Plan for This Session

Turn in RE1v1 (staple RE1v2 to the back)

Announcements

Questions

News

Module 2: Nuclear Weapons

Physics 280: Session 4

Announcements

(1) Reading assignments for today

- The Physics and Technology of Nuclear Explosive Materials
- Use of Reactor Grade and Weapon Grade Plutonium in Nuclear Explosives
  https://courses.physics.illinois.edu/phys280/sp2015/reading.html

(2) Please read the essay prompts prior to the writing labs. Make sure to ask your TA in case you have questions concerning a prompt. Next prompt RE2v1!

(3) Extra Credit Assignment 1:
The Man who Saved the World, Tue Feb-3rd 7pm 1090 Lincoln Hall.

(4) Switch i-Clickers to frequency DD

iClicker Question

What was (approximately) the maximum number of nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Soviet Union had during the Cold War and when was the maximum reached?

A 55,000 in 1985

B 70,000 in 1985

C 70,000 in 1980

D 55,000 in 1980

E 90,000 in 1985

iClicker Answer

What was (approximately) the maximum number of nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Soviet Union had during the Cold War and when was the maximum reached?

A 55,000 in 1985

B 70,000 in 1985

C 70,000 in 1980

D 55,000 in 1980

E 90,000 in 1985

News and Discussion: 38 North detects signs that the Yonbyon Reactor in the DPRK may have been restarted.

North Korea may be trying to restart nuclear reactor: U.S. think tank

from Reuters

Wed, Jan 28 2015

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - North Korea may be trying to restart a nuclear reactor that can yield plutonium for atomic bombs, a U.S. security think tank said on Wednesday, citing new satellite imagery.

An analysis issued by 38 North, a North Korea monitoring project at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, said it was too early to reach a definitive explanation for signs of activity at the Yongbyon reactor, including steam and indications that snow had melted on the reactor roof.

"One possibility is that the North Koreans are in the early stages of an effort to restart the reactor after an almost five-month hiatus in operations," it said, basing its observations on commercial satellite images from Dec. 24 to Jan. 11.

"However, since the facility has been recently observed over a period of only a few weeks, it remains too soon to reach a definitive conclusion on this and also on whether that effort is moving forward or encountering problems."

Why do the media rely on "38 North", a think tank at Johns Hopkins University for important information on the nuclear program of North Korea? Shouldn't there Information from the "nuclear watchdog" of the United Nations, the IAEA?

News and Discussion: The DPRK does Presently not Honor its Safeguard Agreement with the IAEA

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA
Atoms for Peace

Latest IAEA Report on Monitoring of the DPRK's nuclear program
https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/gc58-21_en.pdf

Board of Governors
General Conference

GOV/2014/42-GC(58)/21
Date: 3 September 2014

General Distribution
Original: English

For official use only

Item 8(c) of the Board's provisional agenda
(GOV/2014/39)
Item 18 of the Conference's provisional agenda
(GC(58)/1, Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3)

Application of Safeguards in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

4. The Agency has not been able to verify the correctness and completeness of the DPRK's declarations under the Agreement between the DPRK and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

iClicker Question

What was (approximately) the maximum number of nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Soviet Union had during the Cold War and when was the maximum reached?

A	55,000 in 1995
B	70,000 in 1985
C	70,000 in 1980
D	55,000 in 1975
E	90,000 in 1985

iClicker Answer

What was (approximately) the maximum number of nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Soviet Union had during the Cold War and when was the maximum reached?

