

CHAPTER 2-1

- ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Drive rod

Control rod

Head lifting lug
Closure head

Upper support plate
Holddown spring

Guide tube

Upper support column
Outlet nozzle

Vessel support
Inlet nozzle
Upper core plate

Former
Baffle plate
Core barrel
Reactor vessel
Irradiation specimen
guide

Lower core plate
Fuel assembly

Thermal shield
Lower core support
Core support column
Radial support
Instrumentation guide

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➤ Chapter 2. Atomic and Nuclear Physics

❑ Atomic and nuclear structure

❑ Fundamental particles

- Electron
- Proton
- Neutron
- Photon
- Classification of Nuclides

❑ Atomic and molecular weight

❑ Atomic and nuclear radii

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❑ Mass and energy

- Relativistic Velocities

❑ Particle wavelengths

- Wavelength

❑ Excited states and radiation

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(Schrodinger wave mechanics)

- X-ray Bremsstrahlung (atomic bonding)
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❑ Nuclear stability and radioactive decay

- Classification of Radioactive Decay

❑ Radioactivity

- Radioactivity

❑ Nuclear Reaction

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Q value

2.1 Atomic and Nuclear Structure



□ atomic nucleus : protons + neutrons + orbital electrons



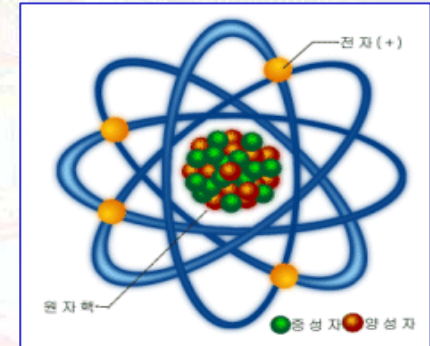
□ Symbols : ${}_Z^AX^A$, $X - A$



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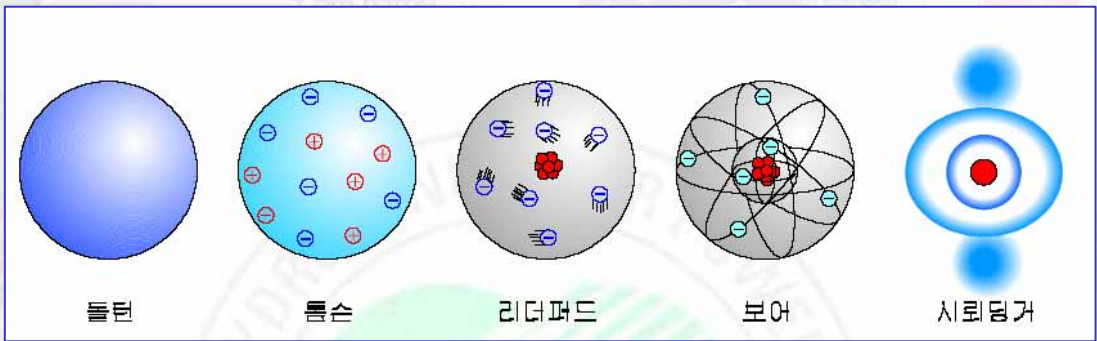


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$$\begin{matrix} A & & b \\ & X & \\ Z & & a \end{matrix}$$

X : 원소 기호
 Z : 원자 번호($Z=p$)
 A : 질량수($A=Z+n$)
 a : 분자의 원자수(예, O_2)
 b : 이온의 전하수(예, Na^{+1} , O^{-2})



2.2 Fundamental Particles

➤ **Electron ()**



▪ $m_e = 9.10956 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$

☐ $e = 1.60219 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulombs}$

1/1837

➤ **Proton ()**

☐ Positive charge

☐ $M_p = 1.67261 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$

➤ **Neutron ()**

☐ $M_n = 1.67492 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$

➤ **Photon ()**



➤ **Neutrino()**



			(amu)
(protons)	p (or p+)	+1	1.007277
(neutrons)	N	0	1.008665
(electrons)	e⁻	-1	0.000549
(atoms)	Fe, Na	0	
(ions)	Na⁺, SO₄⁻²	, 0	
(molecules)	H₂O, O₂	0	

