

CHAPTER 2-2

- 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

U.C.Lee



2.7 Excited States and Radiation



Nilse Bohr



가

- Drive rod
- Control rod drive mechanism
- Integrated head package lig
- Head lifting lig
- Closure head
- Upper support plate
- Holder X spring
- Guide tube
- Upper support column
- Outlet nozzle
- Vessel support
- Inlet nozzle
- Upper core plate
- Former
- Baffle plate
- Corn barrel
- Reactor vessel
- radiation specimen guide
- Lower corn plate
- Fuel assembly
- Thermal shield
- Lower core support
- Core support column
- Radial support
- Instrumentation guide

가 가

가 discrete



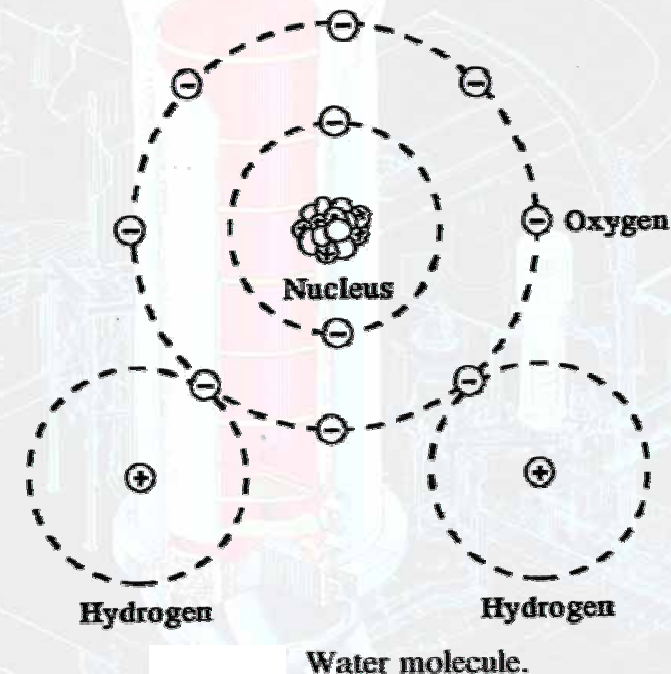
2.7 Excited States and Radiation

□ Bohr

- 가 (electron shell)
 - (n=1), L, M, N ... (
 - n=2, n=3, n=4 ...)
 - K, L, M
 - n 1, 2, 3

$$K < L < M$$

가

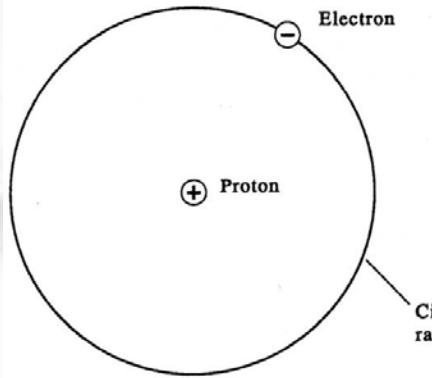


2.7 Excited States and Radiation

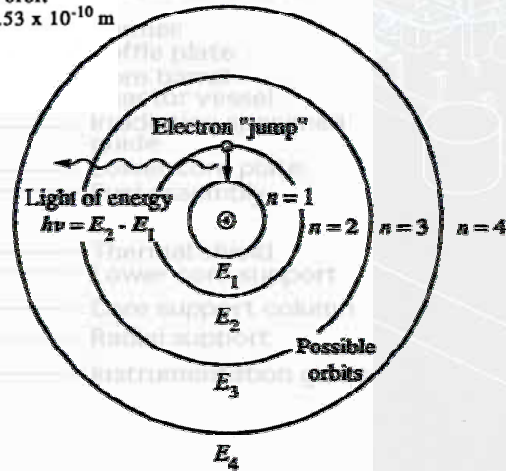


$$E = h\nu$$

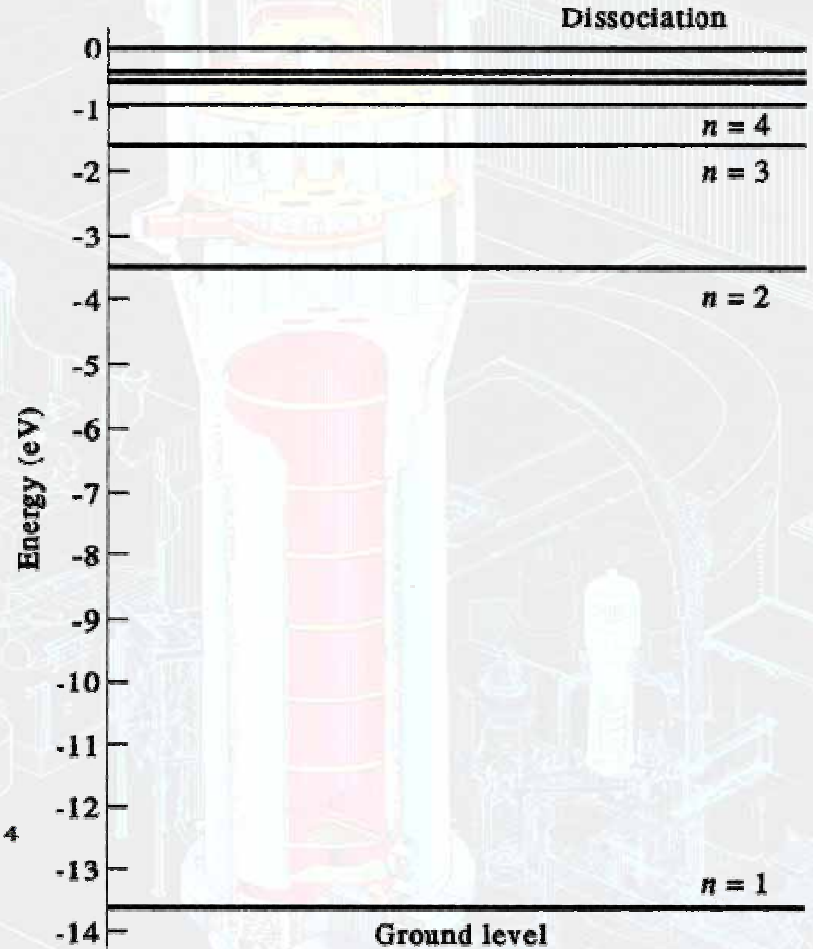
- h : Planck's Constant. $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$



Hydrogen atom.



