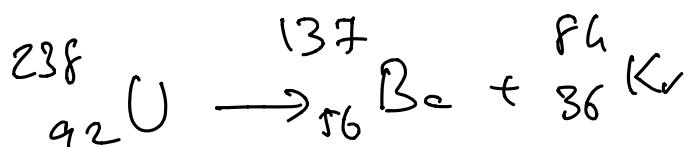
Fusione spontanea



Se  $Q > 0$  perché non avviene spettacolamente?

per  $A > 60$   $\frac{\partial \bar{B}}{\partial A} < 0$  in fissione dovrebbe favorire la fissione spontanea

Ma Cosa dell'uranio.



$$\bar{B}(A=238) = 7.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\bar{B}(A=137) = 7.5 \text{ MeV}$$

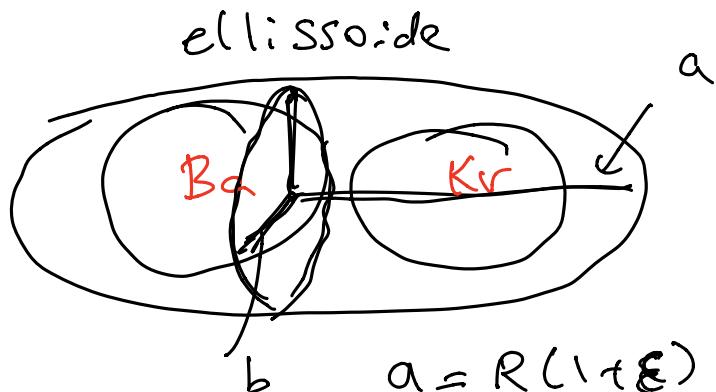
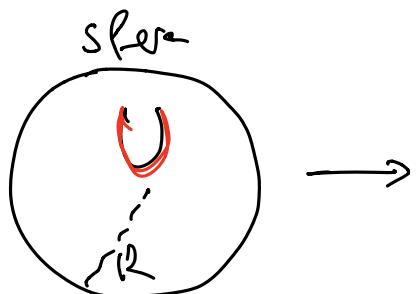
$$\bar{B}(A=89) = 8.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(^{238}\text{U}) - B(^{137}\text{Ba}) - B(^{89}\text{Kr}) &\approx \\ &\approx 137 \times 0.9 + 89 \times 1.1 \text{ MeV} \\ &\approx 216 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

Fissione di U ke  $Q \approx 210 \text{ MeV}$

→ avviene delle bocche

Eperimentalmente avviene solo  $A \geq 300$



- aumenta la superficie.
- aumenta distanza media fra nucleoni.

