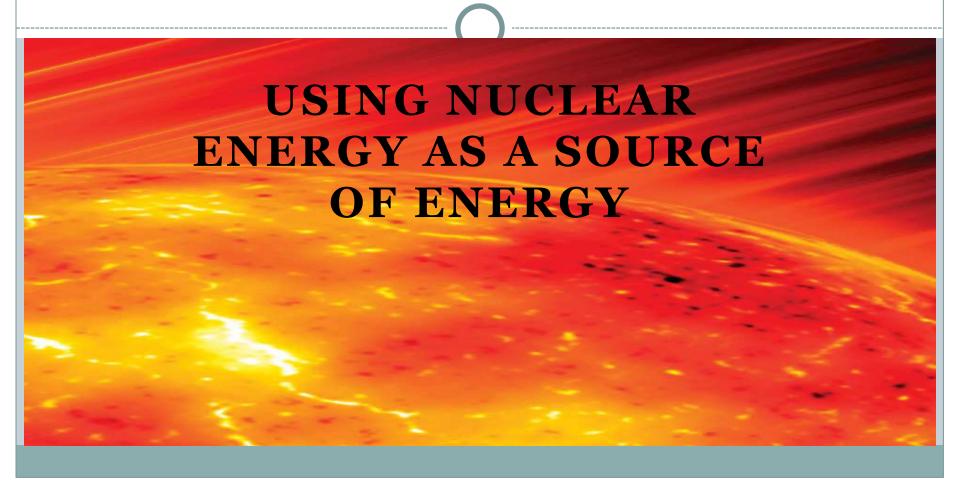
Radioactivity and Nuclear Energy



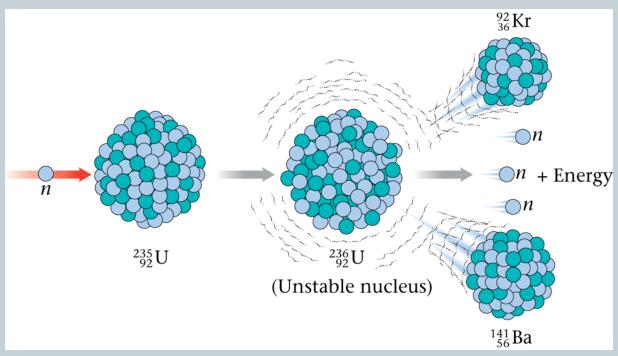
Objectives

- To introduce fusion and fission as sources of energy
- To learn about nuclear fission
- To understand how a nuclear reactor works
- To learn about nuclear fusion
- To see how radiation damages human tissue

A. Nuclear Energy

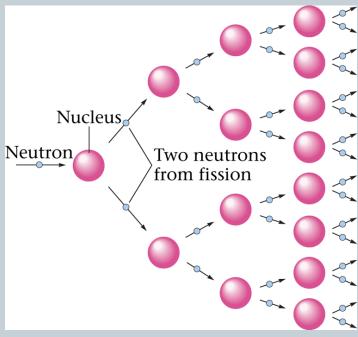
- Two types of nuclear processes can produce energy
 - OCombining 2 light nuclei to form a heavier nucleus fusion
 - OSplitting a heavy nucleus into 2 nuclei with smaller mass numbers fission

B. Nuclear Fission



- Releases a huge amount of energy (2.1 ×10¹³ J/mol uranium-235)
- Each fission produces 3 neutrons

B. Nuclear Fission



- Chain reaction self sustaining fission process caused by the production of neutrons that proceed to split other nuclei
- Critical mass mass of fissionable material required to produce a chain reaction

B. Nuclear Fission

Top Ten Countries Producing Electricity by Nuclear Power (in order of total nuclear output)

| Country | Percentage of Country's Total Power Production |
|----------------|--|
| United States | 21.9 |
| France | 77.4 |
| Japan | 34.0 |
| Germany | 30.3 |
| Russia | 13.1 |
| Canada | 16.0 |
| Ukraine | 43.8 |
| United Kingdom | 26.0 |
| Sweden | 52.4 |
| South Korea | 35.8 |