2.2 Fundamental Particles

➤ Nuclide ()

☐ Nuclide=nucleus characterized by Z and A

➤ Classification of Nuclides

☐ Isotopes (): same Z : N^{13} , N^{14} , N^{15}

☐ Isotones (): same N : ${}_6C^{14}$, ${}_7N^{15}$, ${}_8O^{16}$

☐ Isobars (): same A : ${}_6C^{14}$, ${}_7N^{14}$

☐ Isodiapheres : same $A-2Z$: ${}_6C^{12}$, ${}_7N^{14}$, ${}_8O^{16}$

☐ Isomers : same Z, N : ${}_{35}Br^{80m}$ (4.4 hr), ${}_{35}Br^{80}$ (18min)

☐ Ex) U^{238} , Pu^{239} ⇔ $U_{9(2)}^{23(8)}$, $Pu_{9(4)}^{23(9)}$

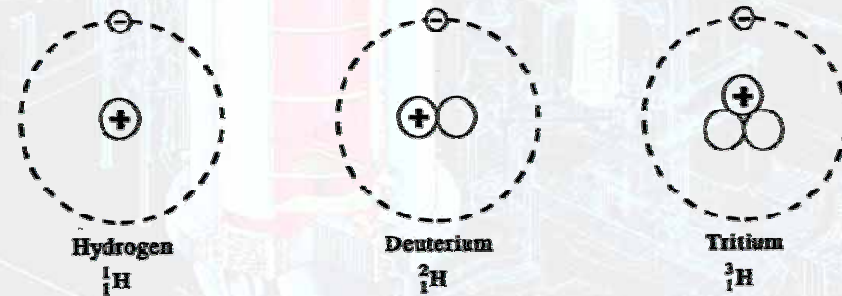


FIG. 2.6 Isotopes of hydrogen.

2.3 Atomic and Molecular Weight

➤ Atomic Mass unit () : amu

❑ Atomic weight of atom = $12 \times \frac{\text{mass of neutral atom}}{\text{mass of neutral } ^{12}\text{C}}$

❑ Physical atomic mass unit = $\frac{1}{12} \times \text{mass of neutral } ^{12}\text{C atom}$

❑ 1amu = 1.660438×10^{-24} grams

❑ masses for atomic constituents

- Proton $M_p = 1.007277$ amu
- Neutron $M_n = 1.008665$ amu
- Electron $m_e = 0.000548597$ amu

2.3 Atomic and Molecular Weight

□ = total of the atomic masses of the elements it contains

- Ex. Mass of C_2H_5OH
 - $2 \times 12.01 + 6 \times 1.008 + 1 \times 16 = 46.07U$

□ A Kilomole(Kmole) of any element or compound

- quantity of it whose mass is equal to its atomic or molecular mass expressed in kilograms
- Ex. One Kmole of C_2H_5OH = mass of 46.07Kg C_2H_5OH

□ Avogadro number

- Number of molecules (or atoms) in a gram-atom or a mole
 - $= 6.02252 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules / gm - mole or atoms / gm - atom}$

□ Density of atoms

$$N = \frac{\rho(\text{density})}{\text{atomic mass}} \times \text{Avogadro No. [atoms / cm}^3\text{]}$$

