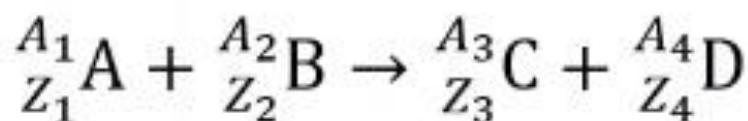


NUKLEARNE REAKCIJE

Što je nuklearna reakcija?

Proces (događaj) u kojem sudjeluju atomske jezgre.

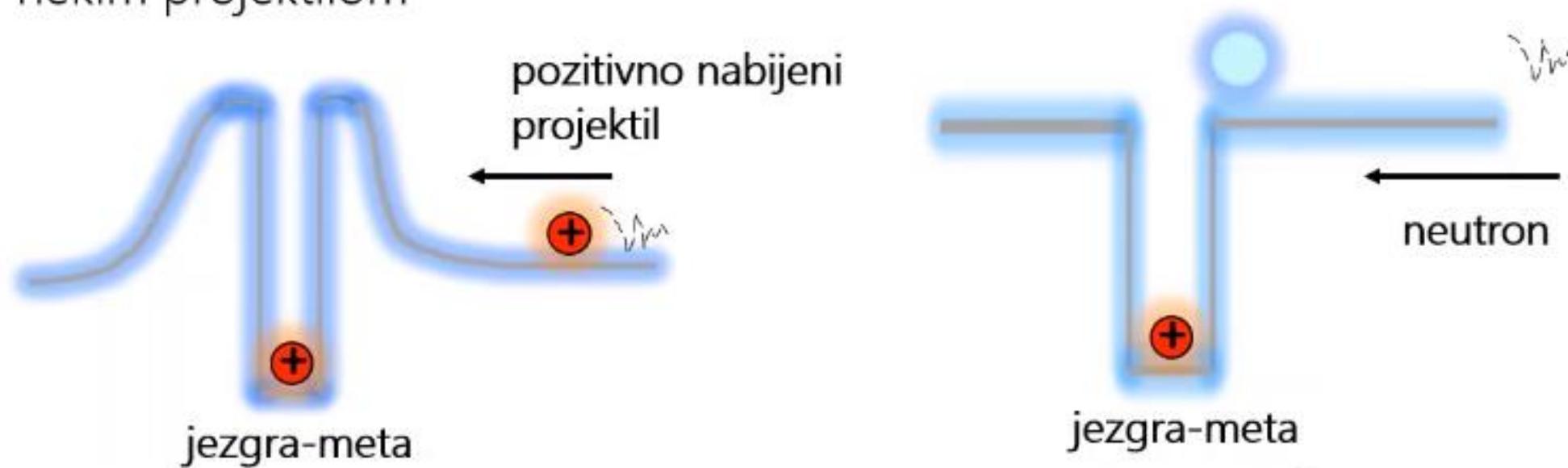


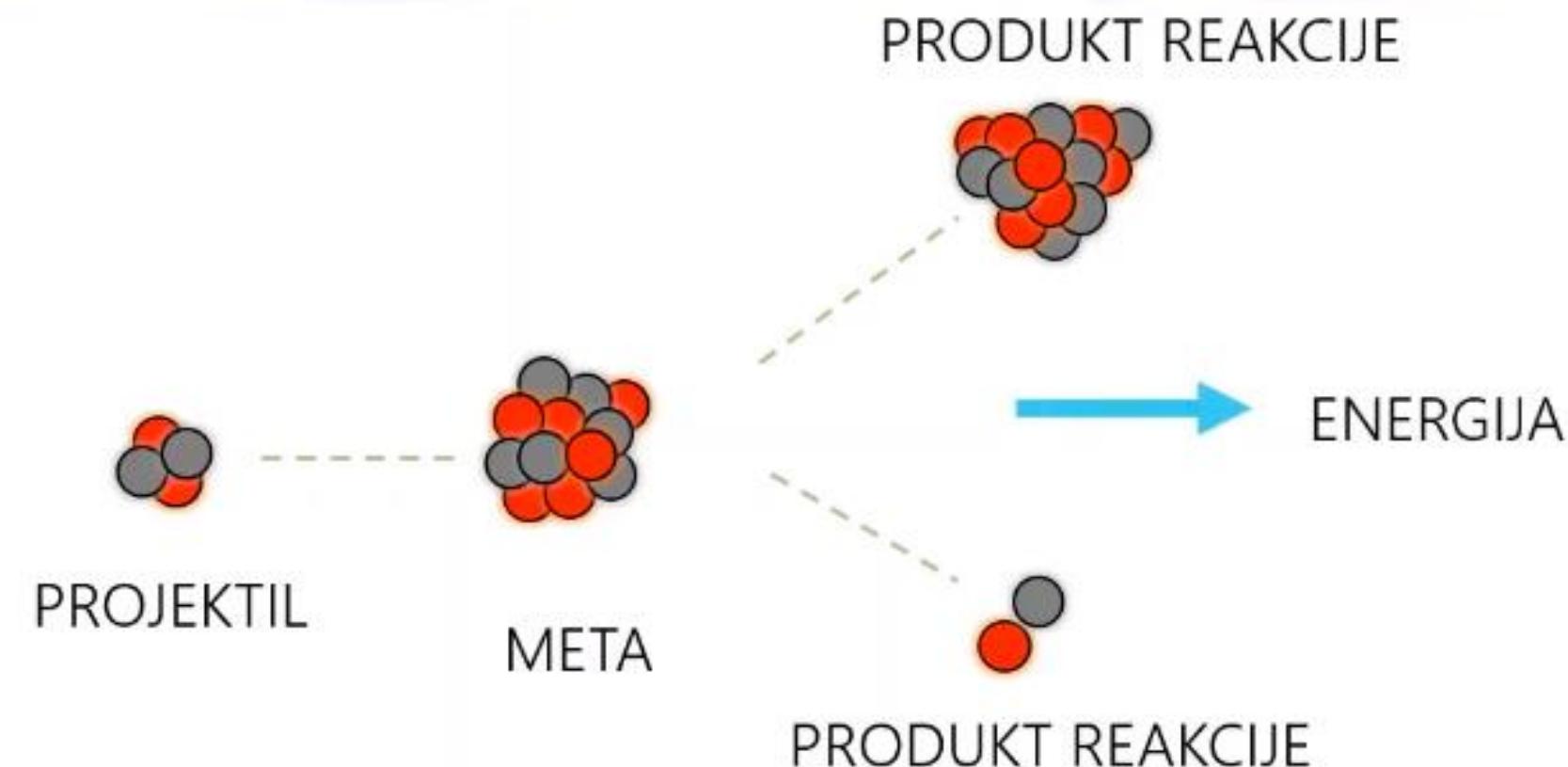
nuklearna reakcija ako je makar jedan od
reaktanata A, B, C, D atomska jezgra

Što je nuklearna reakcija?

Spontane nuklearne reakcije – radioaktivnost.

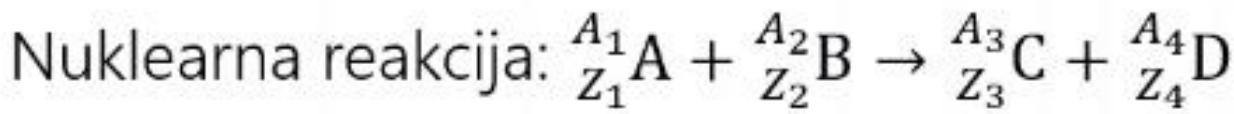
Umjetne (izazvane, inducirane) – jezgru se destabilizira gađanjem nekim projektilom





Zakoni očuvanja u nuklearnim reakcijama

${}^1_1 p$



${}^1_0 n$

Očuvanost

nukleona:

$$A_1 + A_2 = A_3 + A_4$$

${}^{-1}_0 e$

električnog naboja:

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = Z_3 + Z_4$$

${}^0_1 e^+$

količine gibanja:

$$\vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2$$

${}^0_0 \gamma$

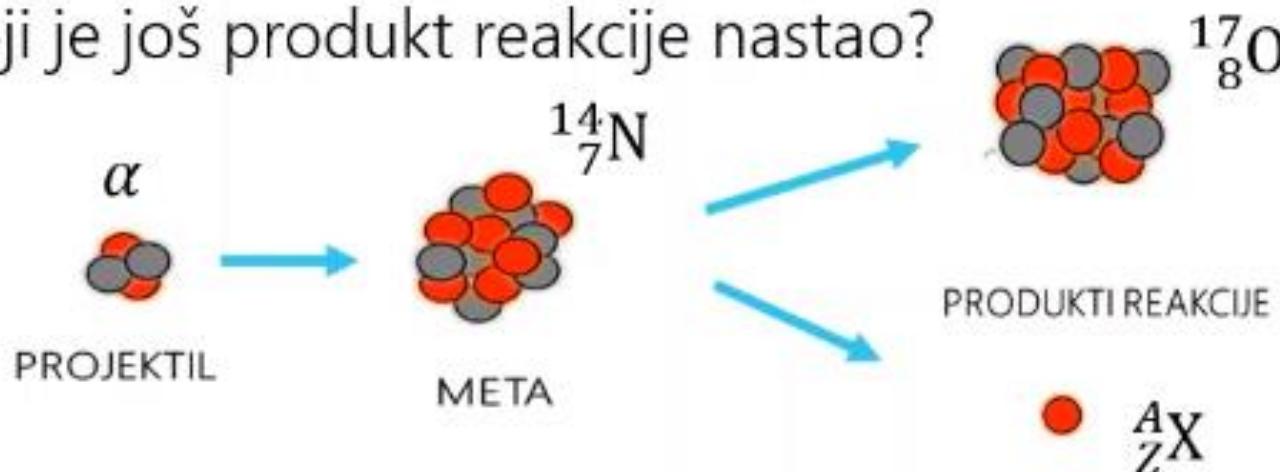
energije-mase:

$$E_1 + m_1 c^2 = E_2 + m_2 c^2$$

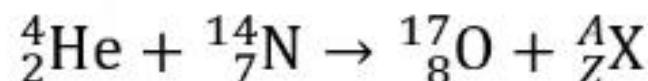
Primjer 1.

Prvu umjetno izazvanu nuklearnu reakciju izveo je E. Rutherford, bombardiranjem dušika ($^{14}_7\text{N}$) α -česticama (^4_2He) iz radioaktivnog izvora. Reakcijom je nastao kisik $^{17}_8\text{O}$.

Koji je još produkt reakcije nastao?



Rješenje:



Očuvanost naboja:

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{2+7} \\ \text{prije reakcije} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \underline{8+Z} \\ \text{nakon reakcije} \end{array} \rightarrow Z = 1$$

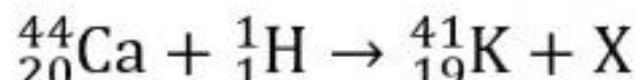
Očuvanost nukleona:

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{4+14} \\ \text{prije reakcije} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \underline{17+A} \\ \text{nakon reakcije} \end{array} \rightarrow A = 1$$

Prodot je ${}_1^1\text{H}$, dakle proton (jezgra vodika)

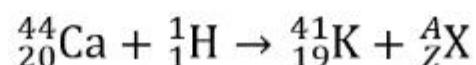
Bilo je na Državnoj maturi (www.ncvvo.hr):

Koju česticu označava X u nuklearnoj reakciji?



- A. elektron
- B. neutron
- C. jezgru vodika
- D. jezgru helija

Rješenje:



Očuvanje naboja:

$$20 + 1 = 19 + Z \quad \longrightarrow \quad Z = 2$$

Očuvanje nukleona:

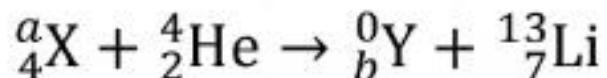
$$44 + 1 = 41 + A \quad \longrightarrow \quad A = 4$$



Točno rješenje: D.

Primjer 2.

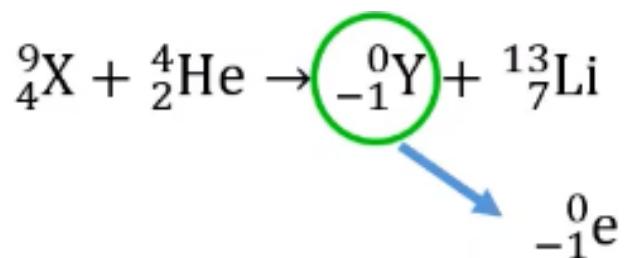
Za koje je vrijednosti a i b moguća sljedeća nuklearna reakcija?



