

Radioaktivnost

Becquerelovo otkriće 1896. – zacrnenje na fotografskoj ploči u blizini uranova smolinca (U_2O_3)

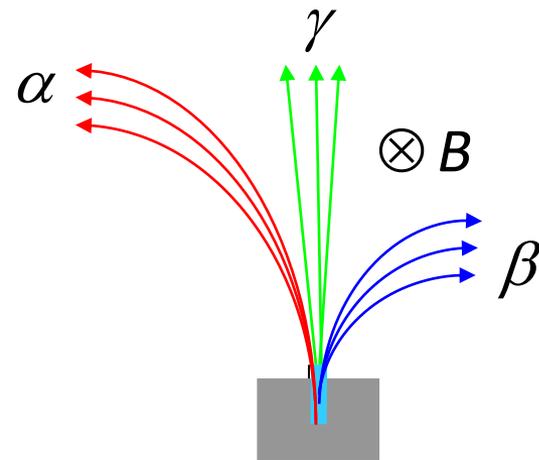
M. Sklodowske Curie – otkrila slično zračenje za element torij te nove elemente polonij i radij

Radioaktivno zračenje

Radioaktivnost

Villardovo otkriće, 1900.

– gama zrake



Becquerel, specifični naboj β čestica (1900.)

β čestice - elektroni

Energija β čestica oko 1 MeV

Rutherford, specifični naboj α čestica (1903.)

α čestice – dvostruko ionizirani atomi helija, jezgre helijeve izotopa



Energija α čestica nekoliko MeV

Ogib γ zračenja na kristalima

γ kvanti ili γ fotoni

Energija γ fotona nekoliko MeV

Otkriće I. Curie i F. Joliot 1934. – umjetno dobiveni izotopi

Antielektron, pozitron

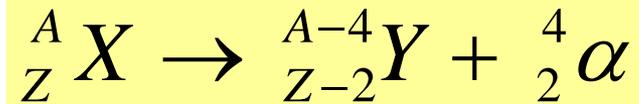
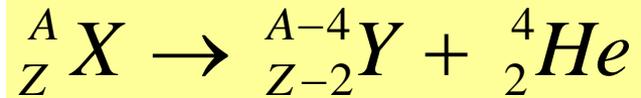
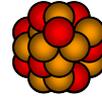
Beta plus (β^+) i beta minus zračenje (β^-)

Radioaktivno zračenje dolazi iz jezgre zbog velike energije

Radioaktivne pretvorbe ili radioaktivni raspadi – strukturne ili energijske pretvorbe jezgre

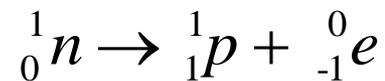
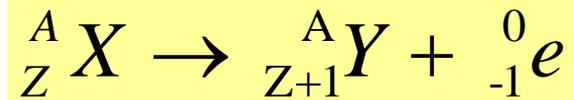
Jezgra roditelj i jezgra kćerka

Alfa radioaktivni raspad



Beta radioaktivni raspadi

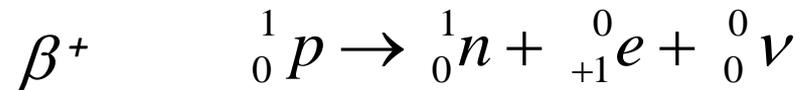
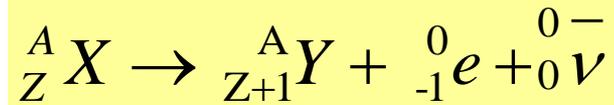
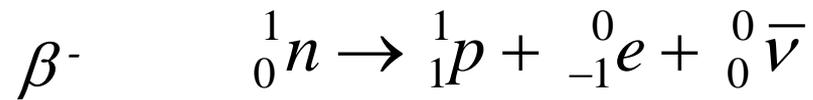
β^-



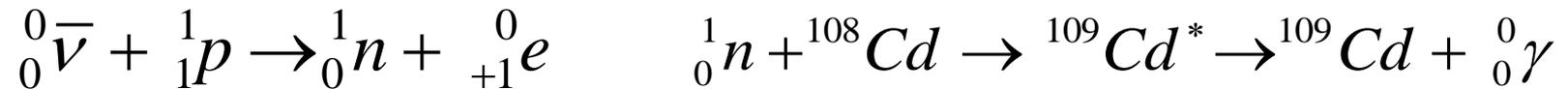
1927. Pauli, neutrino ${}^0_0\nu$ - električki neutralna čestica vrlo male mase



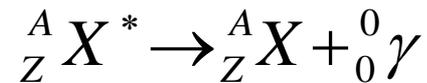
1934. Fermi, neutrino i antineutrino ${}^0_0\bar{\nu}$ - otežana detekcija zbog slabe interakcije s tvari



1956. Reines i Cowan detektirali antineutrino



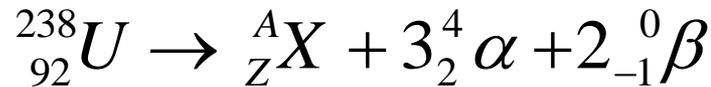
Gama radioaktivno zračenje



${}^A_ZX^*$ - pobuđena jezgra

Zadatak 1: Koji element nastaje raspadom urana ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$ nakon emisije 3 α i 2 β^- čestice?

Rješenje:



$$238 = A + 3 \cdot 4$$

$$A = 226$$

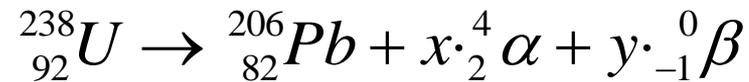
$$92 = Z + 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-1)$$

$$Z = 88$$



Zadatak 2: Element uran ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$ nizom raspada prelazi u element olovo ${}_{82}^{206}\text{Pb}$. Koliko je pri toj pretvorbi emitirano α i β^- - čestica?

Rješenje:



$$238 = 206 + 4x \quad x = 8$$

$$92 = 82 + 2x - y \quad y = 6$$