

FISICA NUCLEAR

 $Z =$ protones $n =$ neutrones $A =$ número masico $= Z + n$

A primer orden un núcleo se caracteriza por

$$(Z, n) \equiv (A, Z) \equiv \begin{matrix} A \\ Z \end{matrix} X$$

 $A = \text{cte}$

ISOBABO

 $Z = \text{cte}$

ISOTOPO

 $n = \text{cte}$

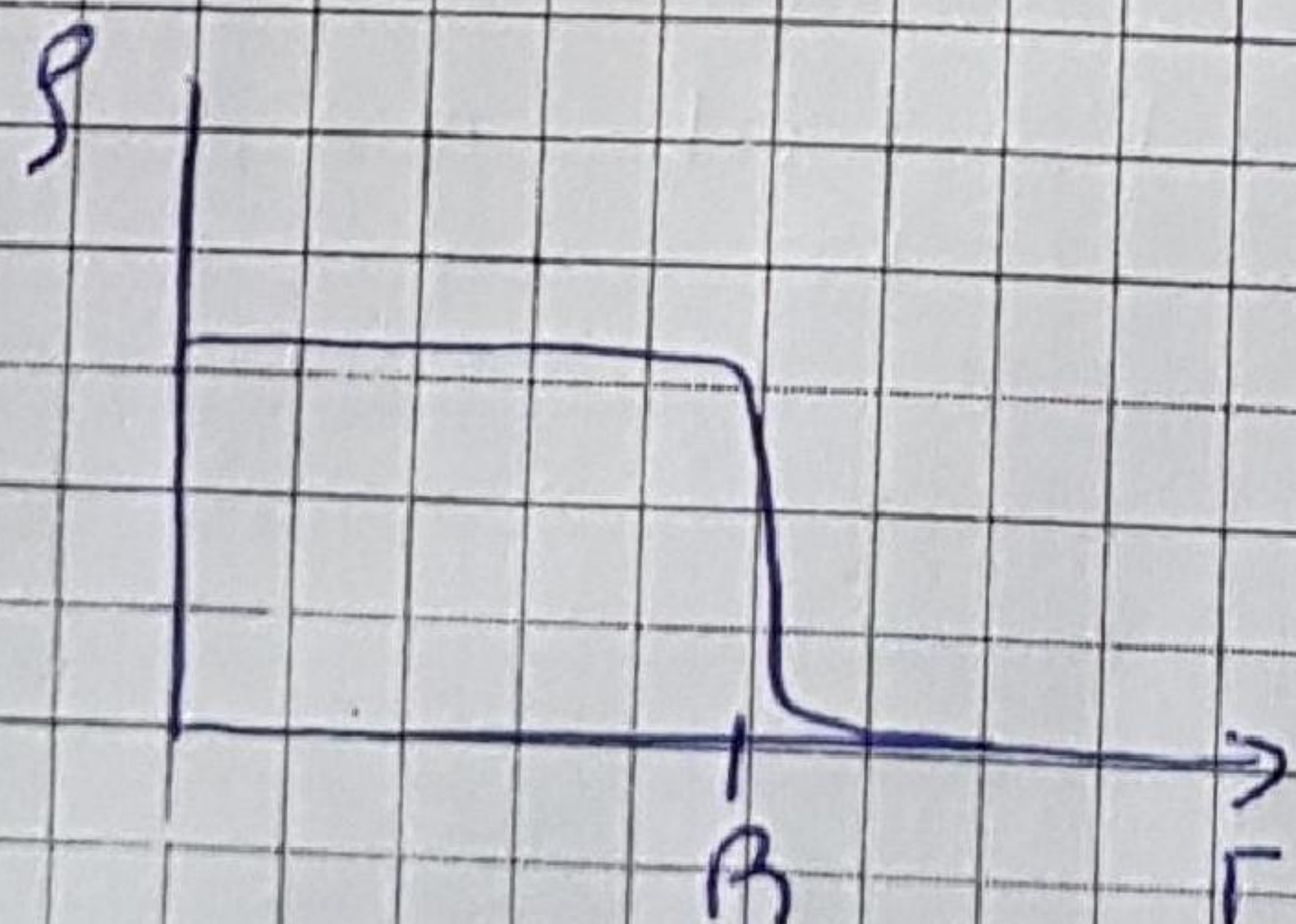
ISOTONO

Núcleos similares

 $\rightarrow$ Física nuclear $\rightarrow A = \text{cte}$
 $\rightarrow$ Química $\rightarrow Z = \text{cte}$

Núcleos estables

 $\rightarrow$ Estables

 $\rightarrow T_{1/2} > \text{Edad de la Tierra } (\sim 5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ y})$


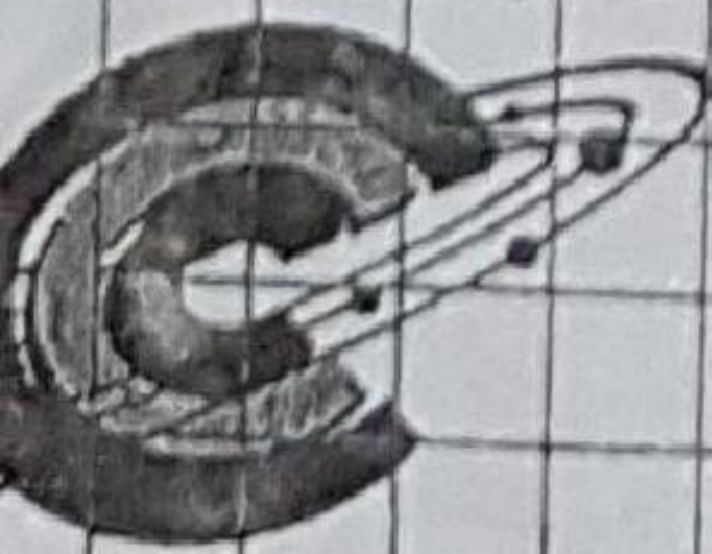
$$R = 1,07 A^{1/3} F_m$$

$$F_m = 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$V = (1,07 F_m)^3 A$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V \propto A}$$

p y n no se comprimen!



• OBS 1

$\exists$ núcleo $\Rightarrow \exists$ fuerza nuclear (opuesta a la repulsión electrostática)

Massa atómica y nuclear

$$M_{AT}(A, Z) = M_{NUC}(A, Z) + Z m_e$$

Si p y n estuvieran en el ∞

$$M_{NUC}(A, Z) = Z m_p + (A - Z) m_n$$

En el núcleo $\exists$ una energía de ligadura B

$$\Rightarrow M_{NUC}(A, Z) = Z m_p + (A - Z) m_n - B(A, Z)$$

$$M_{NUC} \propto -B, \quad B \sim 8 \text{ MeV } A \text{ a primer orden}$$

La masa atómica también se define de otra manera

$$M_{AT} = M_{NUC} + Z m_e$$

$$= Z m_p + (A - Z) m_n - B(A, Z) + Z m_e$$

$$\approx A m_n - B(A, Z) + Z m_e$$

$$= A (m_n - B/A + Z/A m_e)$$

$$\sim A \cdot 931 \text{ MeV}$$

(en MeV)

$$m_p = 938,272$$

$$m_n = 939,565$$

$$m_e = 0,511$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{AT}(A, Z) = A \text{ UMA} + \Delta(A, Z)$$

UMA = Unidad de masa atómica

$$= 931,494 \text{ MeV}$$

$$= \frac{M_{AT}({}^{12}_6\text{C})}{12}$$

$$\Delta(A, Z) = \text{Defecto de masa} \quad / \quad \Delta({}^{12}_6\text{C}) = 0$$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$ núcleos menos enlazados que el ${}^{12}_6\text{C}$