Electron orbits in hydrogen (Bohr theory).

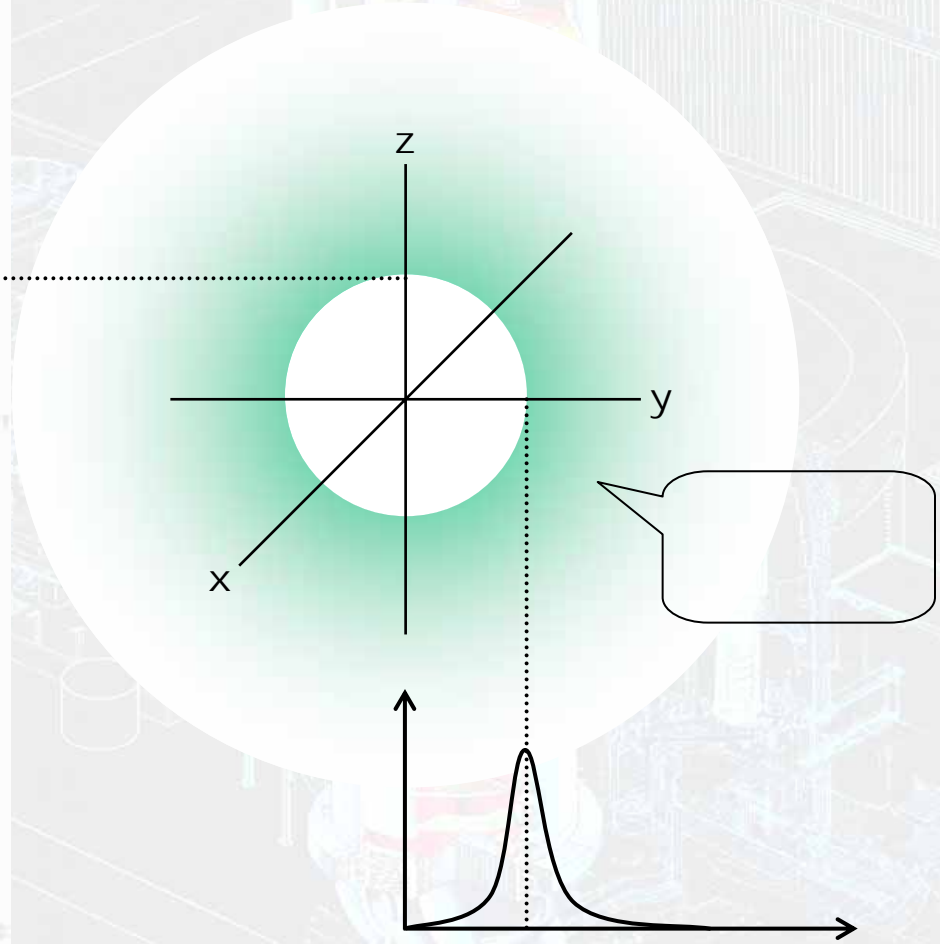
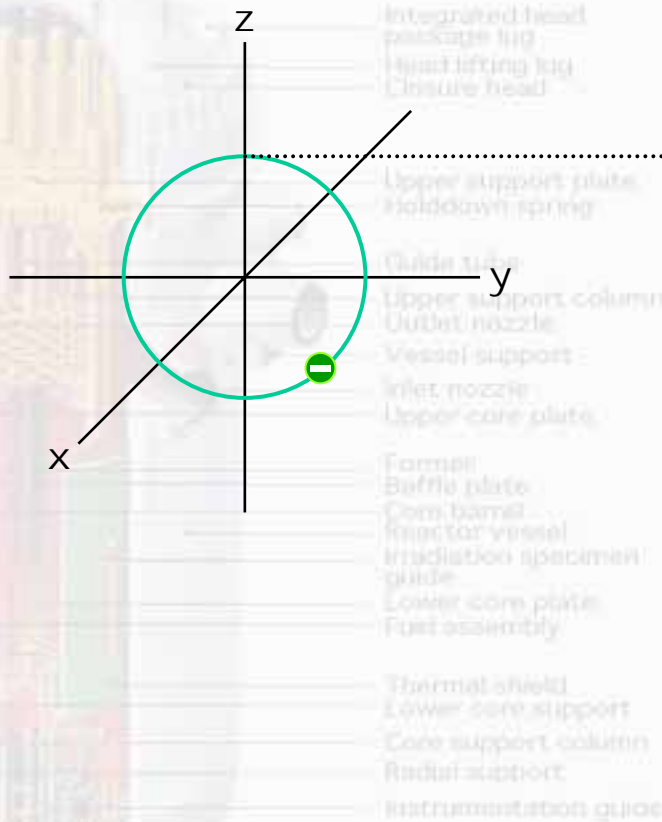


Energy levels in hydrogen atom.



2.7 Excited States and Radiation

➤ (Schrodinger wave mechanics)



2.7 Excited States and Radiation



(shell)