- A. $a = 17, b = 1$
- B. $a = 17, b = -1$
- C. $a = 9, b = -1$
- D. $a = 9, b = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} a + 4 &= 0 + 13 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} & a = 9 \\ 4 + 2 &= b + 7 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} & b = -1 \end{aligned}$$

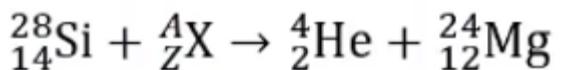
Točan odgovor: C.



Primjer 3.

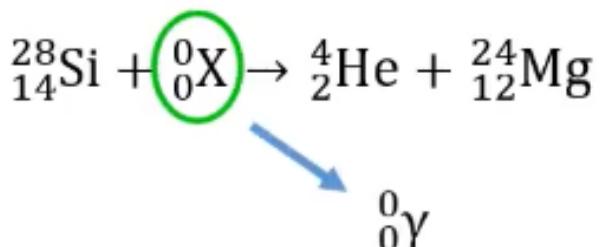
Koja čestica X sudjeluje u nuklearnoj reakciji $^{28}_{14}\text{Si}(^{A}_{Z}\text{X}, ^{4}_{2}\text{He})^{24}_{12}\text{Mg}$?

- A. gama kvant
- B. elektron
- C. pozitron
- D. proton



$$14 + Z = 2 + 12 \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \quad Z = 0$$

$$28 + A = 4 + 24 \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \quad A = 0$$

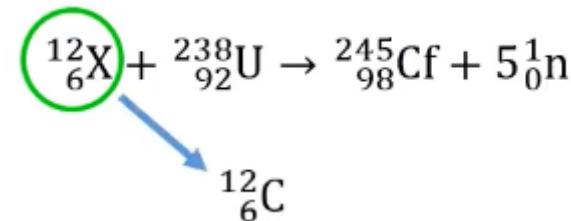


Točan odgovor: A.

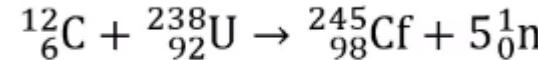
Primjer 4.

Kalifornij, kemijski element atomskog broja 98 fizičari su stvorili bombardiranjem jezgrama projektilima, metu urana $^{238}_{92}\text{U}$.

S kojim jezgrama projektilima je bombardirana meta urana u nuklearnoj reakciji $^a_b\text{X} + ^{238}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{245}_{98}\text{Cf} + 5^1_0\text{n}$?



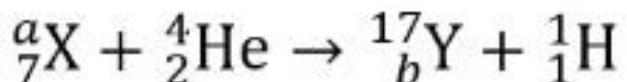
$$b + 92 = 98 + 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad b = 6$$



$$a + 238 = 245 + 5 \quad \rightarrow \quad a = 12$$

Bilo je na Državnoj maturi (www.ncvvo.hr):

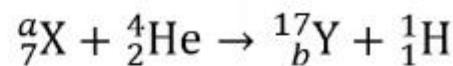
Za koje je vrijednosti a i b moguća sljedeća nuklearna reakcija?



- A. $a = 10, b = 5$
- B. $a = 12, b = 8$
- C. $a = 14, b = 4$
- D. $a = 14, b = 8$

Rješenje:

Točan odgovor: D.

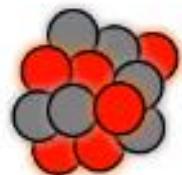


$$\begin{aligned} 7 + 2 &= b + 1 \\ b &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + 4 &= 17 + 1 \\ a &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

Je li to moguće?

atomska jezgra



nukleoni



ATOMSKA JEDINICA MASE

$$u = 1,660565 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_e = 0,000549 \cdot u$$