• OBS 2

La f. nuclear trata igual $\Rightarrow$ ISOSPIN
a n y p

• OBS 3

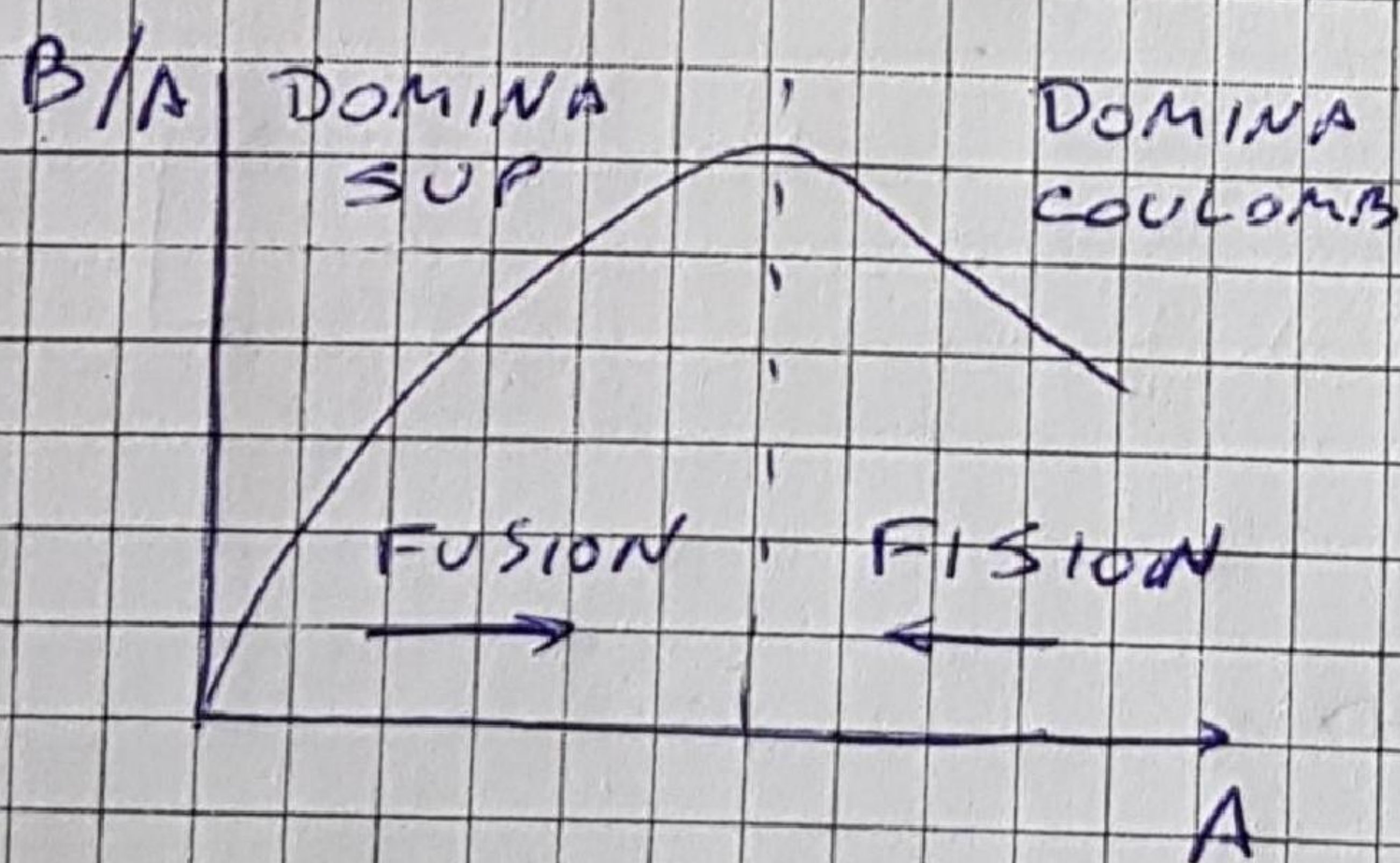
La f. nuclear es de corto alcance

MODELO SEMIEMPIRICO

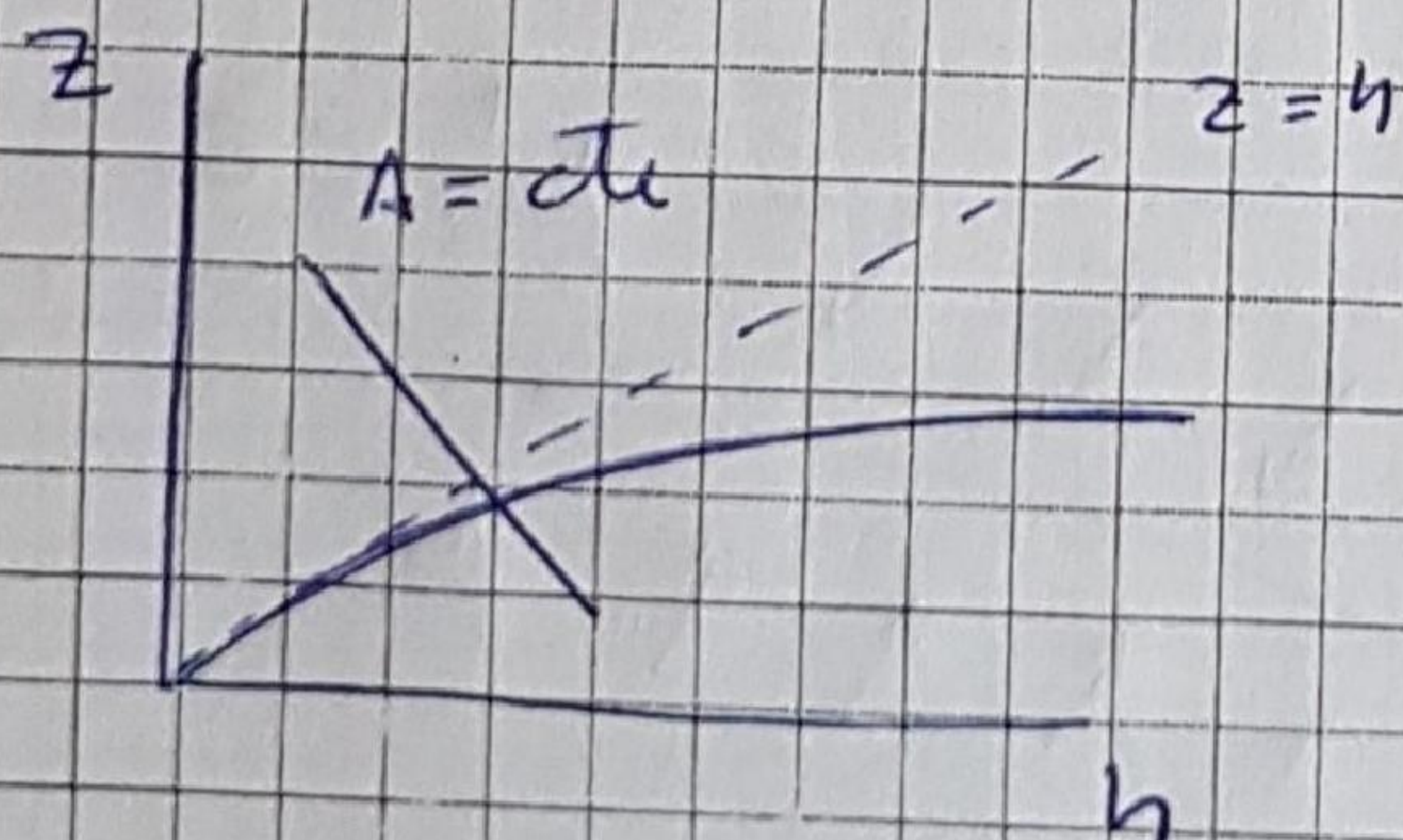
$$B(A, Z) = \underbrace{a_v A - a_s A^{2/3}}_{\text{NUCLEAR}} - \underbrace{a_c \frac{Z^2}{A^{1/3}}}_{\text{COULOMB}} - \underbrace{a_2 \frac{(2Z - A)^2}{A}}_{\text{CINETICO}} + \underbrace{\delta A^{-1/2}}_{\text{APAREAMIENTO (SPIN COUPLING)}}$$

$$\delta = \begin{cases} \Delta & \text{PAR - PAR} \\ 0 & \text{PAR - IMPAR} \\ -\Delta & \text{IMPAR - IMPAR} \end{cases}$$