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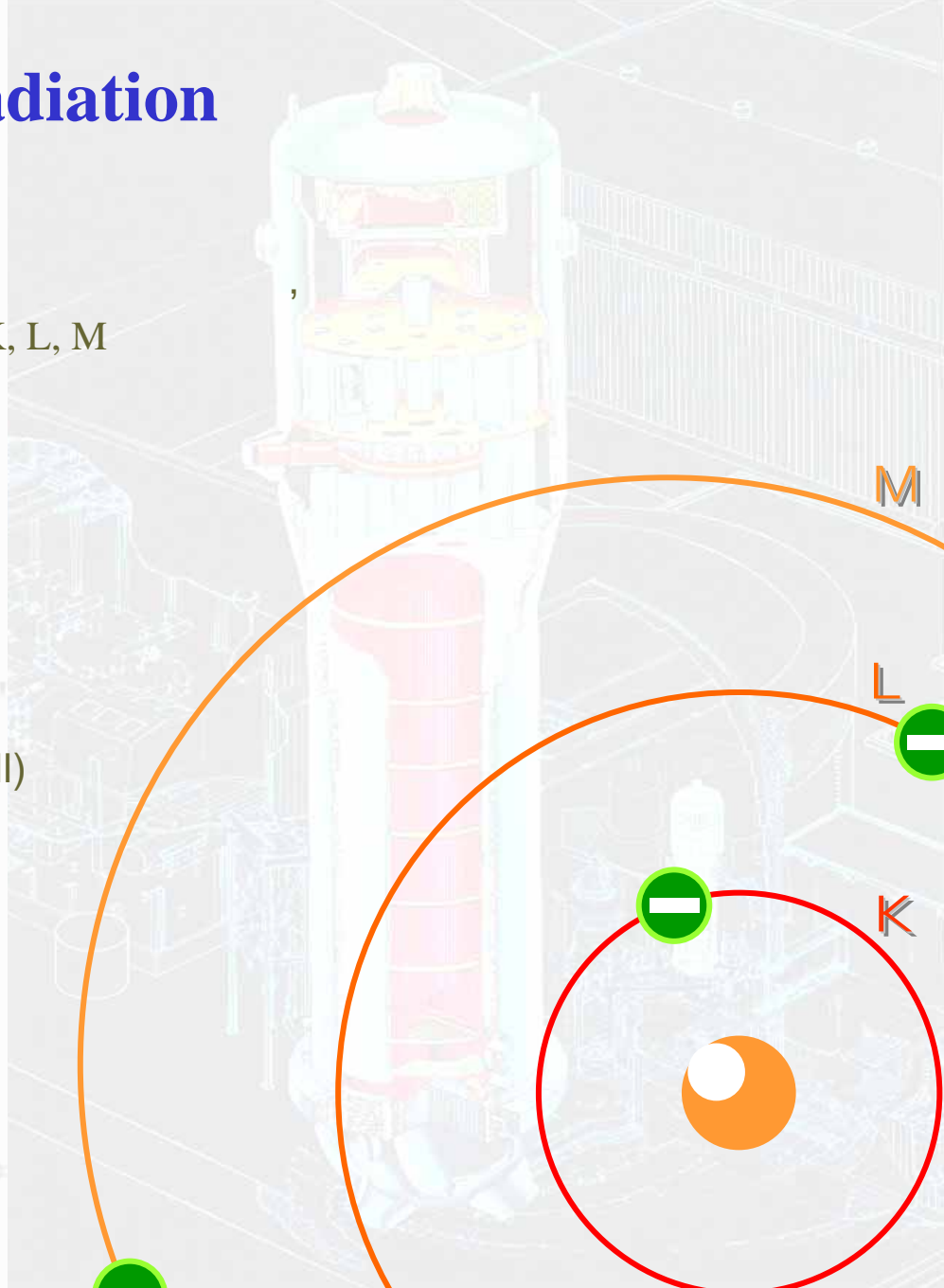
- **n** : principal quantum number ()
- **l** : angular momentum quantum number ()
- **m** : magnetic orbital quantum number ()
- **s** : spin quantum number ()

2



2.7 Excited States and Radiation

- Drive rod
 - Control rod drive mechanism
 - 가 , K, L, M
- Integrated head package lig
 - Head lifting lig
 - Closure head
 - (subshell)
 - 0, 1, 2 ... (n-1) Upper support plate 가
 - Holddown spring
- Guide tube
 - Upper support column
 - Outlet nozzle
 - Vessel support
 - Inlet nozzle (subshell)
 - Upper core plate 가
 - -1 +1
 - Formar
 - Baffle plate
 - Core barrel
 - Reactor vessel
 - Irradiation specimen guide
 - Lower core plate
 - Fuel assembly
- Thermal shield
 - Lower core support
 - 가
 - Core support column
 - Radial support
 - Instrumentation guide



2.7 Excited States and Radiation

➤ X-ray Bremsstrahlung

☐ X-ray

-
-
- 가
- Magnetic radiation
- **Discrete spectrum**
- Energetic electrons



Control rod drive mechanism

Integrated head package lig

Head lifting lig

Closure head

Upper support plate

Holddown spring

Guide tube

Upper support column

Outlet nozzle

Vessel support:

Inlet nozzle

Upper core

Former

Baffle plate

Core baffle

Lower core

Fuel assembly

Thermal shield

Lower core

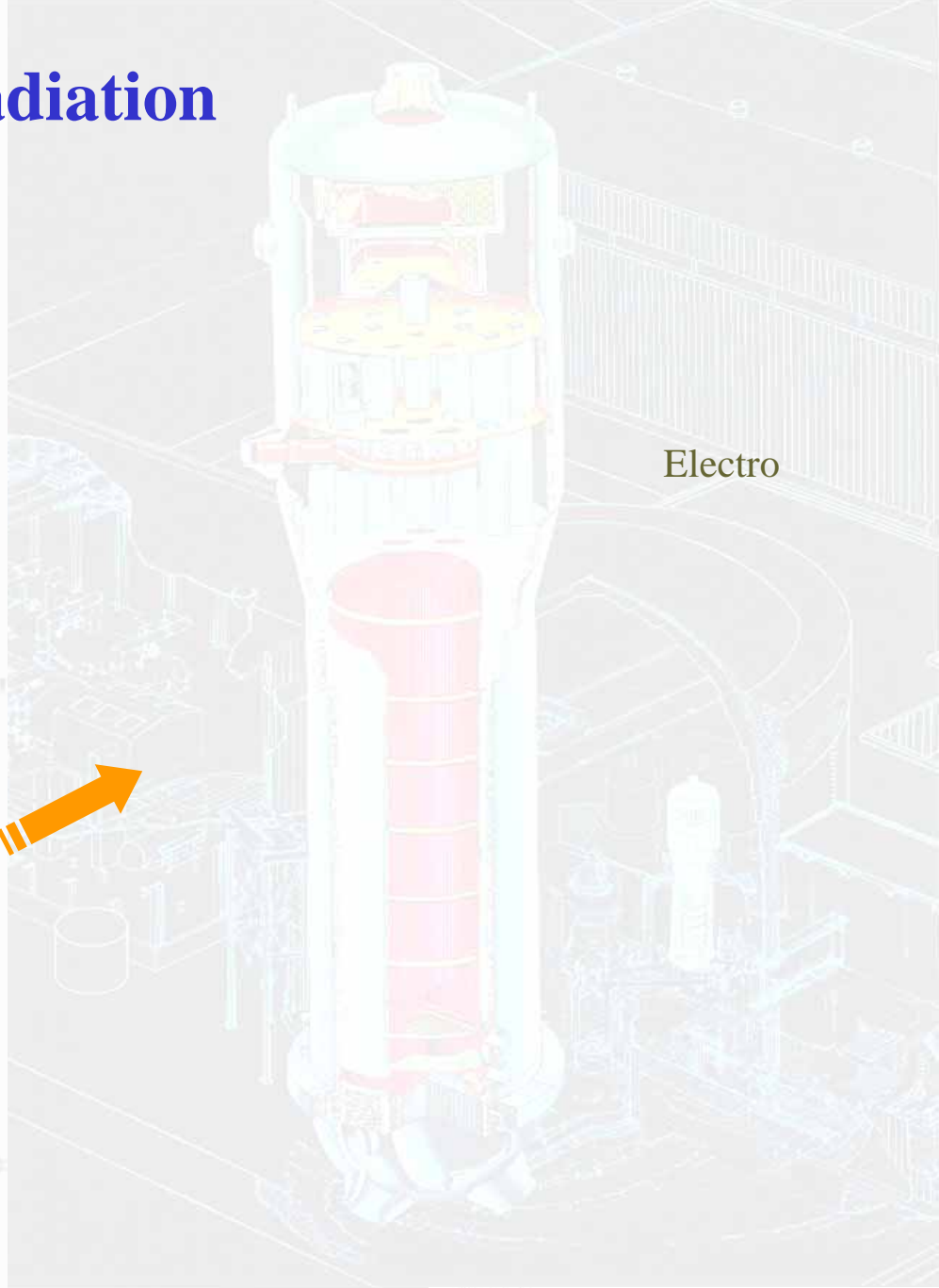
Core support column

Radial support

Instrumentation guide

가

가



Electro



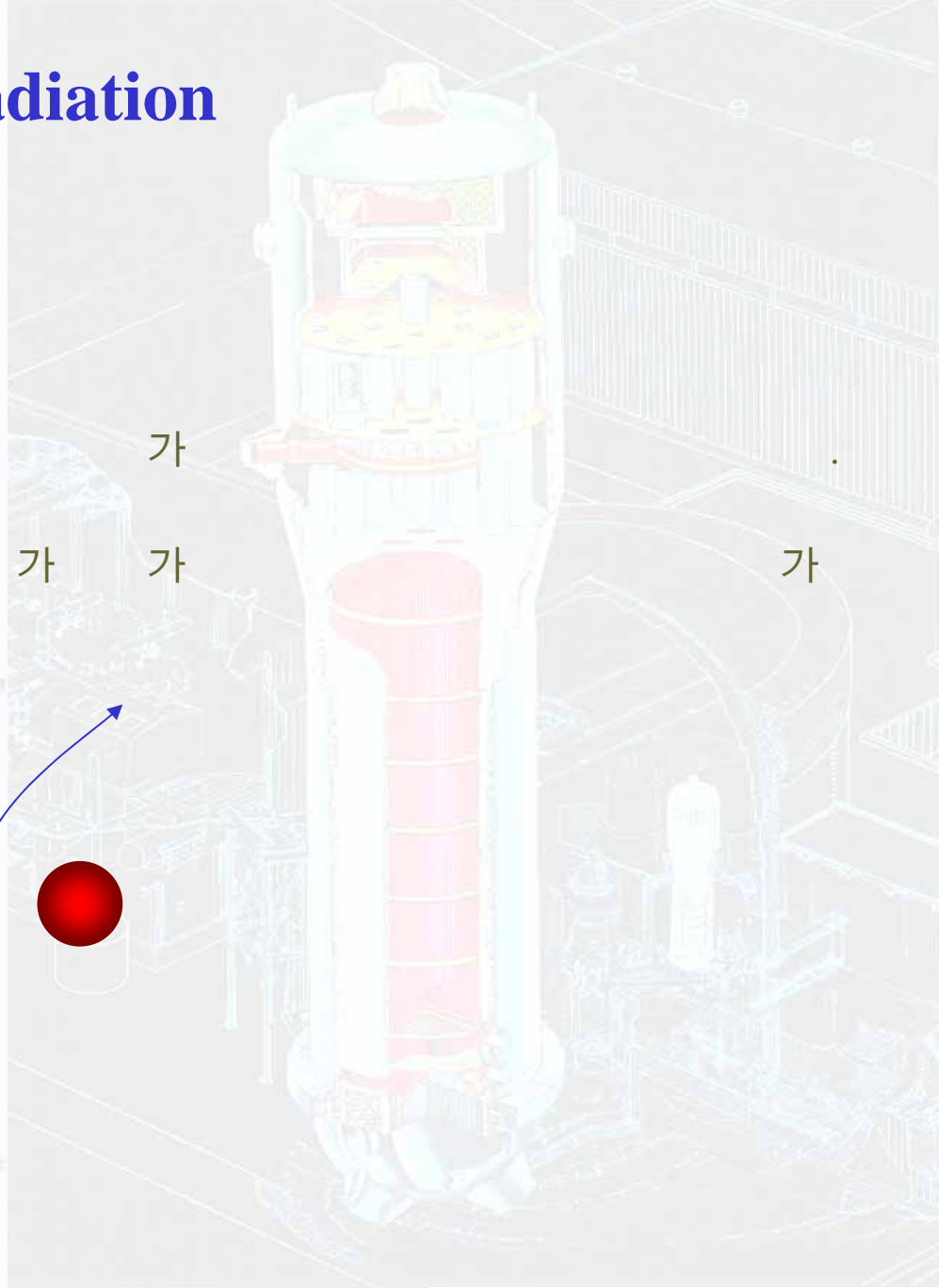
2.7 Excited States and Radiation

□ Bremsstrahlung ()