$$a = R(1+\varepsilon)$$
$$b = \frac{R}{(1+\varepsilon)^{1/2}}$$

Bethe-Weizsäcker: formula di Volume del Cerniere

$\propto A$

- Superficie Cerniere

- Coulomb Cerniere

- energia currica non Cerniere

$$\Delta B \propto -\alpha_S A^{2/3} - \alpha_C Z^2 A^{-1/3}$$

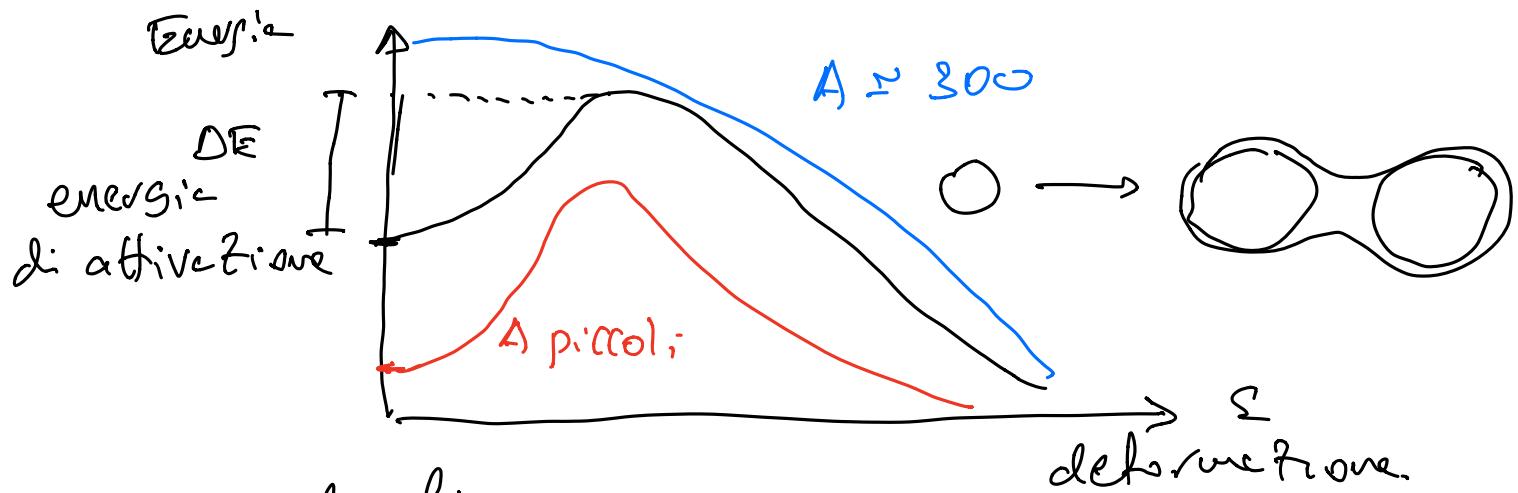
$$U_{int}: \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 = V_{def} = \frac{4\pi}{3} a b^2$$

$$a = R(1+\epsilon).$$

$$a b^2 = R^3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{R}{(1+\epsilon)^{1/2}}$$

$$\Delta B = -\alpha_S A^{2/3} \left( \frac{2}{5} \epsilon^2 \right) - \alpha_C Z^2 A^{1/3} \left( -\frac{1}{5} \epsilon^2 \right)$$

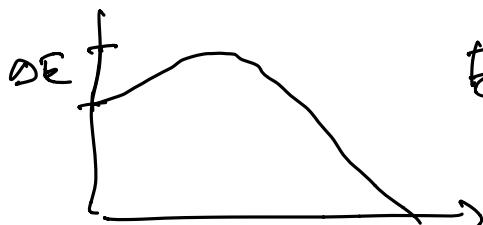
Variazione d'energia di legame per deformazione.



Per avere la fissione:

- bombardamento con neutroni: forniscere l'energia necessaria per superare  $\Delta B$ .

$$-\Delta B \leq$$



Effetto Tunnel

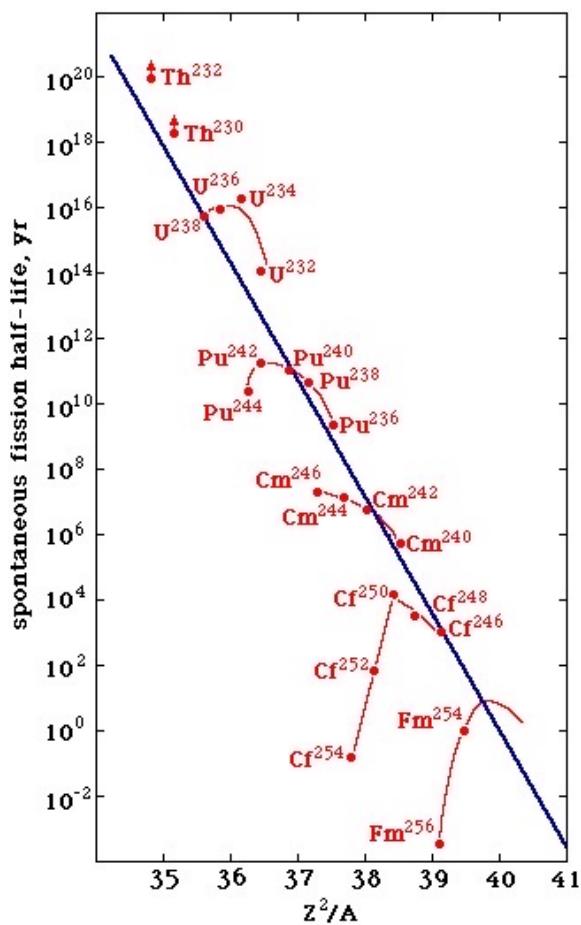
$$\Delta B \approx 0 \Rightarrow \frac{Z^2}{A} \approx 50 \Rightarrow A \approx 200$$