Este Δ no es el "defecto de masa" tiene un valor fijo $\Delta = 12 \text{ MeV}$

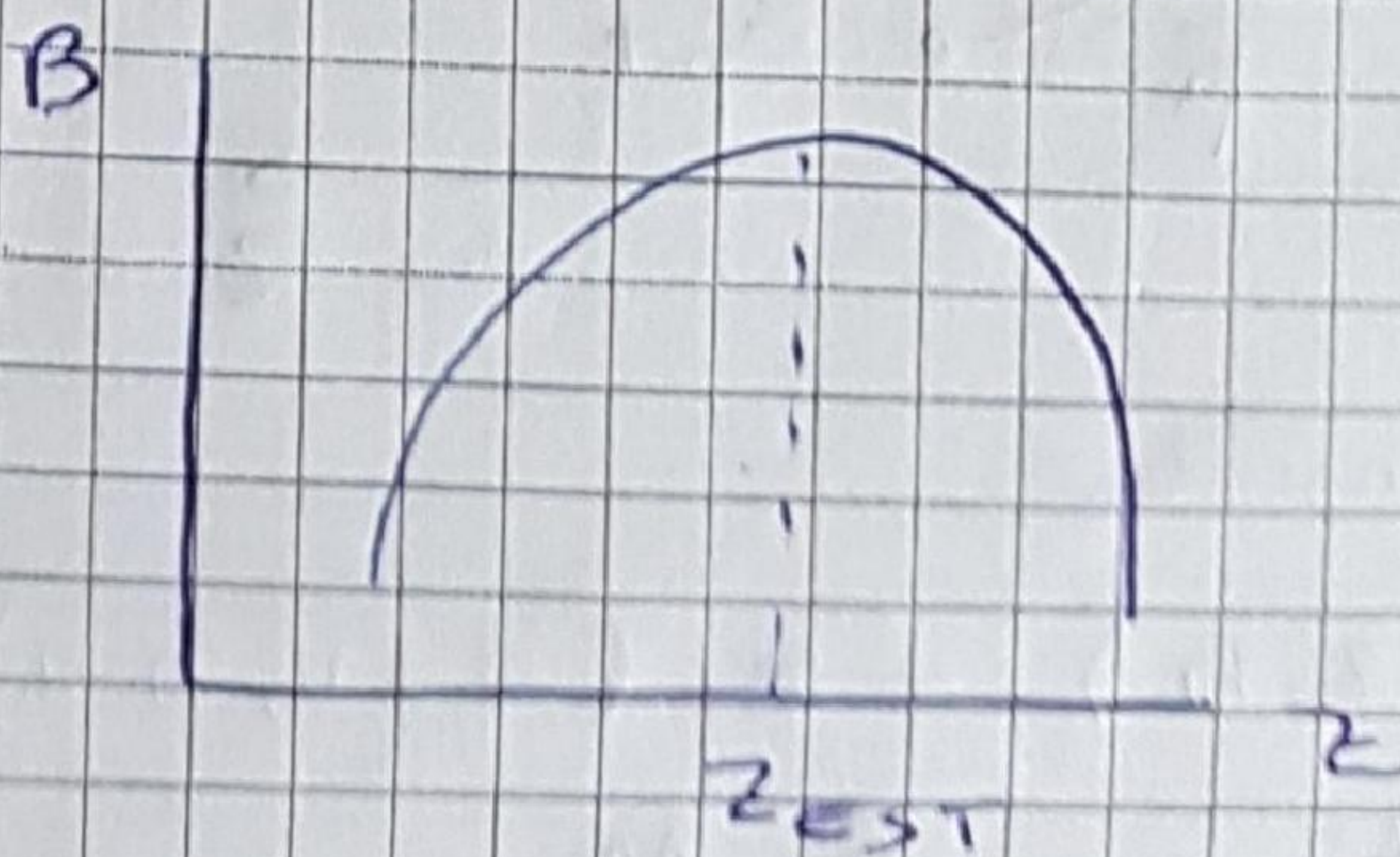


Fusión y fisión no ocurren de forma espontánea porque E barreras de potencial

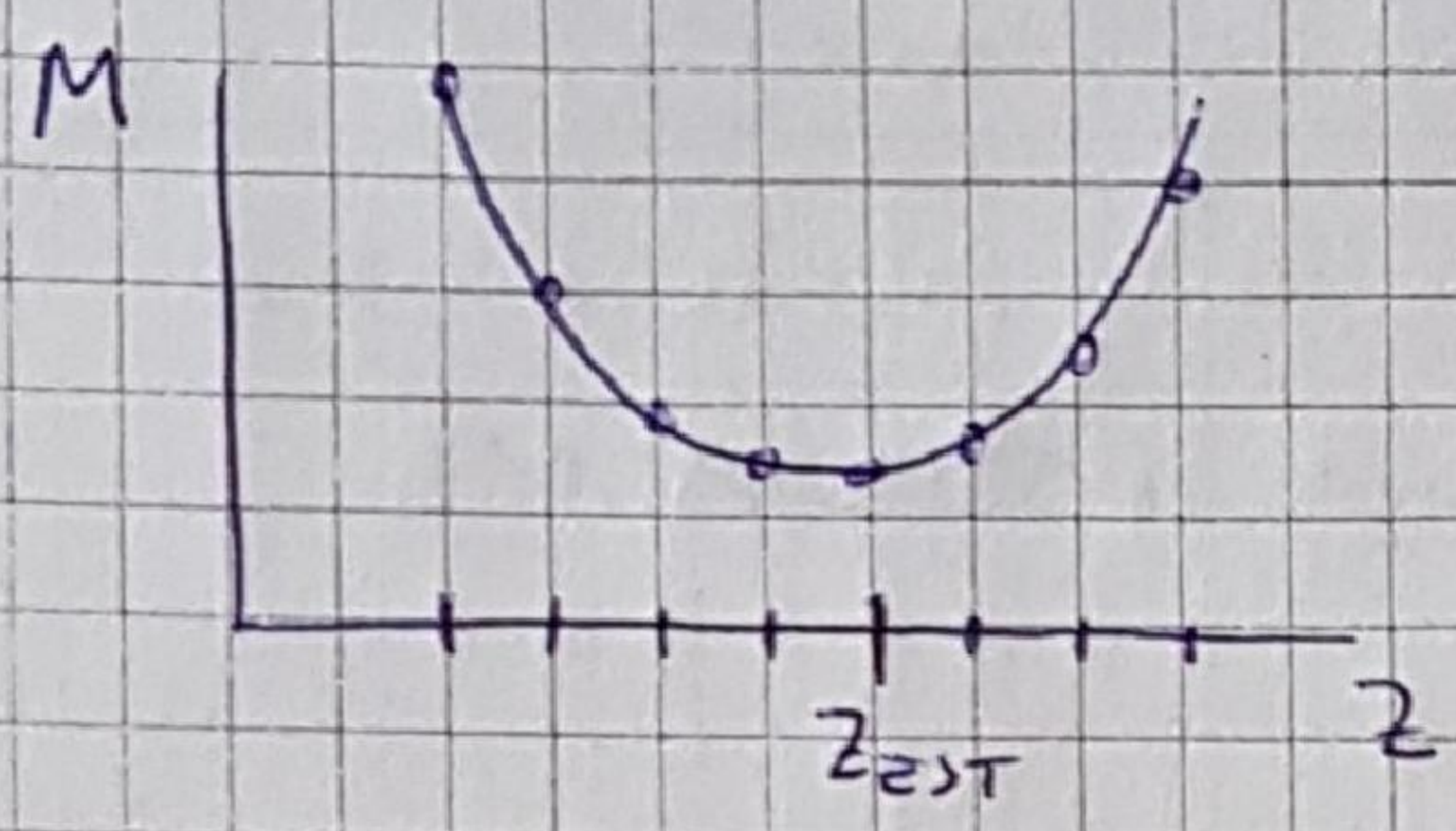


Si $A = \text{cte}$

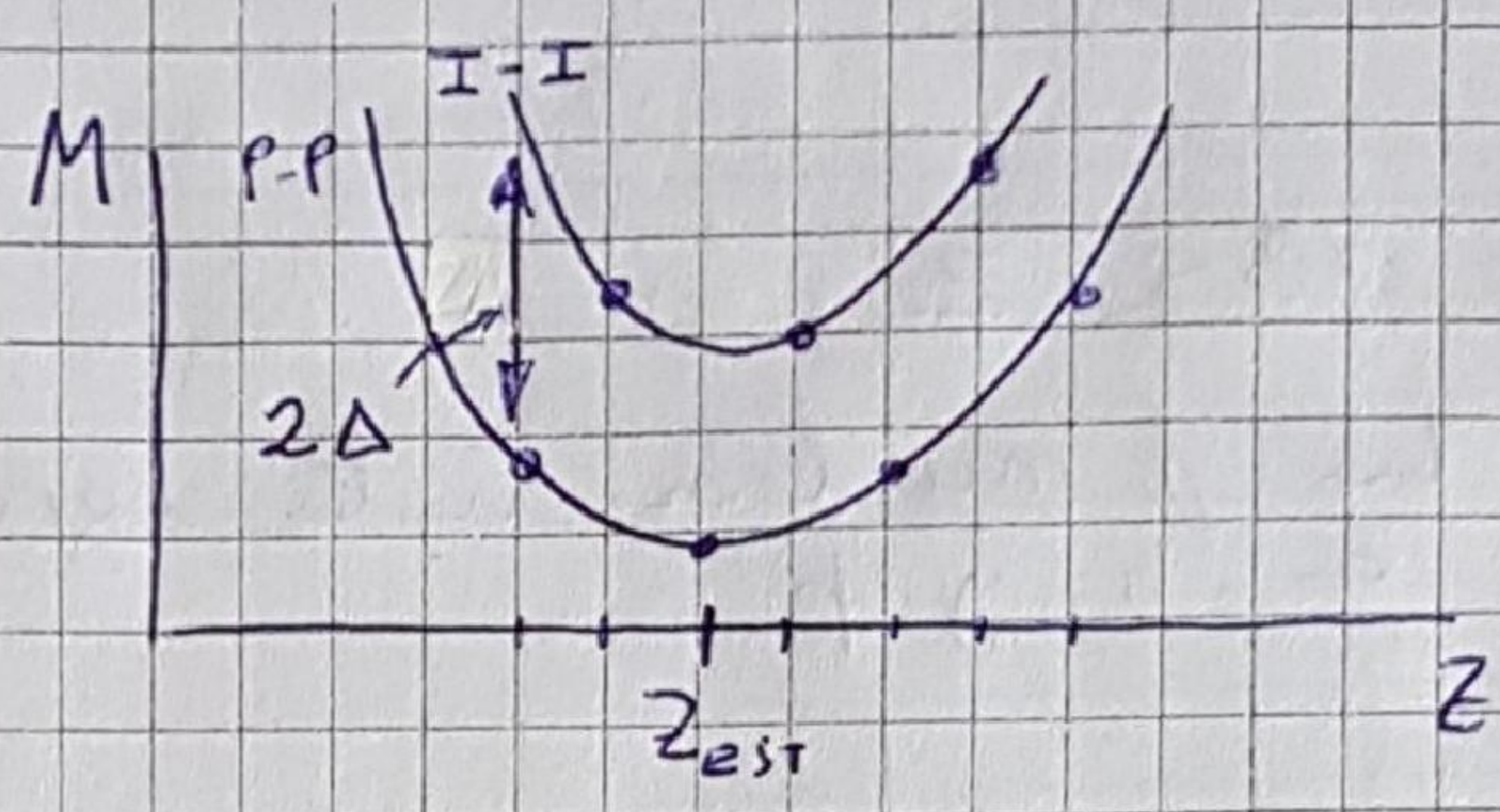
$\Rightarrow B$ es cuadrático en Z



A IMPAR ($\delta=0$)



A PAR ($\delta = \begin{cases} \Delta & P-P \\ -\Delta & I-I \end{cases}$)



