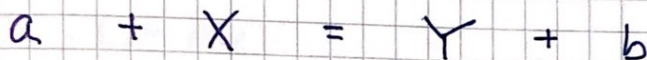
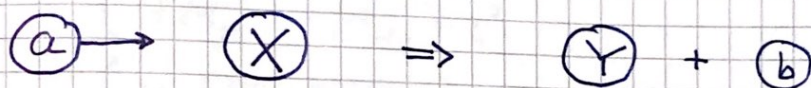


Kjernereaksjoner

(96)



Reaksjonsenergi: $Q = (M_a + M_X - M_Y - M_b)c^2$

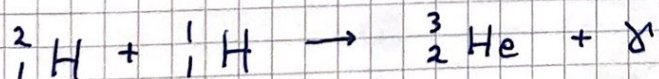
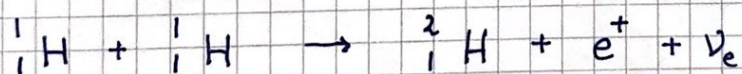
$Q > 0$: Eksoterm reaksjon. Masse (hvileenergi) omdannes til kinetisk energi

$Q < 0$: Endoterm reaksjon. Kinetisk energi omdannes til masse.

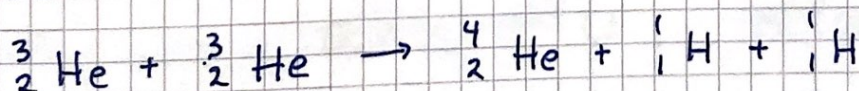
Terskelenergi: For å få endoterm reaksjon til å gå må reaktantene ha kinetisk energi minst lik $|Q|$.

Fusjon: To kjerner kombineres til en.

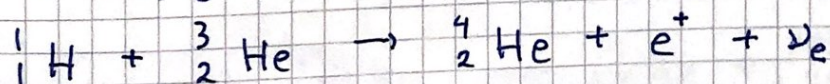
I sola (og andre stjerner) dannes helium av hydrogen.



Deretter



eller fusjon av ${}_1^1\text{H}$ og ${}_2^3\text{He}$,



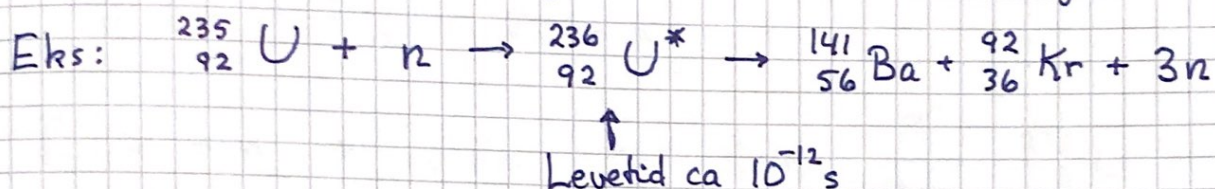
Netto omdannes 4 stk ${}^1_1\text{H}$ til 1 stk ${}^4_2\text{He}$.

(97)

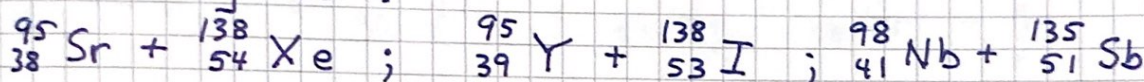
$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow Q &= (4M_{\text{H}} - M_{\text{He}}) \cdot c^2 \\ &= (4 \cdot 1.007825 \text{ u} - 4.002603 \text{ u}) \cdot 931.494 \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} \\ &= 26.7 \text{ MeV}\end{aligned}$$

Fordeles som kinetisk energi på de produserte partiklene (${}^4_2\text{He}$, e^+ , ν_e , γ).