Invece per  $A \geq 300$   $\Delta B \approx 0$  fissionabile avviene fissione spontanea

$A \approx 300$        $Q - E_a > 0$       fissione Spontanea

$A \approx 200$        $E_a - Q \approx 6 \text{ MeV}$   
effetto tunnel per avere fissione  
oppure bombardamento neutroni

$A \approx 90$        $E_a - Q \approx 60 \text{ MeV}$   
non avviene la fissione



## FISSione Urano

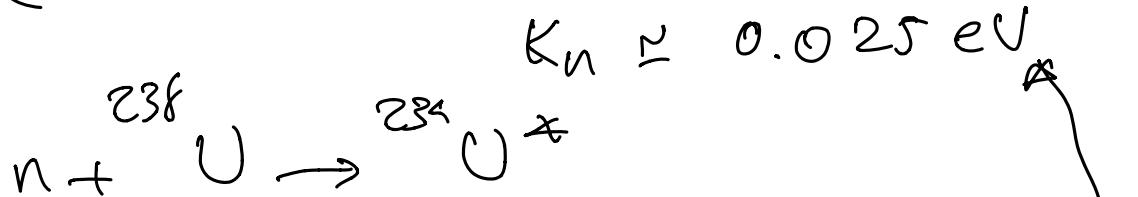


$$Q = 6.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_a = 6.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$K_n$  non serve, basta solo neutrino lessivio  
energia

$$\sigma(n + ^{235}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{236}\text{U}^*) \approx 580 \text{ b}$$