- Continuous spectrum

- 가
- 가

Drive rod
Control rod drive mechanism
Integrated head package lig
Head lifting lig
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
radiation specimen guide
Lower core plate
Fuel assembly
Thermal shield
Lower core support
Core support column
Radial support
Instrumentation guide

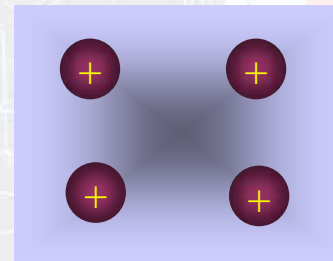


2.7 Excited States and Radiation

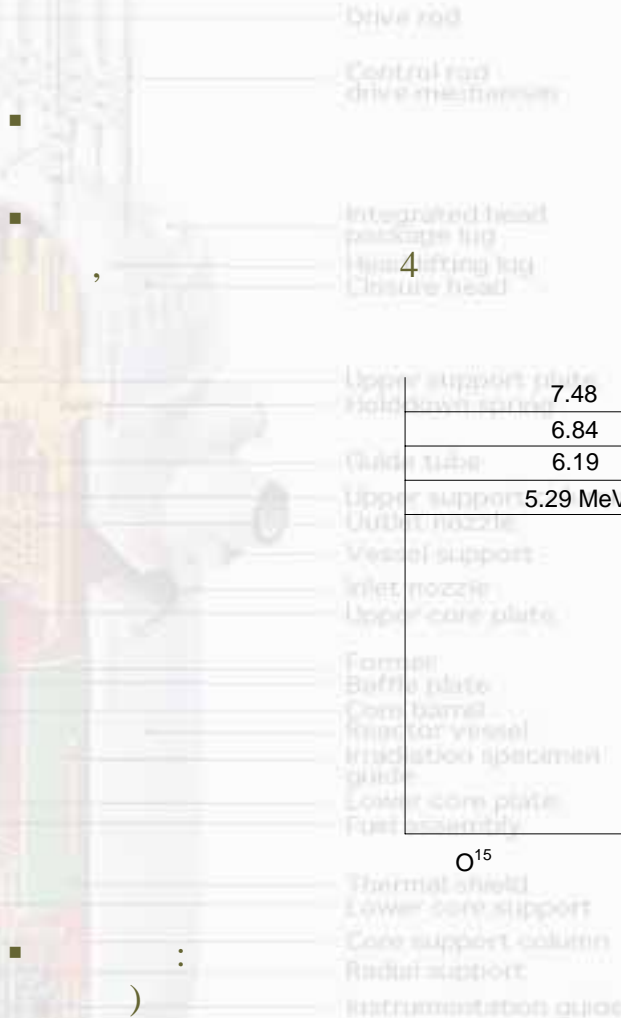
➤ (atomic bonding)

❑ Condensed matter, rigidity
4가 가

- Ionic bonding () : exchange of electrons where the donor becomes positively charged and recipient is negatively charged
 - Ex) MgO, NaCl
- Covalent bonding () : electrons shared by the bound nuclei
 - Ex) H₂
- Metallic bonding () : valance electrons are free to move through the lattice
 - Electron cloud
 - +
- Van der Waals bond : Weak bond due to the non-symmetric distribution of electrons in atoms or molecules (dipole-dipole interaction)
 - He, Ar (inert gas)



2.7 Excited States and Radiation



Upper support	7.48	
Hold down spring	6.84	
Guide tube	6.19	
Upper support	5.29 MeV	First excited state
Outer nozzle		
Vessel support		
Inlet nozzle		
Upper core plate		
Forman		
Baffle plate		
Core barrel		
Moderator vessel		
Irradiation specimen grid		
Lower core plate		
Fuel assembly		

First excited state

GS

O^{15}

(short-ranged)

가 discrete

가

EM wave(

- Level width : neutron width or radiation width



2.7 Excited States and Radiation



(



(radioactivity)
disintegration)



- Drive rod
- Control rod drive mechanism
- Integrated head package lig
- Head lifting lig
- Closure head
- Upper support plate, holddown spring
- Guide tube
- Upper support nozzle
- Lower support nozzle
- Upper core plate
- Former
- Buffer plate
- Core barrel
- Reactor vessel
- radiation specimen guide
- Lower core plate
- Instrument assembly
- Thermal shield
- Lower core support
- Core support
- Radial support
- Instrumentation guide