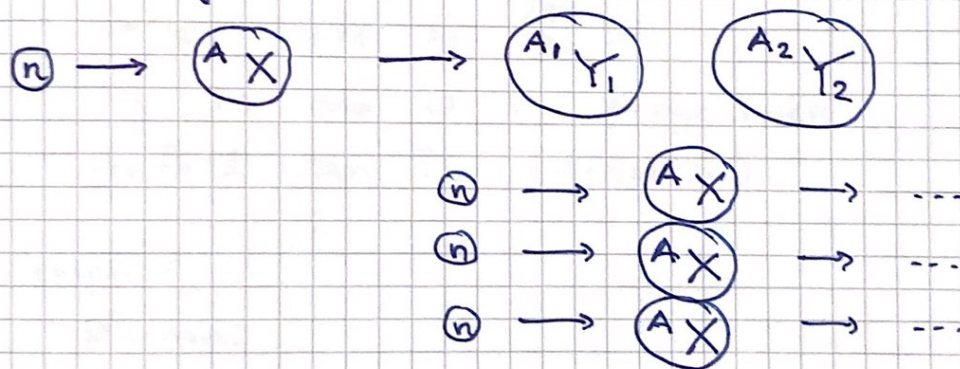
Fisjon: En (tung) kjerne deles i to mindre kjerner.



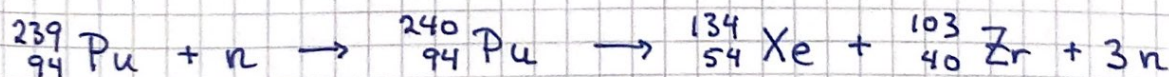
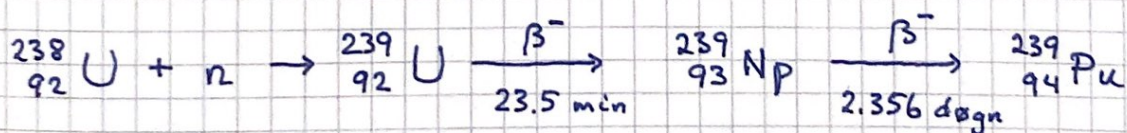
Andre muligheter:



Kjedereaksjon:



Naturlig uran: 0.7% ${}^{235}\text{U}$, 99.3% ${}^{238}\text{U}$



Q-verdi for $^{235}_{92}\text{U} + n \rightarrow ^{141}_{54}\text{Ba} + ^{92}_{36}\text{Kr} + 3n$: (98)

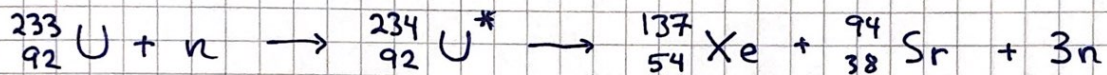
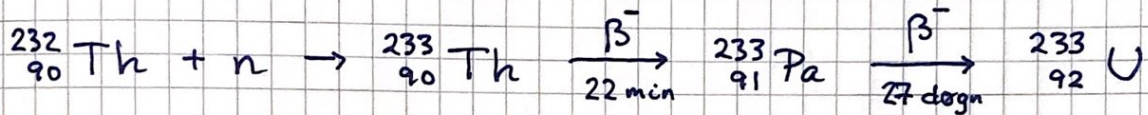
$$Q = 931.494 \text{ MeV} \cdot \{ 235.043930 - 140.914411 - 91.926156 - 2 \cdot 1.008665 \}$$

$$\approx \underline{173 \text{ MeV}}$$

Kjernekraft med thorium:

$$^{232}_{90}\text{Th} : T_{1/2} = 14 \cdot 10^9 \text{ år}$$

$$^{233}_{90}\text{Th} : T_{1/2} = 22 \text{ min.}$$



Noen fordeler med thorium:

- Nesten 100% er $^{232}_{90}\text{Th}$
- Mer Th enn U i berggrunnen
- Avfall uten Pu (plutonium)

Ulemper:

- Økonomi
- Teknologi