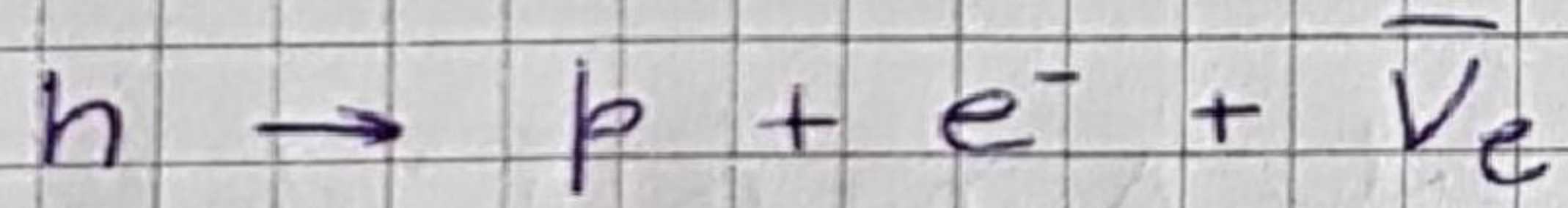
Transiciones Nucleares (DECAY MODE en NUDAT)

- Decaimiento γ o transición isomérica (IT)

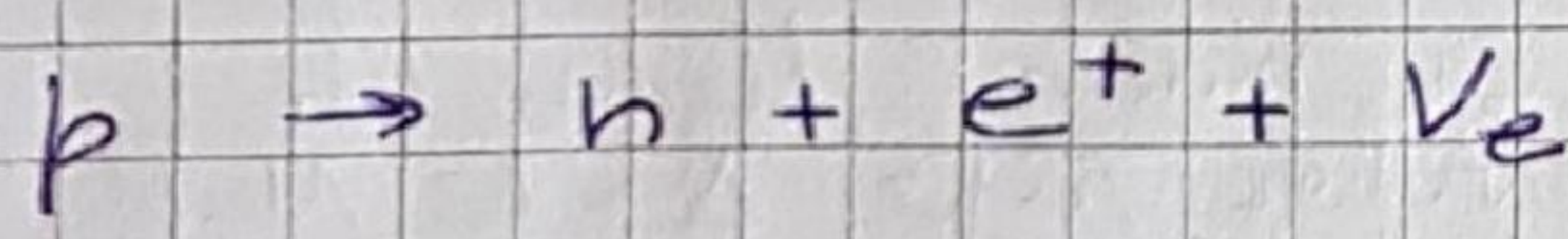
Emisión de un fotón (A, Z) = cte

Un nivel excitado decae vía un proceso EM

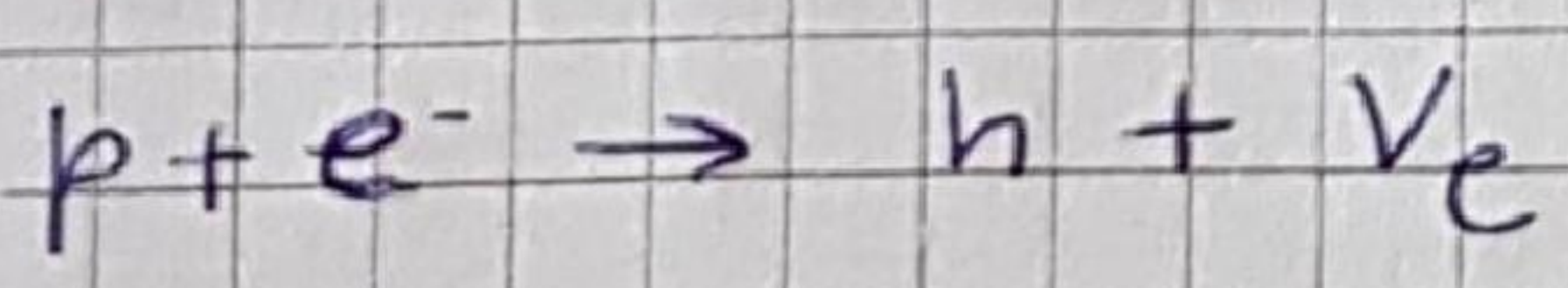
- Decaimientos β



β^-



β^+



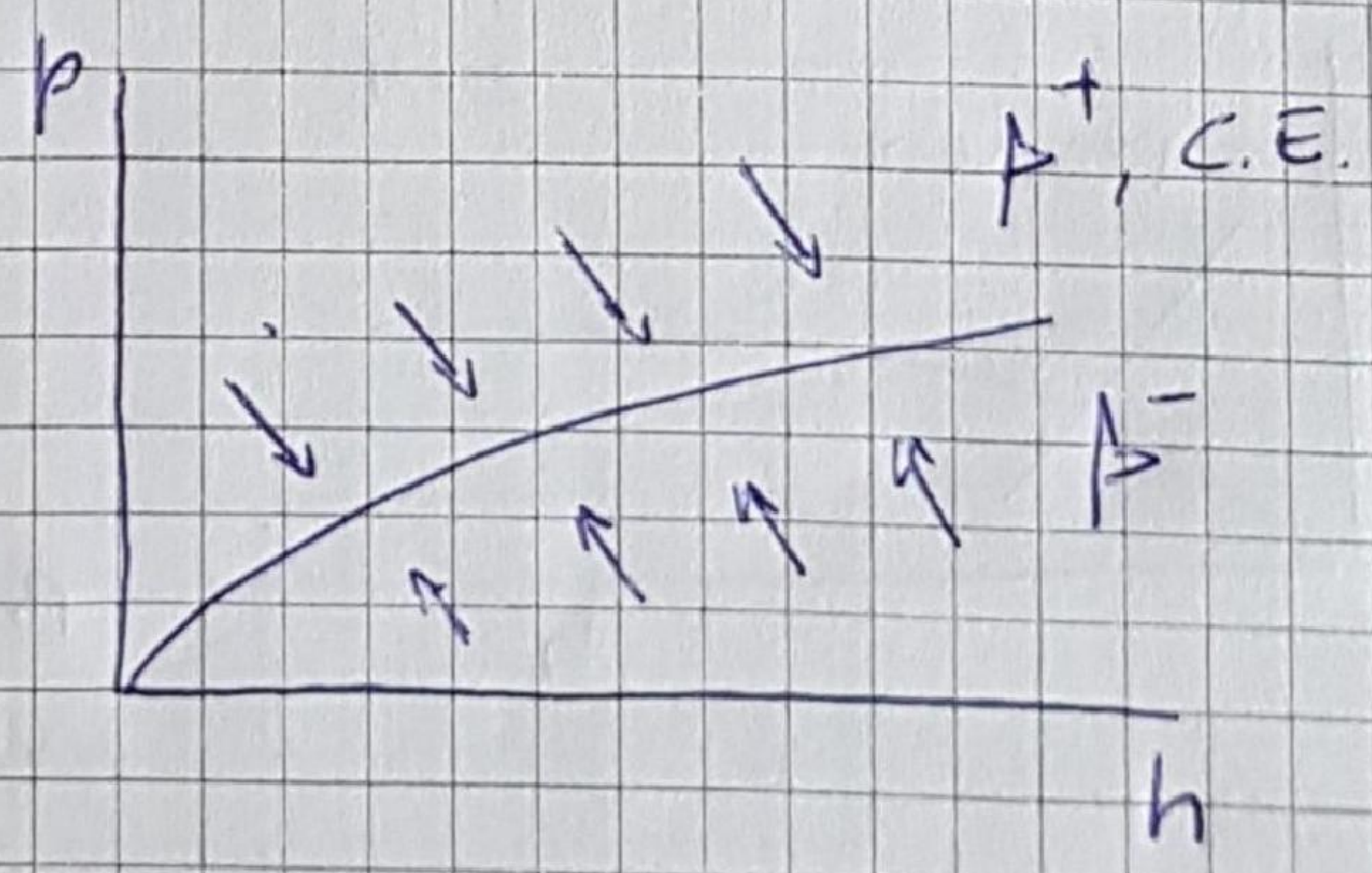
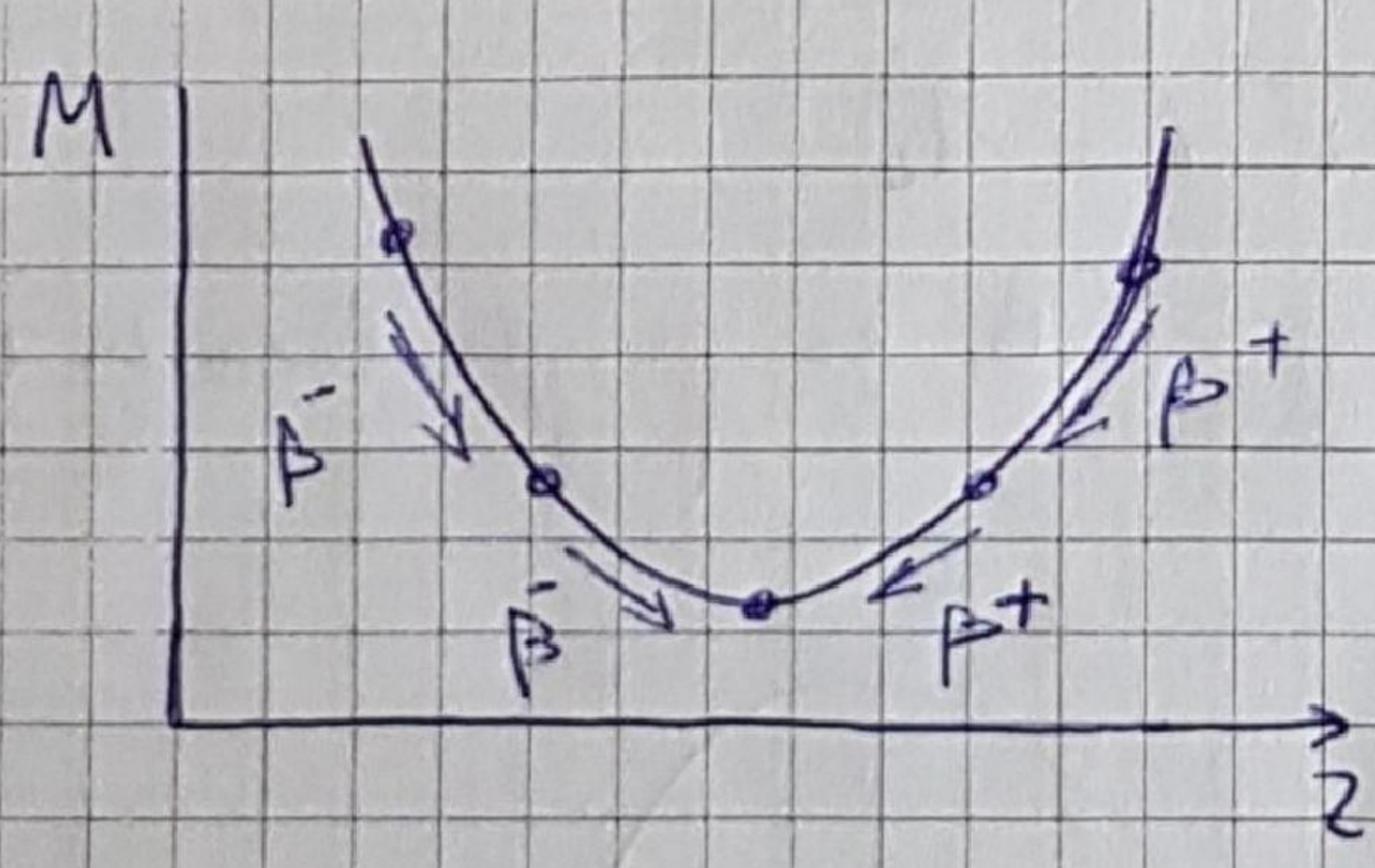
CAPTURA ELECTRONICA