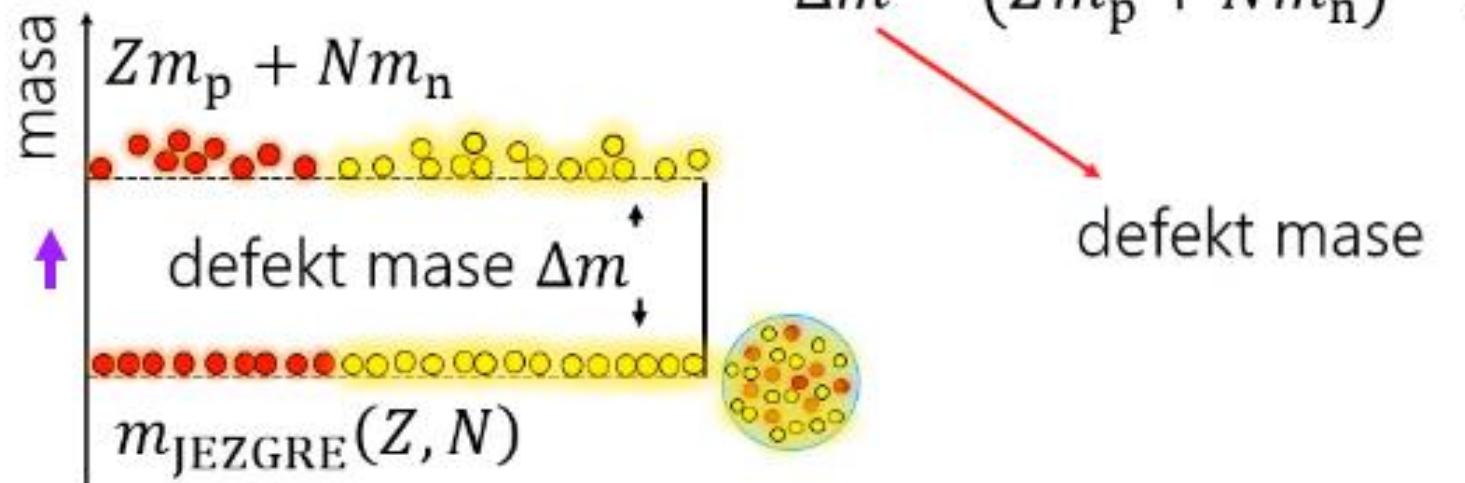
$$m_p = 1,007277 \cdot u$$

$$m_n = 1,008665 \cdot u$$

Defekt mase

$$Zm_p + Nm_n$$

$$m_{\text{JEZGRE}}(Z, N) < Zm_p + Nm_n$$



Primjer 1.

Nikal $^{58}_{28}\text{Ni}$ ima atomsku masu $57,93531 \cdot u$. Odredite defekt mase za tu jezgru!

$$\Delta m = (Zm_p + Nm_n) - m_{\text{JEZGRE}}(Z, N)$$

Rješenje:

$$m_p = 1,007277 \cdot u$$

$$\Delta m = (Zm_p + Nm_n) - m(^{58}_{28}\text{Ni})$$

$$m_n = 1,008665 \cdot u$$

$$m(^{58}_{28}\text{Ni}) = 57,93531 \cdot u$$

$$\Delta m = 0,528396 \cdot u$$

$$u = 1,660565 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta m = ?$$

$$\Delta m = 0,528396 \cdot 1,660565 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta m = 8,7744 \cdot 10^{-28} \text{ kg}}$$