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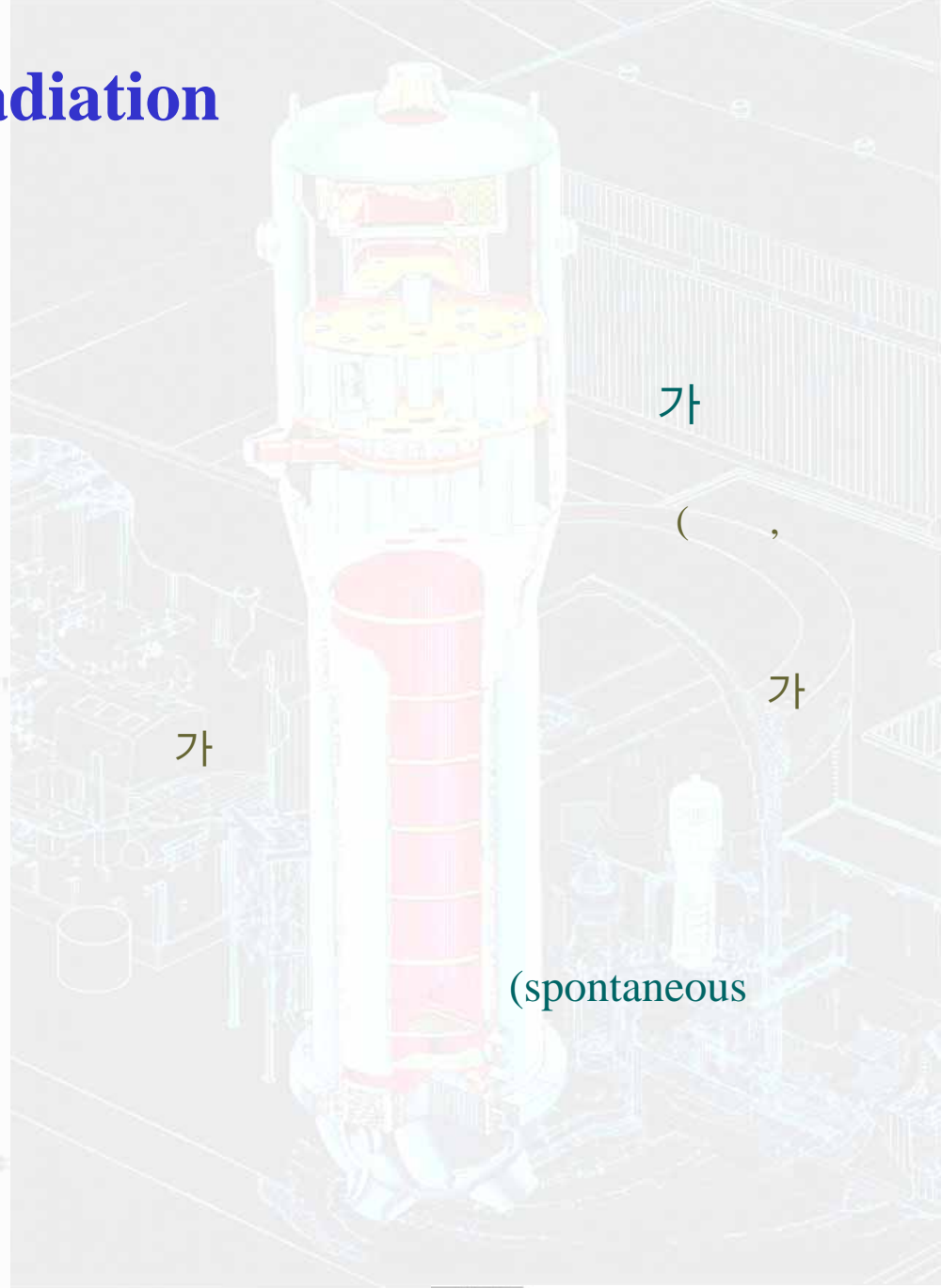
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80

가 가

가

가



가

(,

가

가

(spontaneous

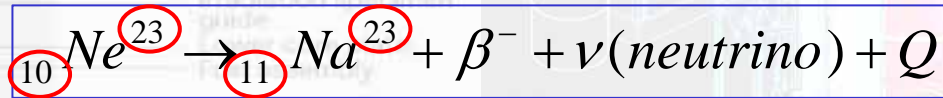


2.8 Radioactive Decay

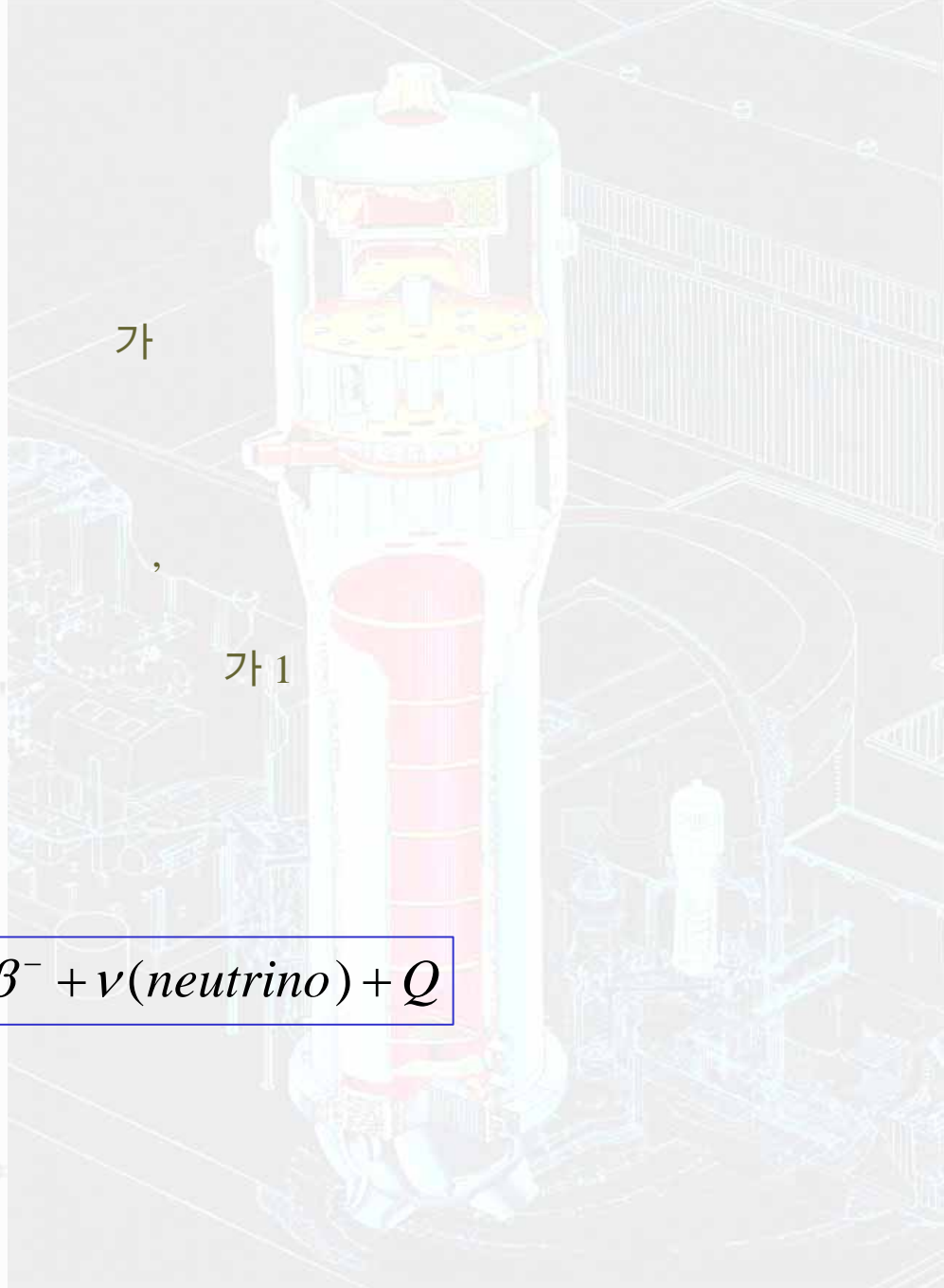
□ β^- Decay

- β^- Decay
- β^-

- (-) 가
- 가1
- 1 가,
- Ex)