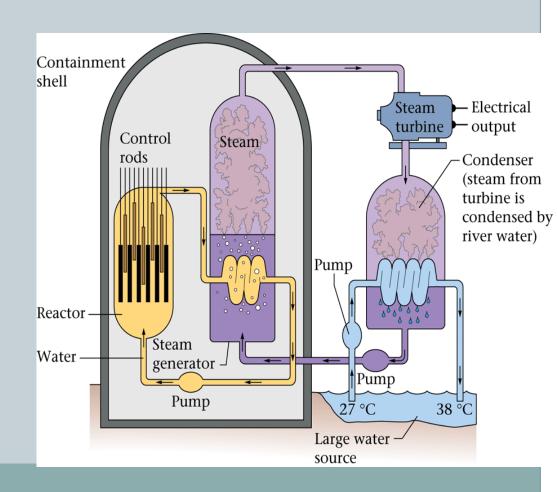
C. Nuclear Reactors

Positives:

- 1. Developed to produce electricity.
- 2. Energy can heat water to produce steam for turbine engines.

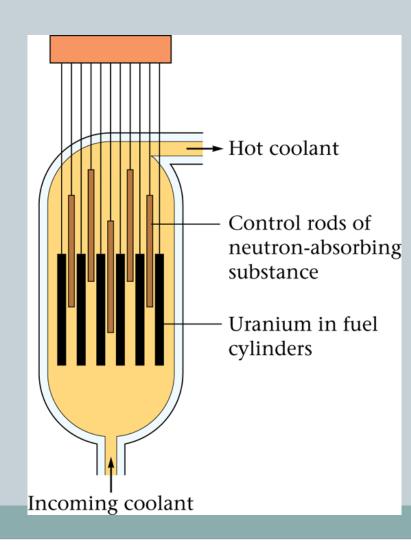
Negatives:

- 1.Potential meltdown releasing huge amounts of radiation
- 2. Hard to find safe nuclear waste disposal of radioactive materials that are radioactive for thousands of years



C. Nuclear Reactors

Nuclear Power Plants use the principle of controlled nuclear **fission**



Reactor core

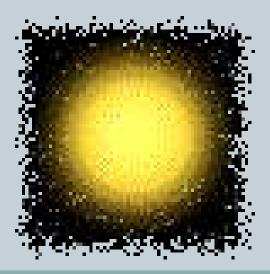
D. Nuclear Fusion

- Process of combining 2 light nuclei
- Produces more energy per mole than fission
- Powers the stars and sun

$${}_{1}^{1}H + {}_{1}^{1}H \rightarrow {}_{1}^{2}H + {}_{1}^{0}e + energy$$
 ${}_{1}^{1}H + {}_{1}^{2}H \rightarrow {}_{2}^{3}He + energy$
 ${}_{2}^{3}He + {}_{2}^{3}He \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}He + 2 {}_{1}^{1}H + energy$
 ${}_{2}^{3}He + {}_{1}^{1}H \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}He + {}_{1}^{0}e + energy$

D. Nuclear Fusion

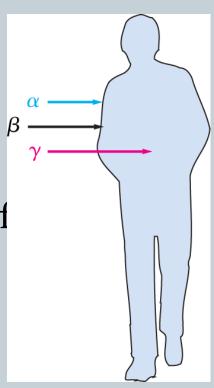
- Requires extremely high temperatures
- Currently not technically possible for us to use as an energy source



E. Effects of Radiation

Biological Effects of Radiation

- Penetrating ability of the radiation into the tissues
- Ionizing ability of the radiation to af Cell functions.



E. Effects of Radiation

| Table 19.5 | |
|--|--|
| Effects of Short-Term Exposures to Radiation | |
| Clinical Effect | |
| nondetectable | |
| temporary decrease in white blood cell counts | |
| strong decrease in white blood cell counts | |
| death of half the exposed population within 30 days after exposure | |
| | |