□

- $M' =$, $m_0 =$

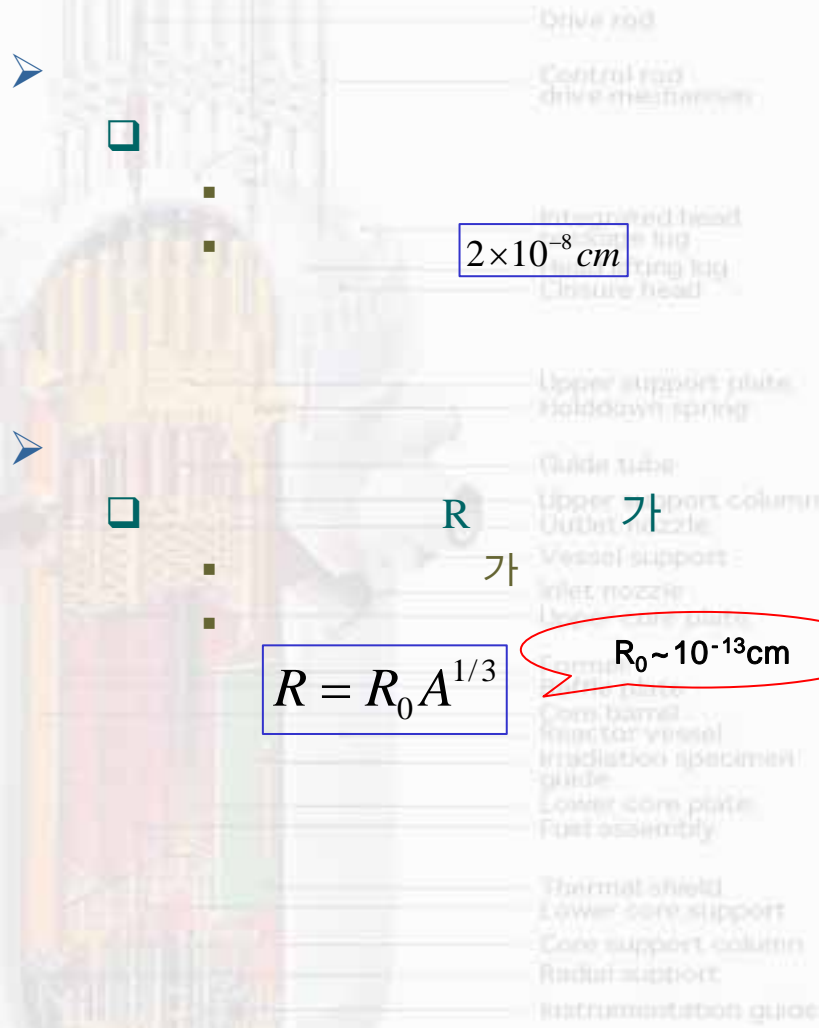
$$M' = M(\text{atomic mass}) - (Zm_0 - Be(Z))$$