} $A = \text{cte}$

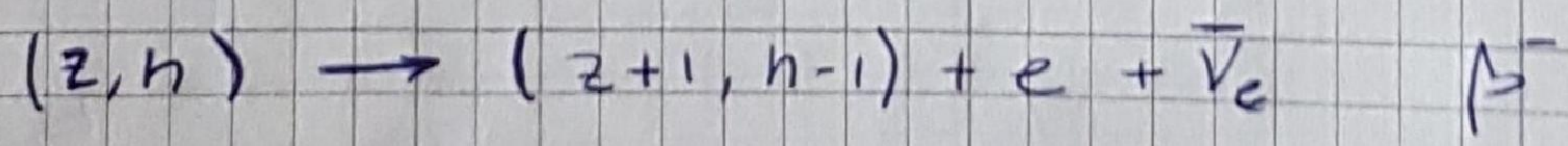
Nucleos livianos $\rightarrow \beta^+$

Nucleos pesados $\rightarrow \text{C.E.}$

β^+ solo ocurre en los nucleos, no de forma aislada



En el núcleo



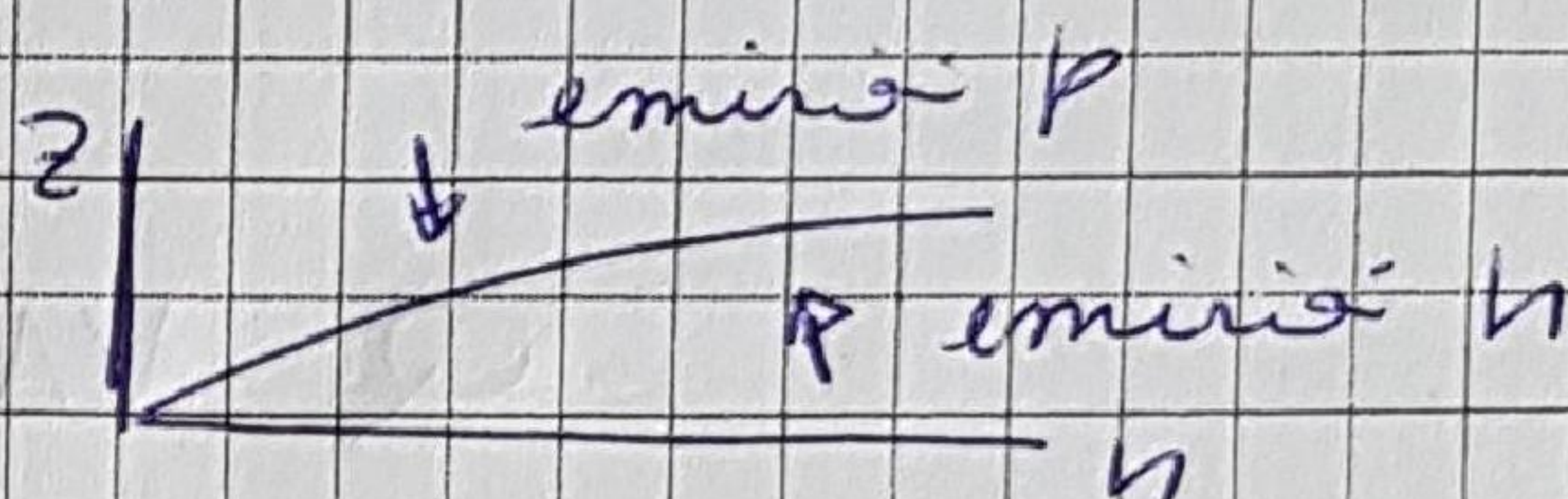
$\Rightarrow M(Z, h) > M(Z+1, h-1) + m_e$ CONDICION β^-

- Decaimiento α

$$\alpha = {}^4_2\text{He} = (2, 2)$$

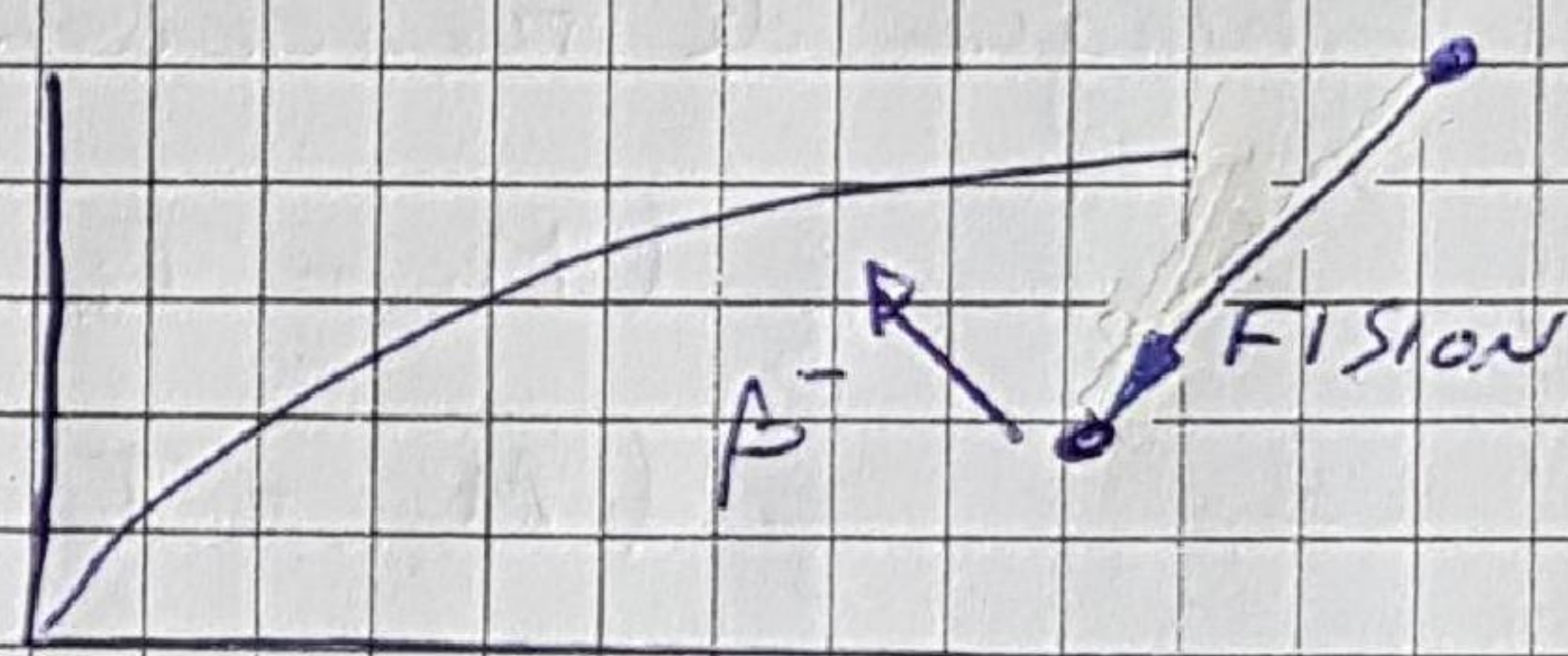
$$(Z, A) \rightarrow (Z-2, A-4) + \alpha$$