$$Q = 4.39\text{MeV}$$



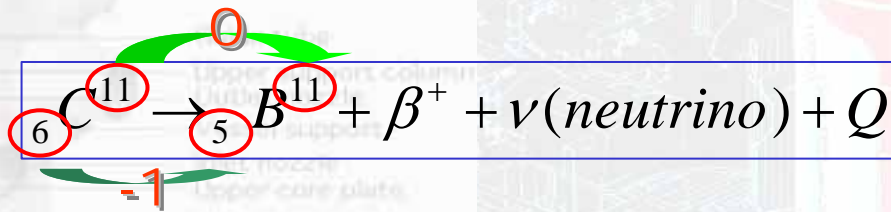
2.8 Radioactive Decay

□ β^+ Decay



- 가
-

▪ Ex)



$$Q = 0.960$$

(β^+)가

(+)

,

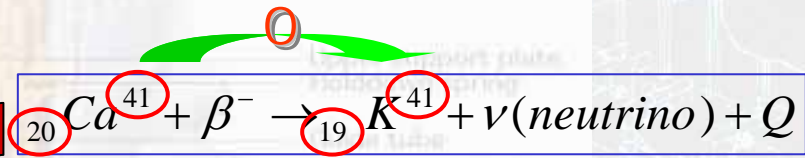
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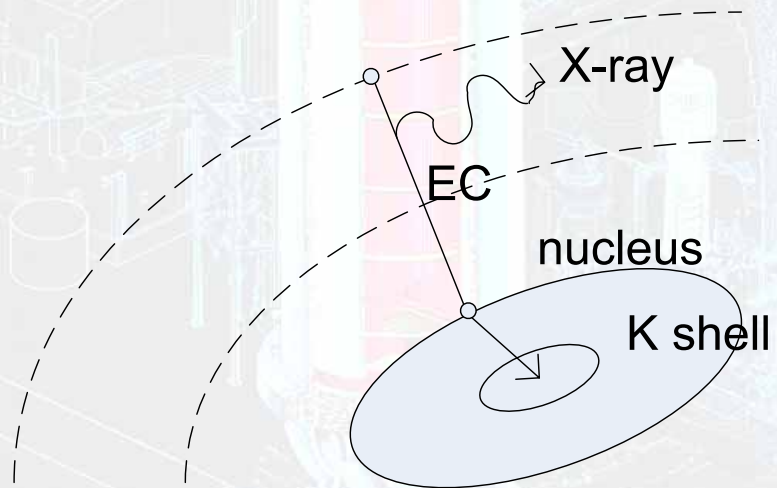
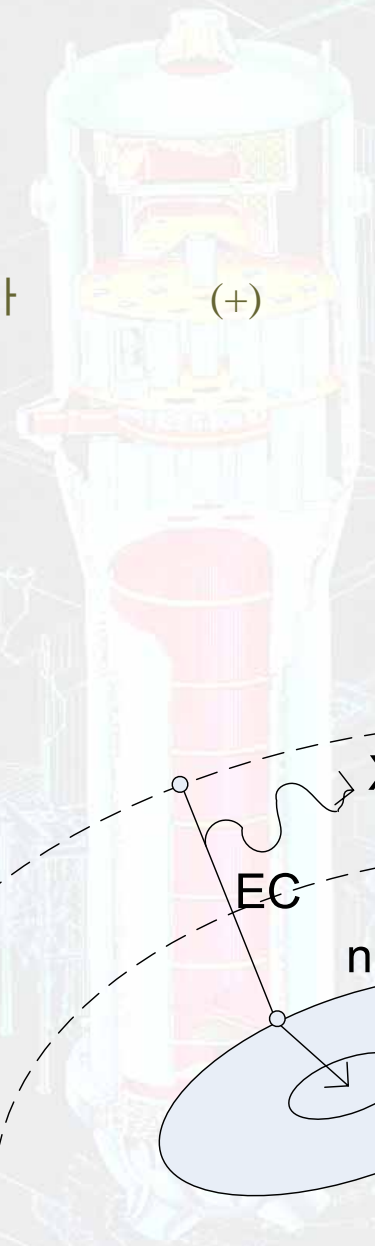
2.8 Radioactive Decay

□ Orbital Electron Capture (EC) ()



$Q = 0.426\text{MeV}$

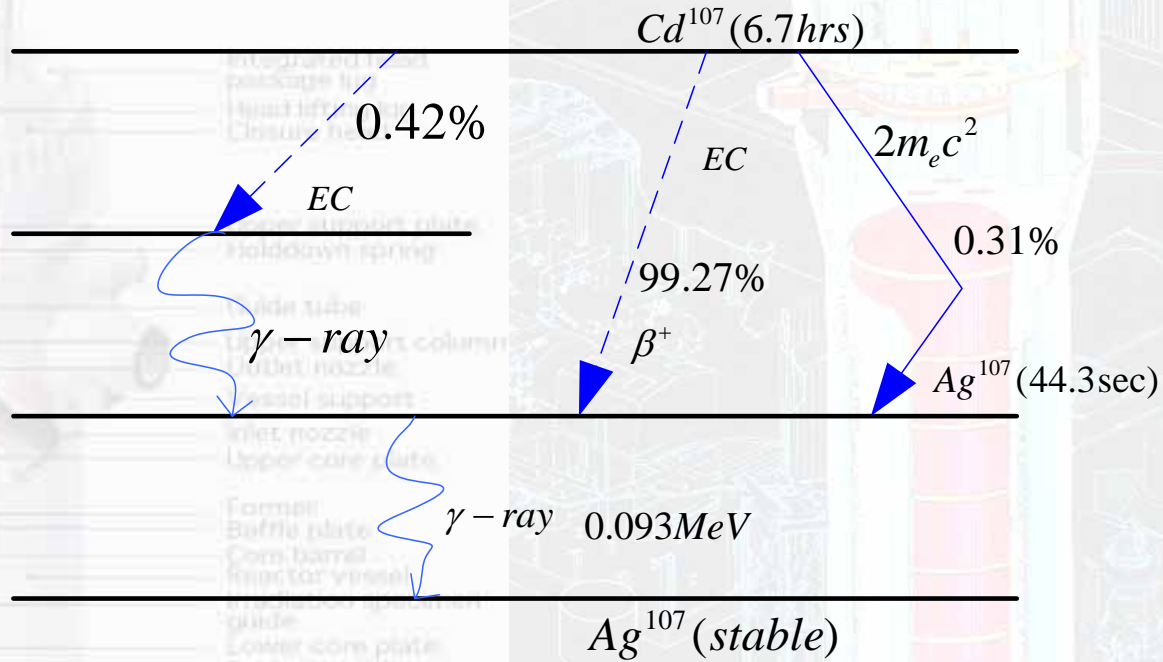
(-) 가 (+)