$$Be(Z) =$$

Cf. Tomas-Fermi model
 $=B_e(Z)=15.73Z^{7/3}(eV)$

2.4 Atomic and Nuclear Radii

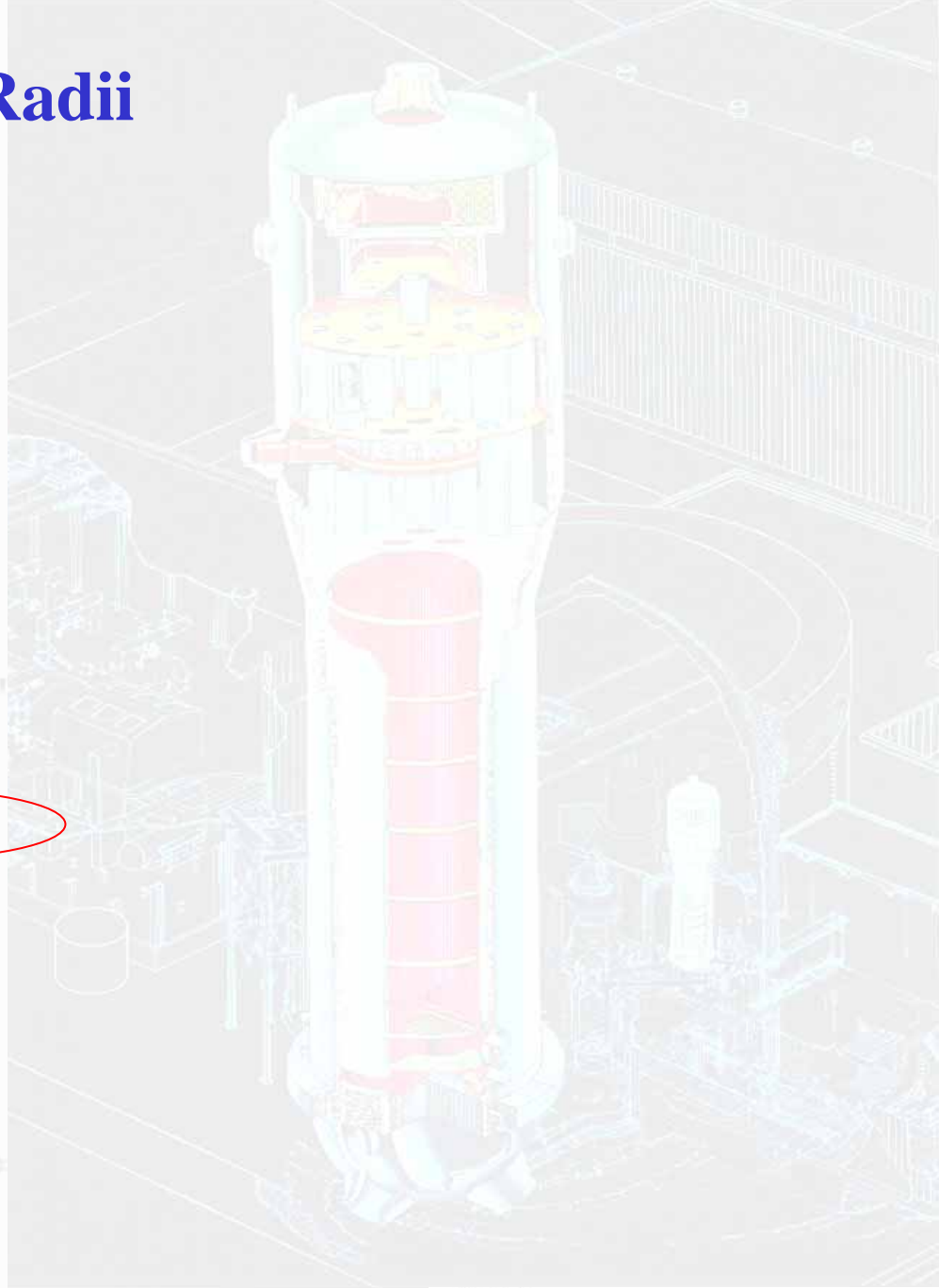


$$2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

R 가

$$R = R_0 A^{1/3}$$

$$R_0 \sim 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$



2.5 Mass and Energy

➤ (Binding Energy)

☐ Two facts of life

- 가
- (nucleon)
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☐ Mass defect() : Δm

$$\Delta m = ZM_p + NM_n - M'$$

☐

- $\Delta m \cdot c^2$
- The energy required to break the nucleus into its constituent nucleons
- The energy released when a nucleus is produced from A nucleons

cf. $1\text{eV} = 1.60219 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb} \times 1 \text{ volt}$
 $= 1.60219 \times 10^{-19} \text{ joule}$

(repulsive force)

(attractive force)

$$\begin{aligned} M_p &= \\ M_n &= \\ M' &= \end{aligned}$$



2.5 Mass and Energy

➤ Relativistic Velocities

□ Einstein

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$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

$m_0 =$ rest mass

$$E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

$E =$ total energy

$$KE = E - m_0 c^2 = (m - m_0) c^2 = m_0 c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}} - 1 \right]$$

- When $v \ll c$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}} \cong 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \dots$$

$$KE \cong m_0 c^2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \dots - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2$$

Mass-energy equivalence

2.6 Particle Wavelengths

➤ Wavelength

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

p=momentum
h= Planck's constant

For particles of nonzero rest mass

$$p = mv$$

$$p = \sqrt{2m_0E}$$

At nonrelativistic energies

For neutron wave length

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_0E}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2.860 \times 10^{-9}}{\sqrt{E}}$$

❑ Particles of zero rest mass

$$p = \frac{E}{c}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$$