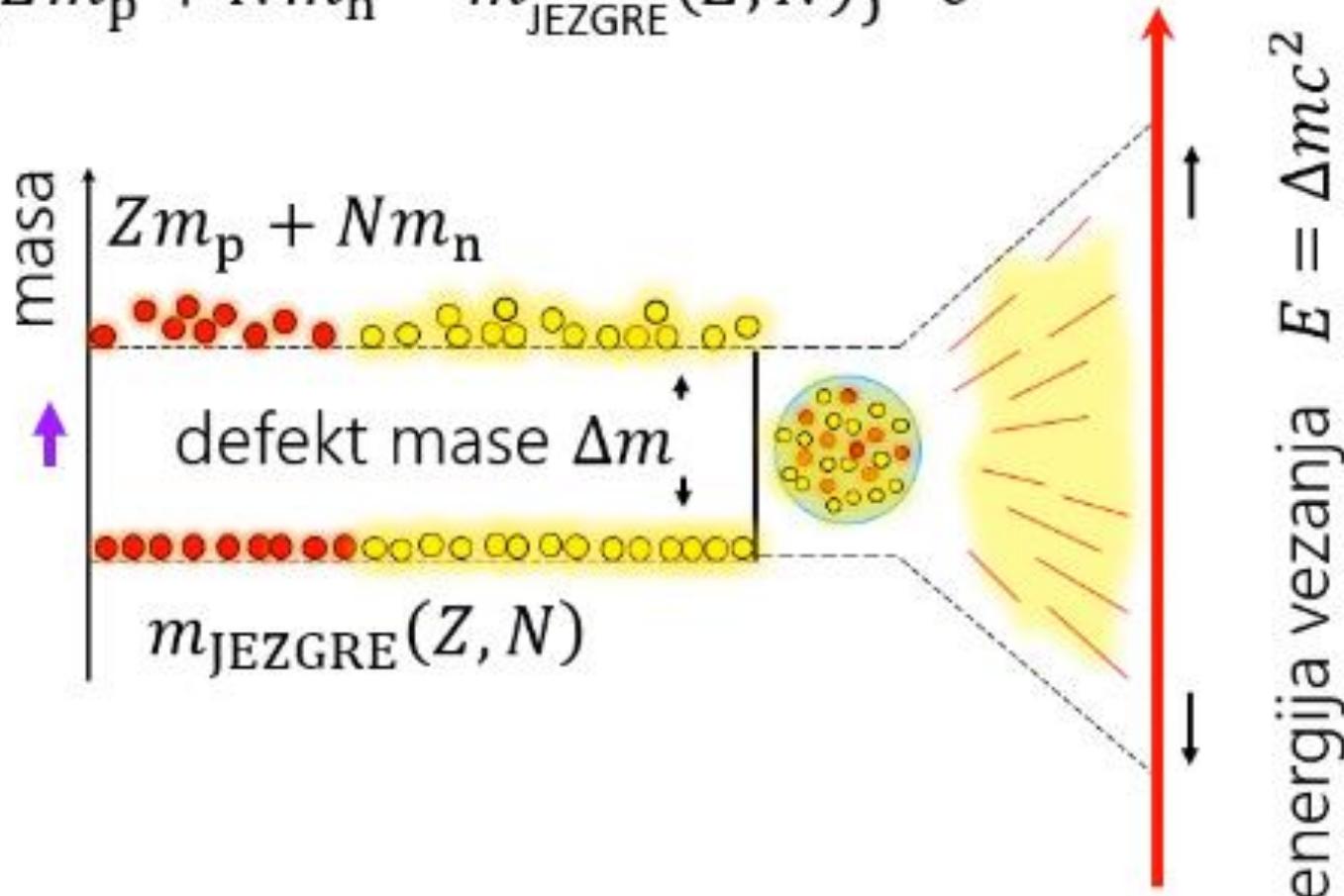
Energija vezanja

- Što se dogodi s masom koja je nestala?

$$E = \Delta m \cdot c^2$$

- Ta se energija pri spajanju Z protona i N neutrona u atomsku jezgru oslobađa i naziva se **energijom vezanja**.

$$E_v = \{Zm_p + Nm_n - m_{\text{JEZGRE}}(Z, N)\} \cdot c^2$$



Primjer 2.

Kolika se energija dobije pri pretvaranju mase $1u$ u energiju?

Rješenje:

$$\Delta E = m \cdot c^2$$

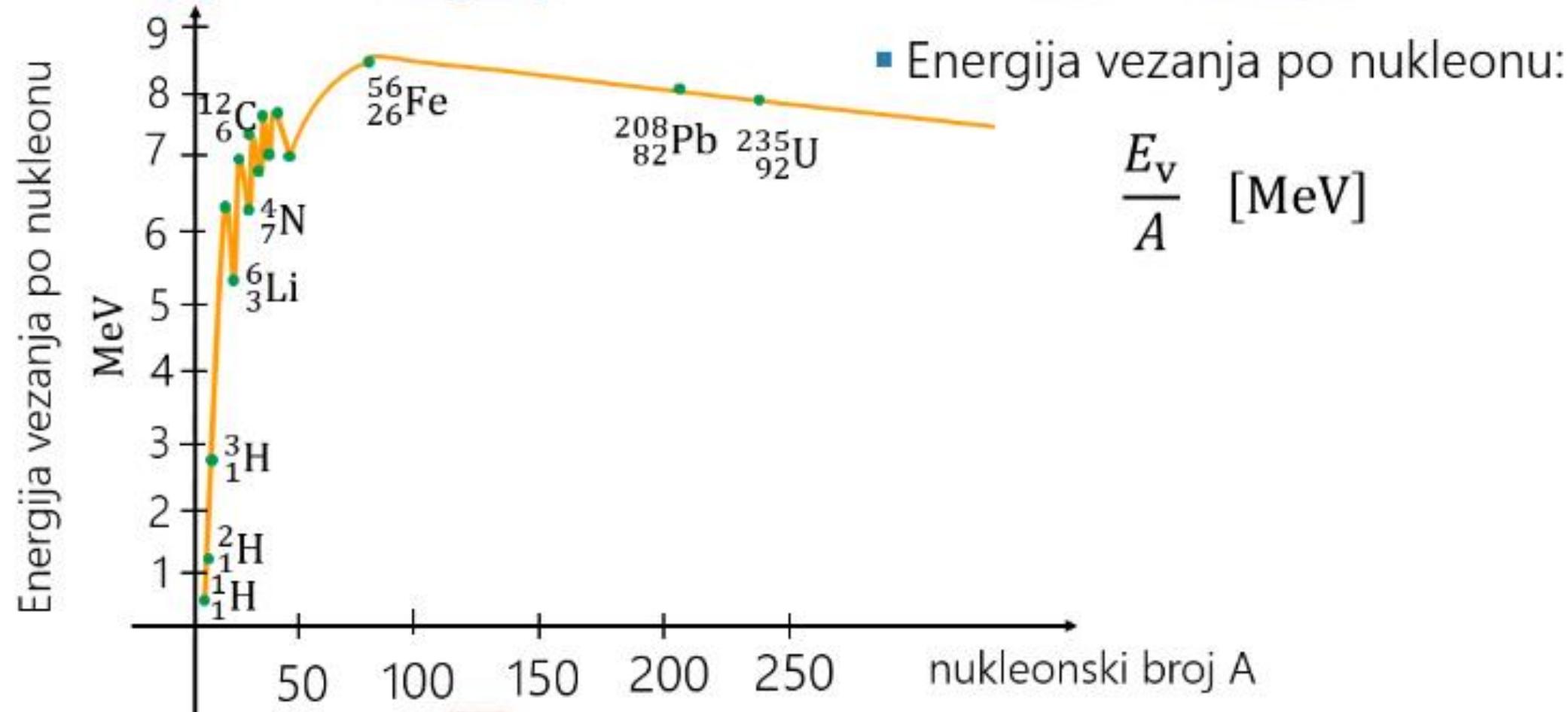
$$1u = 1,660565 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta E = 1,4924 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$

$$c = 2,9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta E = 931,5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ eV} = 931,5 \text{ MeV}$$

Energija vezanja po nukleonu



Primjer 3.

Masa jezgre silicija $^{29}_{14}\text{Si}$ iznosi $28,976496 \cdot u$. Odredite energiju vezanja i energiju vezanja po jednom nukleonu!

Rješenje:

$$m_p = 1,007277 \cdot u$$

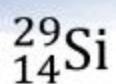
$$m_n = 1,008665 \cdot u$$

$$m(^{29}_{14}\text{Si}) = 28,976496 \cdot u$$

$$E_V, E' = ?$$

$$\Delta m = (Zm_p + Nm_n) - m_{\text{JEZGRE}}(Z, N)$$

$$\Delta m = (Zm_p + Nm_n) - m(^{29}_{14}\text{Si})$$



$$Z = 14$$

$$N = A - Z$$

$$N = 15$$

$$\Delta m = (14 \cdot 1,007277 \cdot u + 15 \cdot 1,008665 \cdot u) - 28,976496 \cdot u$$

$$\Delta m = 0,25536 \cdot u$$

$$E' = \frac{E_V}{A}$$

$$E_V = \Delta m \cdot c^2$$

$$E_V = 0,255357 \cdot u \cdot c^2$$

$$E' = \frac{237,87 \text{ MeV}}{29}$$

$$E_V = 237,87 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E' = 8,202 \text{ MeV}$$

Fisija i fuzija

Literatura i materijali izrađeni u sklopu
kurikularne reforme „Škola za život”