- Emisión de p o n



- Fisión espontánea

$\equiv$ barrera de potencial



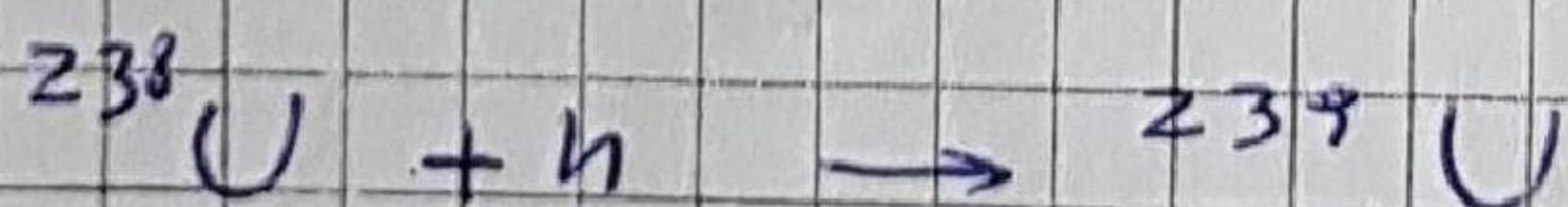
REACTORES NUCLEARES

	Abundancia	B/A (MeV)
${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$	99,28 %	7,59
${}^{235}_{92}\text{U}$	0,71 %	7,57

Veamos la energía E_h que liberan al chocar con n



$$\begin{aligned} E_h({}^{235}\text{U}) &= M_{(235,92)}^{\text{NUC}} + M_{(1,0)}^{\text{NUC}} - M_{(236,92)}^{\text{NUC}} \\ &= \Delta(235,92) + \Delta(1,0) - \Delta(236,92) \\ &= 40,9188 + 8,0713 - 42,4446 = 6,55 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$



$$E_h({}^{238}\text{U}) = 4,8 \text{ MeV}$$

Dato: La barrera de potencial para fisión de U es 5,7 MeV

$\Rightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} {}^{235}\text{U} \text{ fisiona con } n \text{ de } E_c = 0 \rightarrow n \text{ lentos} \\ {}^{238}\text{U} \text{ necesita } n \text{ con } E_c > 1 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow n \text{ rápidos} \end{array} \right. \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{VER } {}^{235}\text{U} \text{ FY} \\ \text{y } \sigma(n, f) \\ \text{en MUDAT} \end{array} \right)$

${}^{235}\text{U}$ único elemento fisible en la naturaleza

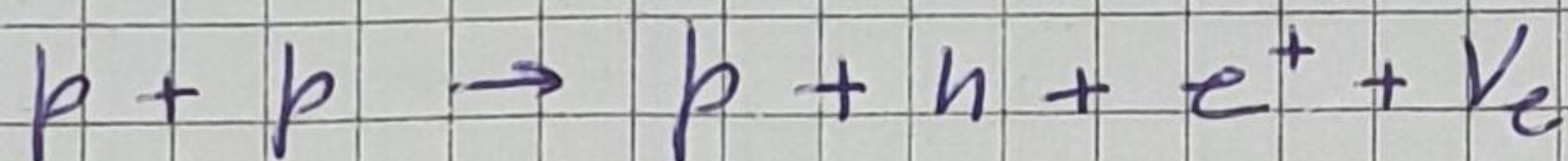
${}^{238}\text{U} \sim 4-5\%$ en reactores nucleares



- Fusión

∃ barrera de potencial debido a la repulsión coulombiana

La menor barrera es en p-p a $T = 5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ K}$ (estrellas)



Q VALUE

Energía de reacción o liberada

$$E_i = \sum_i (M_i + T_i)$$

$$E_f = \sum_f (M_f + T_f)$$

$$\Delta E = E_i - E_f = \sum M_i - \sum M_f - (\sum T_f - \sum T_i) \stackrel{\text{cons } E}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum M_i - \sum M_f = \sum T_f - \sum T_i = Q$$

En las reacciones nucleares la carga y # de n y p se conserva (p[±] son desechos, se considera que no ocurren en las reacciones nucleares)

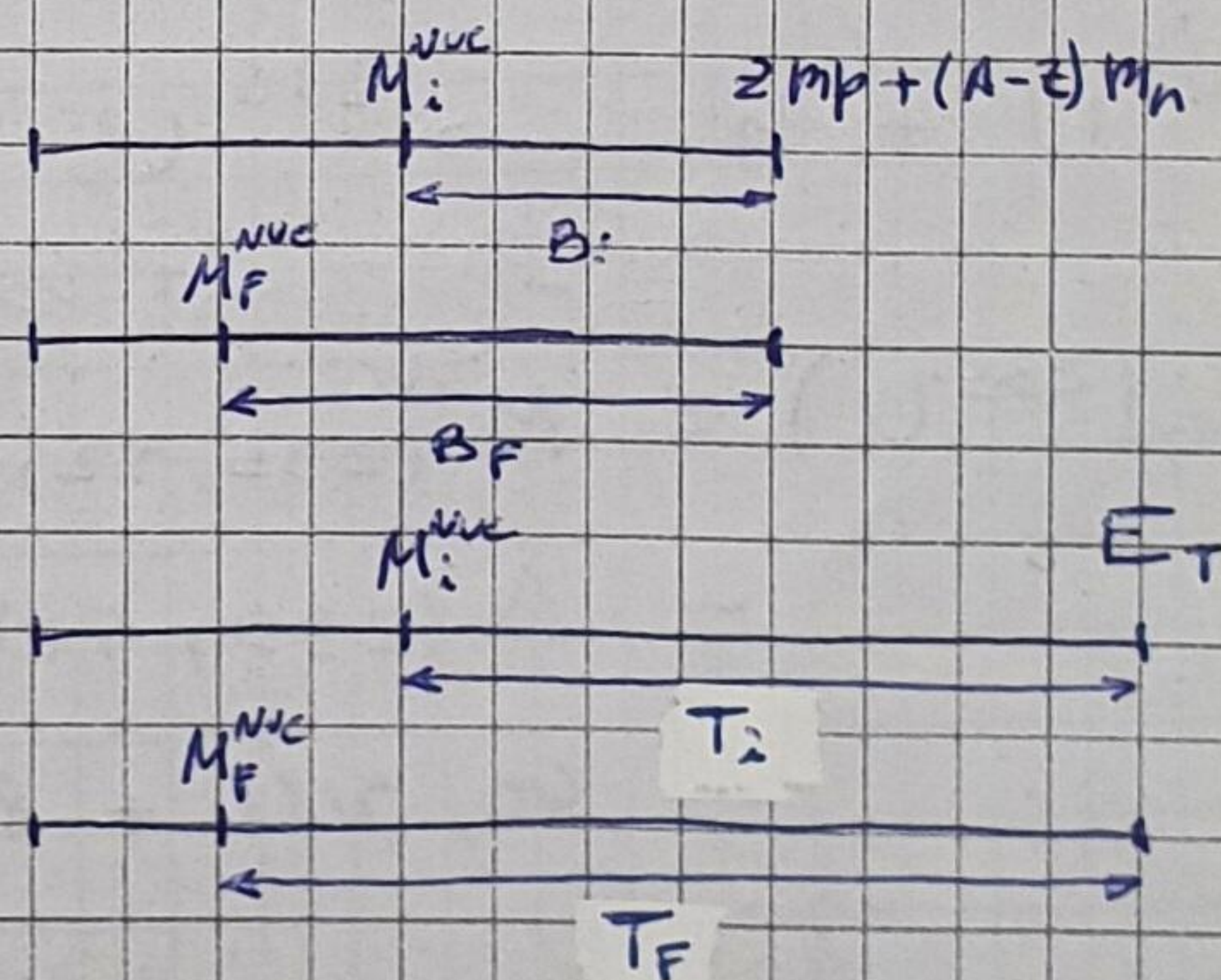
$$Q = \sum M_i^{\text{NUC}} - \sum M_f^{\text{NUC}}$$

$$= \sum T_f - \sum T_i$$

$$= \sum B_f - \sum B_i$$

$$= \sum \Delta_i - \sum \Delta_f$$

$$= \sum M_i^{\text{AT}} - \sum M_f^{\text{AT}}$$



$$Q > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} M_i > M_f \\ T_f > T_i \\ B_f > B_i \end{cases}$$

$Q > 0$ implica que hay una energía liberada que se manifiesta en la energía cinética de los productos

3) $B(A, z) = a_v A - a_s A^{2/3} - a_c z^2 A^{-1/3} - a_2 \frac{(2z-A)^2}{A} + \delta A^{-1/2}$

$\frac{\partial B}{\partial z} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{z_{EST}^B = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (a_c A^{-1/3} + 4 a_2 A^{-1})^{-1}} \quad \text{MAXIMO DE } B$

Pero

$M_{NUC}(A, z) = z m_p + (A-z) m_n - B(A, z)$

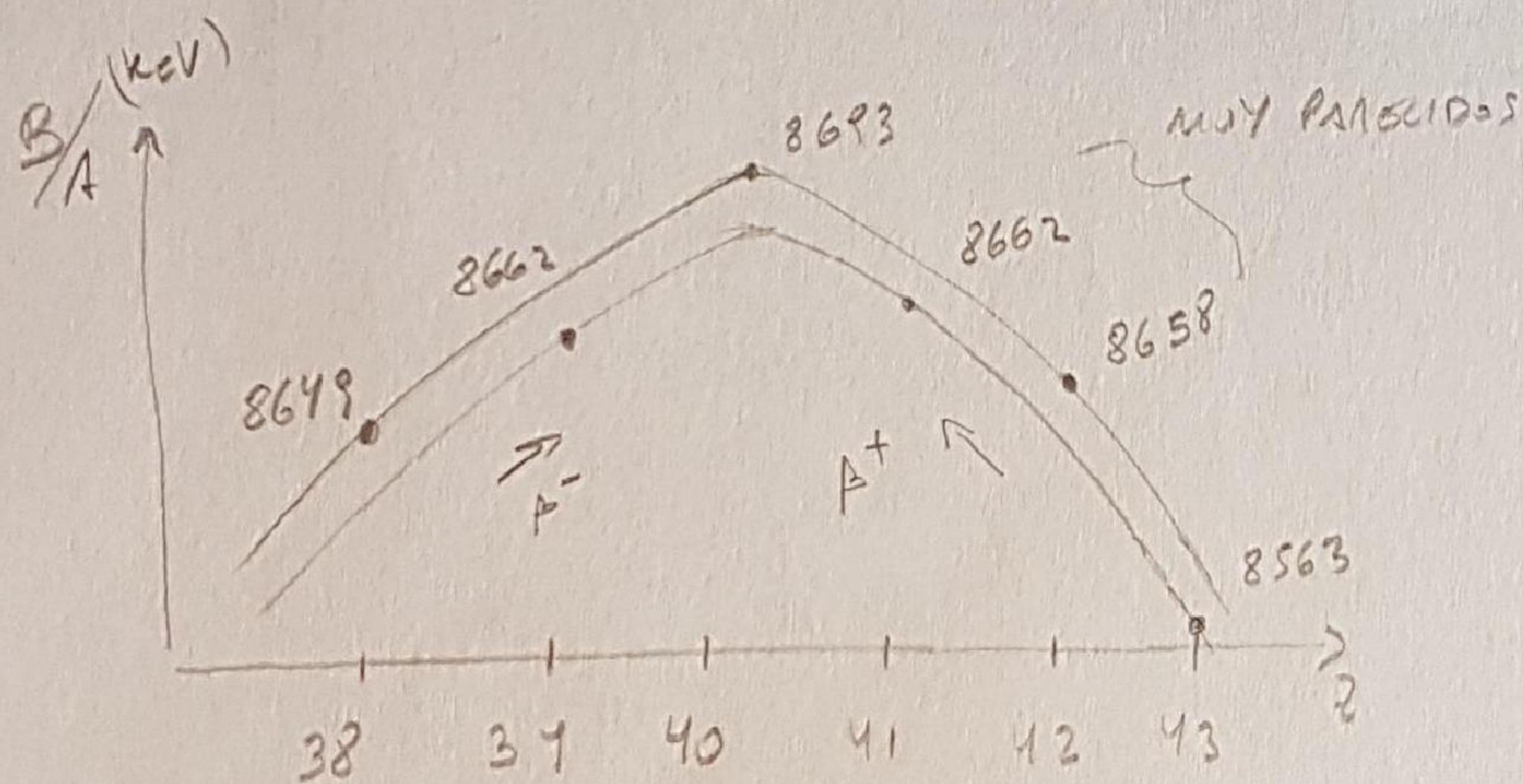
$\frac{\partial M}{\partial z} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{z_{EST}^M = \left(\frac{m_n - m_p + 2 a_2}{z} \right) (a_c A^{-1/3} + 4 a_2 A^{-1})^{-1}} \quad \text{MINIMO DE } M_{NUC}$

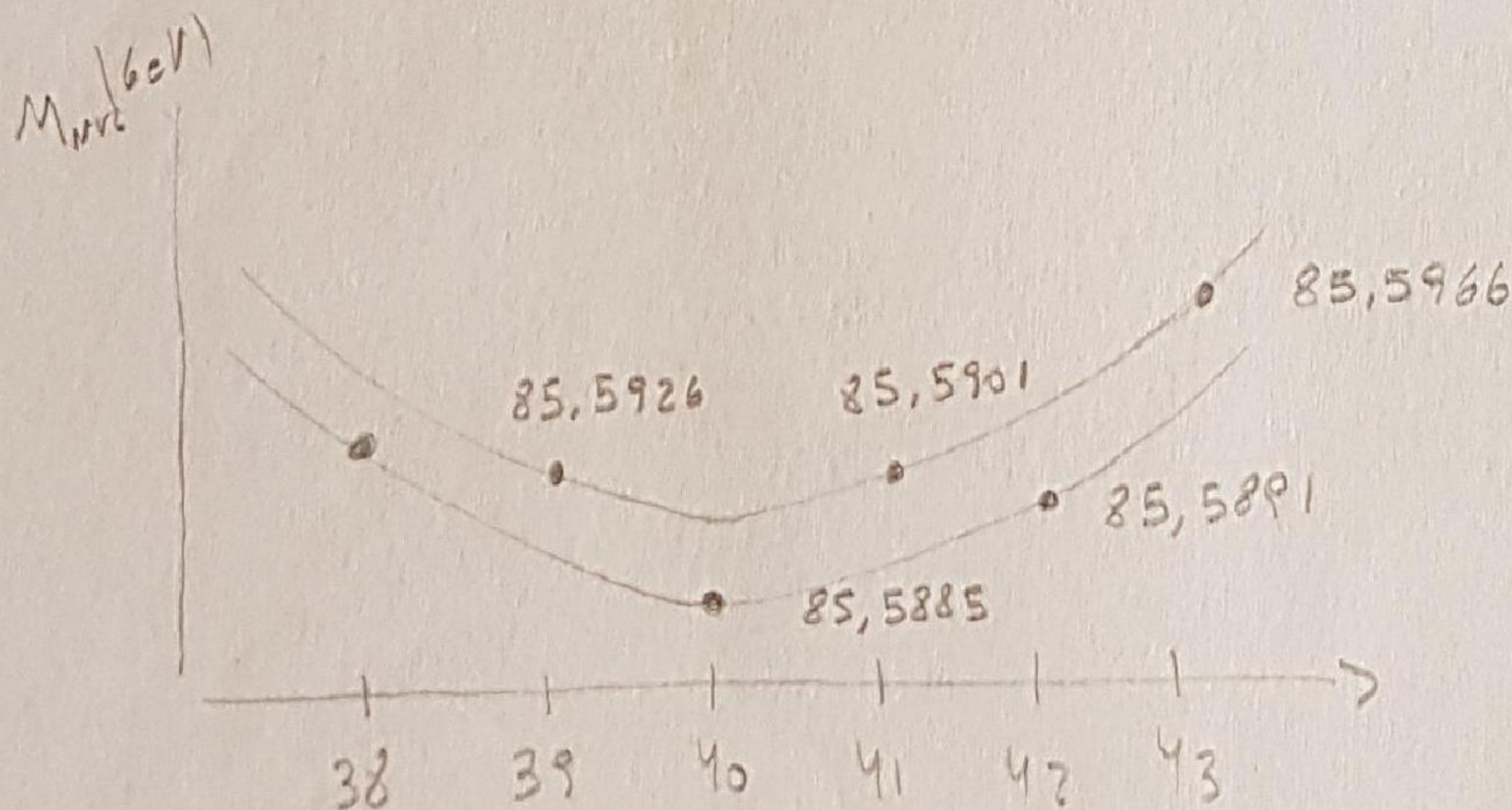
2- $A = 92$

$z_{EST}^B = 39,9$

$z_{EST}^M = 40,5$



→ 1 EST

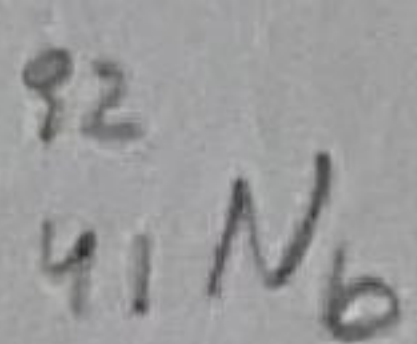


→ 2 EST

$T_{1/2}$

ST 10^3 ST
 z_r N_b M_0

c)



$\Delta = -86,453 \text{ MeV}$

8

$$M_{\text{AT}}(92,41) = 92 \text{ u.m.a.} + \Delta = 85610,995 \text{ MeV}$$

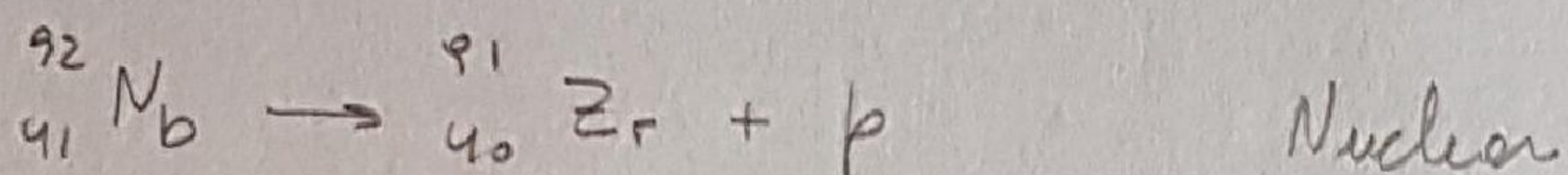
$$M_{\text{NUC}}(92,41) = M_{\text{AT}}(92,41) - 41 m_e = 85590,044 \text{ MeV}$$

$$B(92,41) = 41 m_p + (92-41) m_n - M_{\text{NUC}}(92,41) = 796,723 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B(92,41)}{92} = 8,662 \text{ MeV}$$

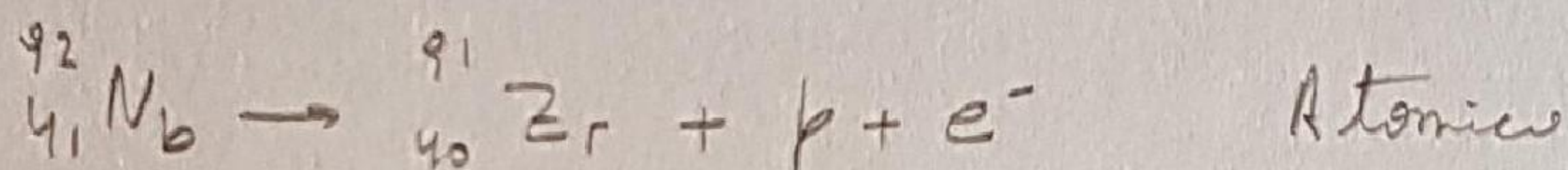
Energía de separación

Si: protones



$$Q = M_{\text{AT}}^{92,41} - (M_{\text{AT}}^{91,40} + m_p) \quad \times$$

estaría mal ya que nos olvidamos un e^-

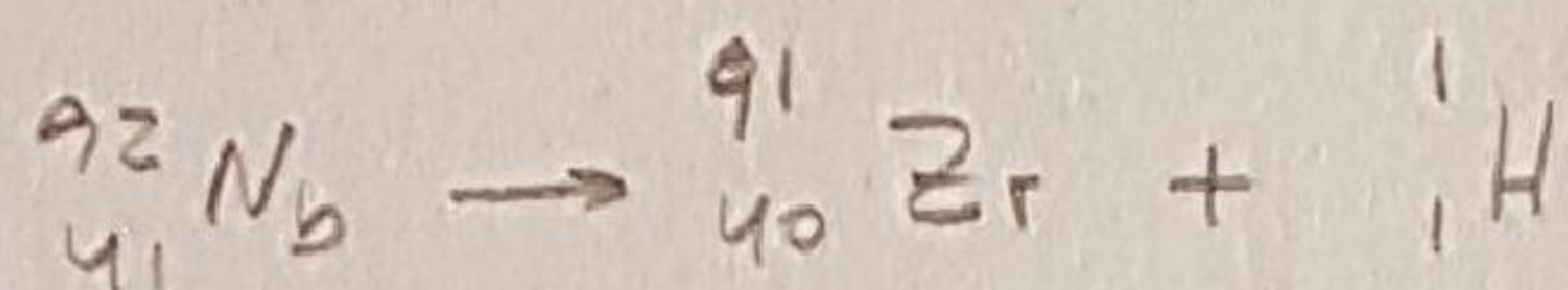


$$Q = M_{\text{AT}}^{92,41} - (M_{\text{AT}}^{91,40} + m_p + m_e) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = M_{\text{NUC}}^{92,41} - (M_{\text{NUC}}^{91,40} + m_p)$$

Esto queda más fácil si usamos la notación correcta

$$p + e^- \equiv {}^1_1\text{H}$$

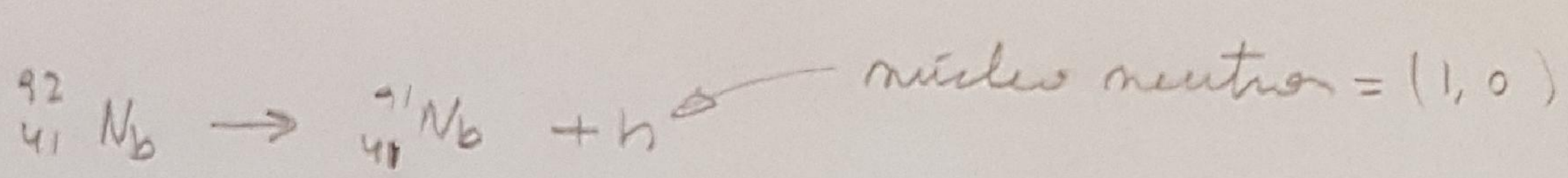


$$Q = M_{\text{AT}}^{92,41} - (M_{\text{AT}}^{91,40} - M_{\text{AT}}^{1,1})$$

$$= M_{\text{NUC}}^{92,41} - (M_{\text{NUC}}^{91,40} - M_{\text{NUC}}^{1,1})$$

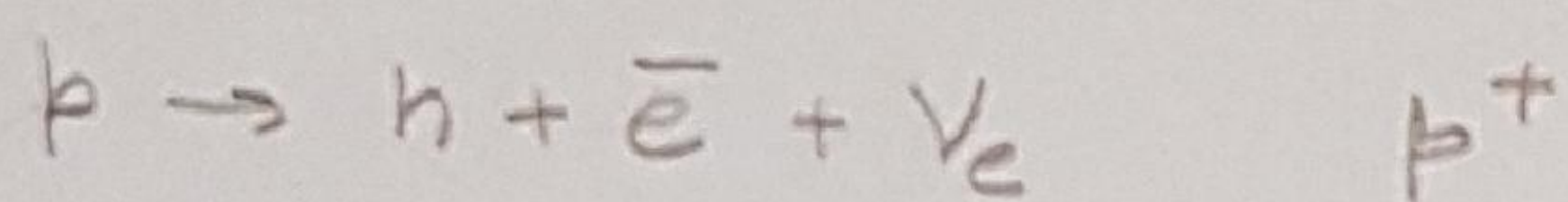
$$\boxed{Q = \Delta(92,41) - \Delta(91,40) - \Delta(1,1)} \quad + \text{FÁCIL}$$

$$= -5,846 \text{ MeV} \equiv S_p$$

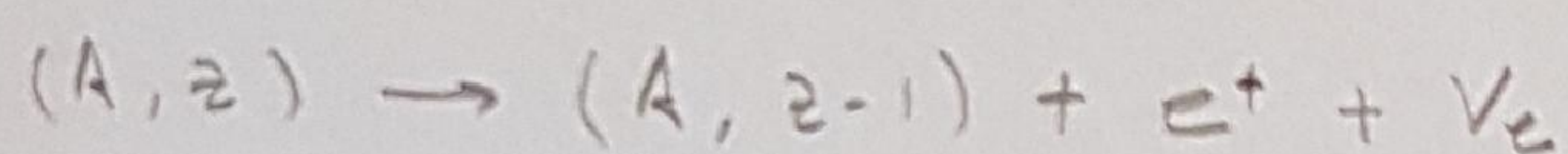


$$Q = \Delta(92, 41) - \Delta(91, 41) - \Delta(1, 0) \\ = -7,886 \text{ MeV} \equiv S_n$$

Energía de reparación $\beta^\pm$



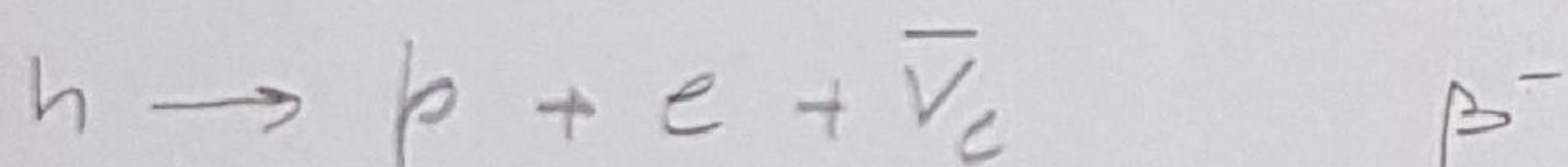
A nivel nuclear



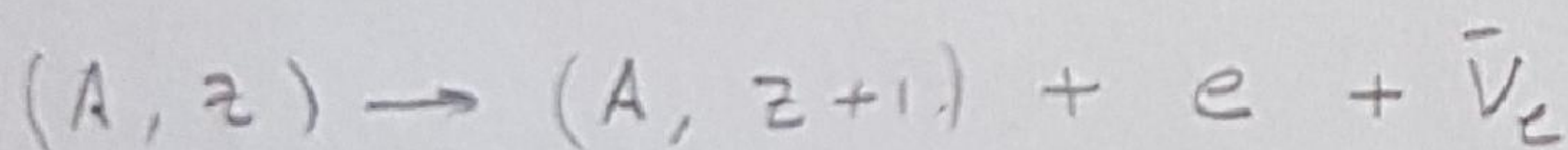
$$Q^{\beta^+} = M_{(A, Z)}^{\text{NUC}} - (M_{(A, Z-1)}^{\text{NUC}} + m_e)$$

$$= M_{(A, Z)}^{\text{AT}} - Z m_e - (M_{(A, Z-1)}^{\text{AT}} - (Z-1)m_e + m_e)$$

$$\left[Q^{\beta^+} = M_{(A, Z)}^{\text{AT}} - M_{(A, Z-1)}^{\text{AT}} - 2m_e = \Delta(A, Z) - \Delta(A, Z-1) - 2m_e \right]$$



A nivel nuclear



$$Q^{\beta^-} = M_{(A, Z)}^{\text{NUC}} - (M_{(A, Z+1)}^{\text{NUC}} + m_e)$$

$$= M_{(A, Z)}^{\text{AT}} - Z m_e - (M_{(A, Z+1)}^{\text{AT}} - (Z+1)m_e + m_e)$$

$$\left[Q^{\beta^-} = M_{(A, Z)}^{\text{AT}} - M_{(A, Z+1)}^{\text{AT}} = \Delta(A, Z) - \Delta(A, Z+1) \right]$$

$$Q_{(92, 41)}^{\beta^+} = 0,984 \text{ MeV}$$

$$Q_{(92, 41)}^{\beta^-} = 0,3555 \text{ MeV}$$

TAREA

¿ Q^{CE} ?