2.8 Radioactive Decay

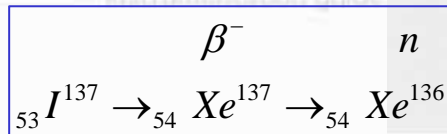
Complex decay scheme

- EC & β^+ decay decay가
- Ex)



Neutron emission

- 가1
- Ex)



2.8 Radioactive Decay



α	α (α -decay)	γ	γ (γ -ray emission)
β^-	β^- (β^- -decay)	E	(electron capture)
β^+	β^+ (β^+ -decay)	IT	(Isomeric Transition)



α	α (α particle)	p	(Proton)
β^-	β^- (negatron)	D	(delayed radiation)
β^+	β^+ (β^+ decay)	e^-	(conversion electron)
γ	γ (γ -ray)	E	(disintegration energy)
n	(neutron)		



2.8 Radioactive Decay



Isotope	Half-life	Radiation (type, MeV)	Strontium - 90	29.1 y	, 0.546
Neutron	614 s	, 0.782	Technetium - 99m	6.01 h	, 0.142
Tritium(H-3)	12.33 y	, 0.0186	Iodine - 129	1.7×10^7 y	, 0.15
Carbon - 14	5715 y	, 156	Iodine - 131	8.021 d	, 0.606 , 0.284, 0.364
Nitrogen - 16	7.13 s	, 4.72 , 6.129	Xenon - 135	9.10 h	, 0.91 , 0.250
Sodium - 24	14.96 h	, 1.389 , 1.369, 2.754	Cesium - 137	30.2 y	, 0.514 , 0.662
Phosphorus - 32	14.28 d	, 1.710	Radon - 222	3.823 d	, 5.490 , 0.510
Potassium - 40	1.25×10^9 y	, 1.312	Radium - 226	1599 y	, 4.870
Argon - 41	1.82 h	, 1.198 , 1.294	Uranium - 235	7.04×10^8 y	, 4.152
Cobalt - 60	5.271 y	, 0.315 , 1.173, 1.332	Uranium - 238	4.47×10^9 y	, 4.040
Krypton - 85	10.73 y	, 0.15 , 0.514	Plutonium - 239	2.410×10^4 y	, 5.055

2.9 Radioactivity

➤ Radioactivity

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-

()

가

(sec⁻¹)

$$n(t + dt) - n(t) = -\lambda n(t) \Delta t$$

$$\frac{dn(t)}{dt} = -\lambda n(t)$$

g(t)

가

$$\frac{dn(t)}{dt} = g(t) - \lambda n(t)$$



$$e^{-\lambda t} : \int_t^{t+dt} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt : 1$$

(Activity)

$$n(t) = n_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$



2.9 Radioactivity



$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$



$$\tilde{t} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n_0} \int_0^\infty t \lambda n(t) dt = \int_0^\infty t \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt$$



(Activity, intensity of source)

$$\lambda n(t)$$



: 1 Curie = 3.7×10^{10} d/s

1 mCi = 10^{-3} Ci

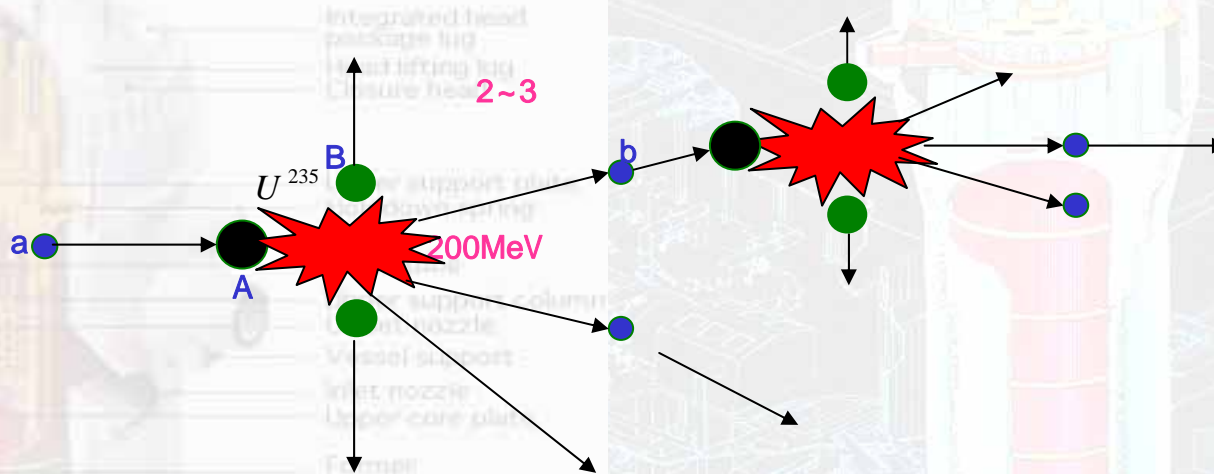
1 μ Ci = 10^{-6} Ci



2.10 Nuclear Reactions



(nuclear particles)가 ()



Q value

$$Q = M_a + M_A - (M_b + M_B) \quad M : \text{nuclear mass}$$

$$= T_b + T_B - (T_a + T_A) \quad T : \text{kinetic energy}$$

$Q > 0$ (exothermic reaction)

$Q < 0$ (endothermic reaction)