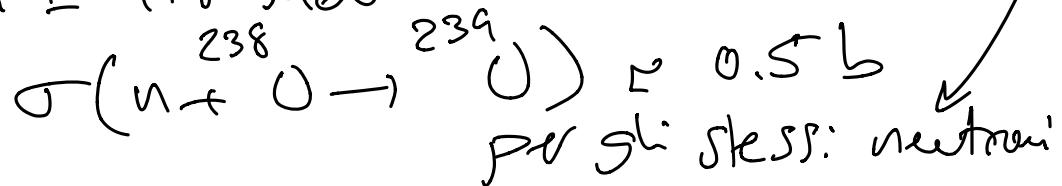


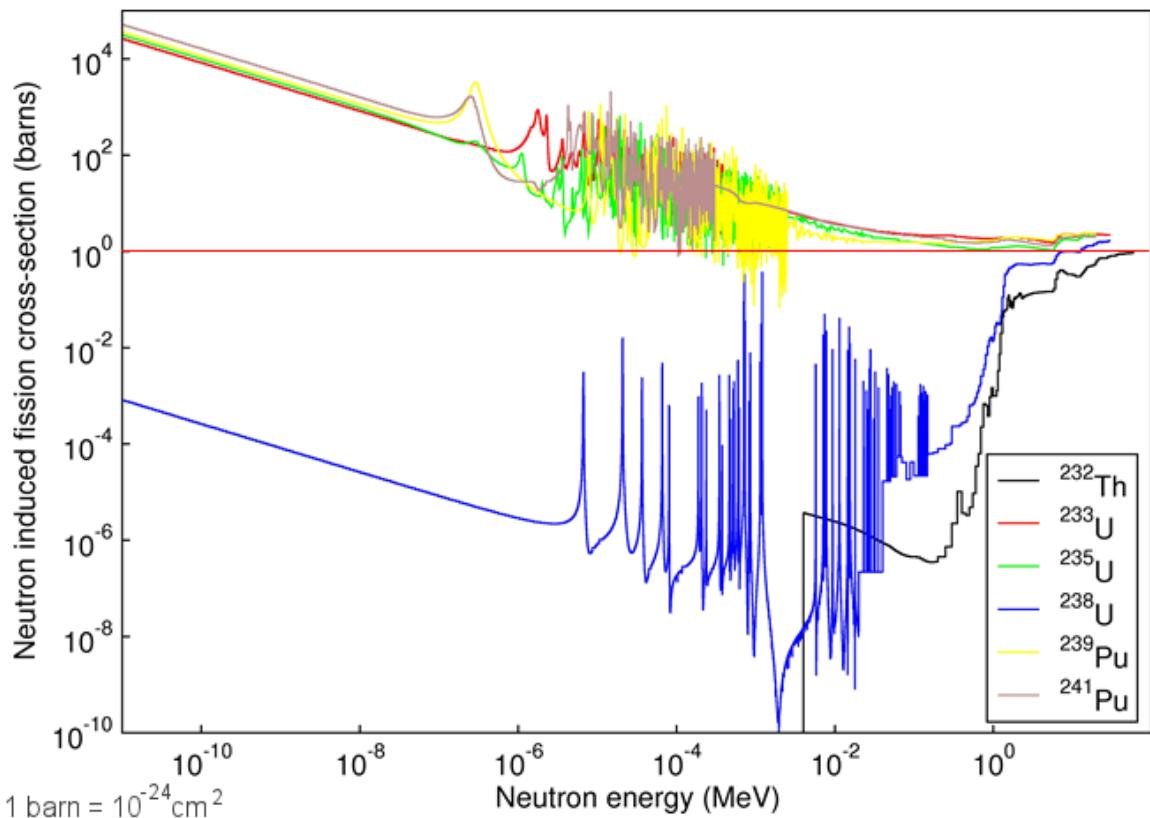
$$Q = 4.8 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_a = 6.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_a - Q = 1.8 \text{ MeV}$$

$$K_n \approx 1.8 \text{ MeV}$$





$Q = 200 \text{ MeV}$  per nucleus uranium.

Rendimiento:

$$\eta = \frac{Q}{\mu} = \frac{200 \text{ MeV}}{220 \text{ GeV}} = 10^{-3}$$

1 g de Uren:0.

$$Q = \underbrace{\frac{1g}{235}}_A \underbrace{6 \times 10^{23}}_{N_A} \times 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{23} \text{ MeV} \approx 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

Combustion 1T di Carbon'so  $\approx \frac{1}{10}$  1S uranio

In reazione a Urano,  $^{235}\text{U}$  non abbond.  
in natura.

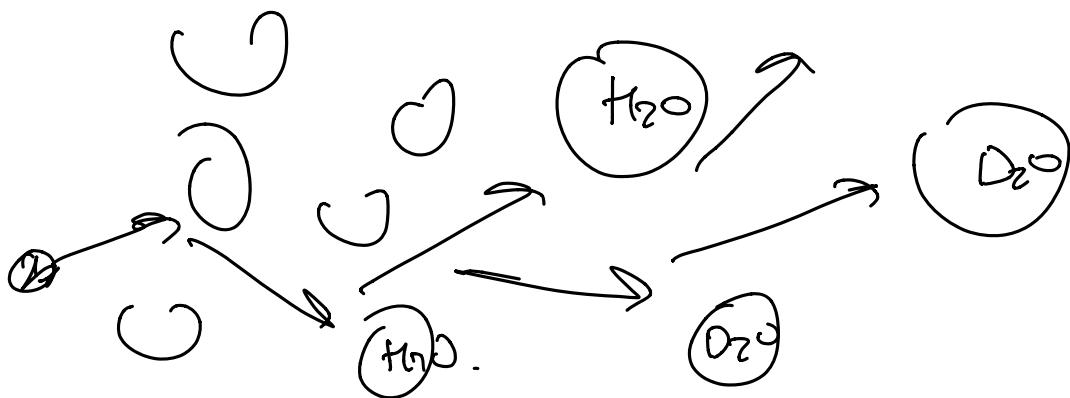
Abbondanza di  $\approx 3\%$ ,  $^{235}\text{U}$



1 neutron diffusione



$\sigma(n + p)$ ,  $\sigma(\alpha + n)$  alte  
perdite di energ. grande  
 $m_n \approx m_p$ .



perdite di energia di neutroni per urto.

→ termalizzazione dei neutroni:

