

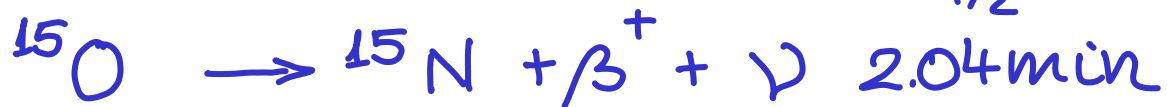
Fusion

Hans Bethe (1967, Nobel)

Proton-proton chain:



Carbon or CNO cycle:

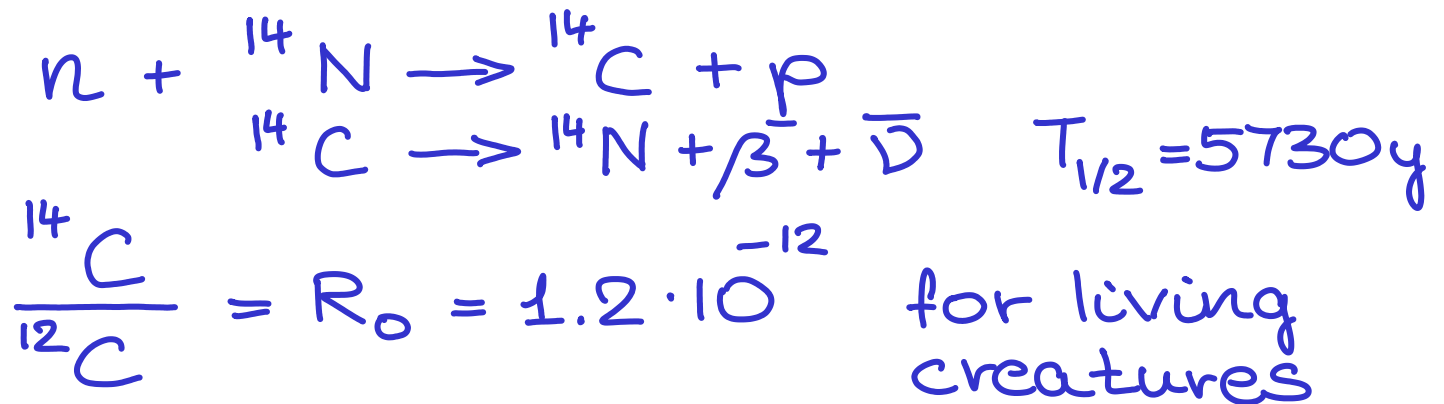


On Earth: H-bomb, Tokamak,
National Ignition Facility, Z-pinch

Special application

Medicine : - diagnostics
- cancer treatment
- tomography (CT, PET)

Geology, archeology :



Four radioactive series: $T_{1/2}(\text{y})$

4m	Thorium	${}^{232}_{90}\text{Th} \rightarrow {}^{208}_{82}\text{Pb}$	$1.4 \cdot 10^{10}$
4m+1	Neptunium	${}^{237}_{93}\text{Np} \rightarrow {}^{209}_{83}\text{Bi}$	$2.14 \cdot 10^6$
4m+2	Uranium	${}^{238}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{206}_{82}\text{Pb}$	$4.47 \cdot 10^9$
4m+3	Actinium	${}^{235}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{207}_{82}\text{Pb}$	$7.04 \cdot 10^8$

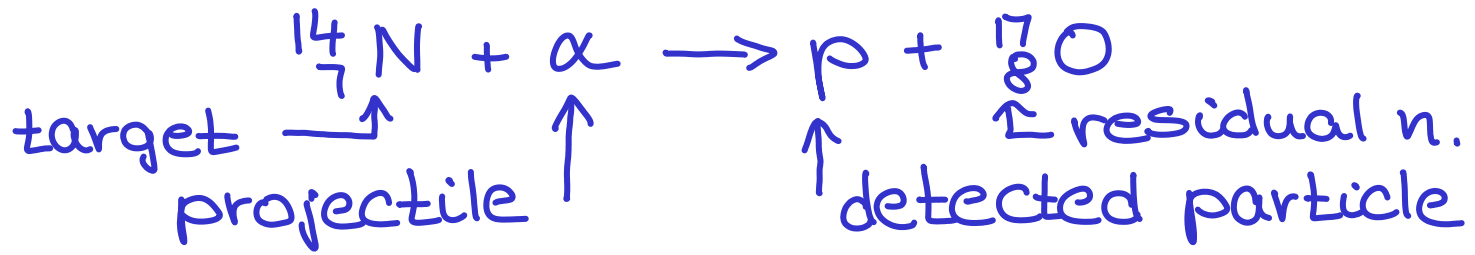
Neutron activation : (n, σ)
neutron source: Pu Be

Radioisotope generators:

Plutonium and thermocouples

Nuclear reactions

Notation: $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{O}$



This was the reaction by Rutherford in 1919

Generally:



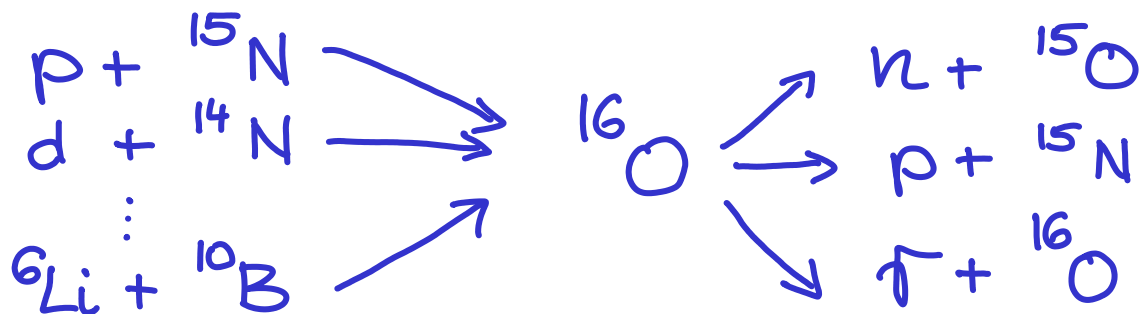
Reactions:

→ elastic scattering: $\alpha + \text{Au} \rightarrow \alpha + \text{Au}$

→ inelastic scattering: $\alpha + {}^{20}\text{Ne} \rightarrow \alpha + {}^{20}\text{Ne}^*$

If $E < 10\text{MeV}$, then the interaction is mainly Coulomb.

→ compound nucleus (Bohr, 1936)



entrance channels exit channels

→ direct reactions (10-100 MeV)