A 55,000 in 1995

B 70,000 in 1985

C 70,000 in 1980

D 55,000 in 1975

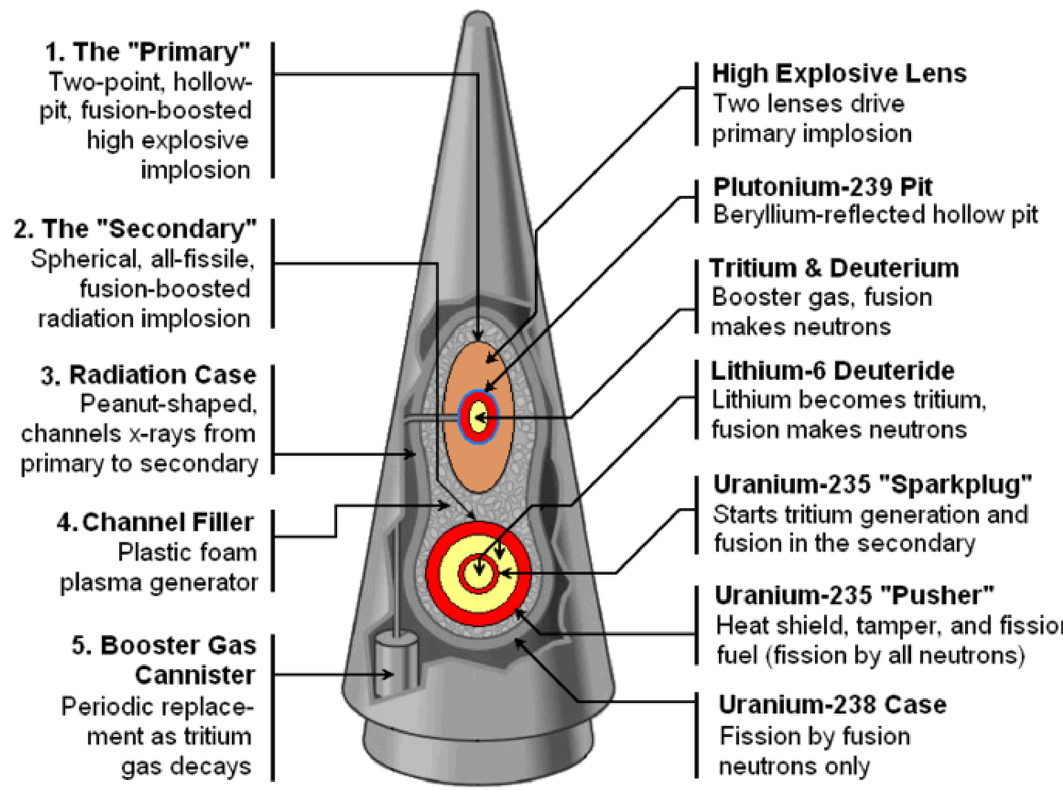
E 90,000 in 1985

Module 2: Nuclear Weapons

Physics of Nuclear Weapons

Why should we be interested in the basic physics and design of nuclear weapons?

W88 Warhead for Trident D-5 Ballistic Missile



Physics of Nuclear Weapons

A basic understanding of the nuclear physics and design of nuclear weapons is helpful in developing informed opinions about —

- How easy or difficult is it for countries or non-state groups to develop nuclear weapons?
- Are there any important secrets left?
- Is it significantly more difficult to develop a thermonuclear weapon (“H-bomb”) than a fission weapon?
- What is the likelihood of the U.S. making a “breakthrough” in nuclear weapon design?
- What are the likely costs and benefits of nuclear testing?

Physics of Nuclear Weapons

Topics covered in this module —

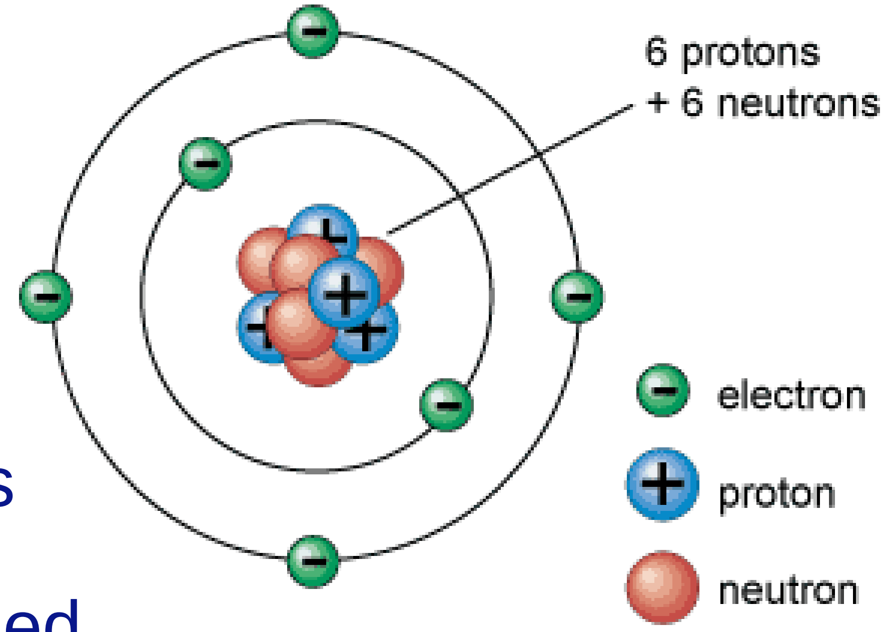
- Atoms and nuclei
- Fission and fusion
- Nuclear reactors and nuclear bombs
- Fission weapons (“A-bombs”)
- Thermonuclear weapons (“H-bombs”)
- Production of nuclear explosive material (NEM)
- Implications for nuclear testing and proliferation

Do not be overly concerned. This is by far the most technical part of the course. We will not use math!

It’s important to know about this material, and the remainder of the course will be far less technical.

Atoms and Nuclei

Atomic Nature of Matter



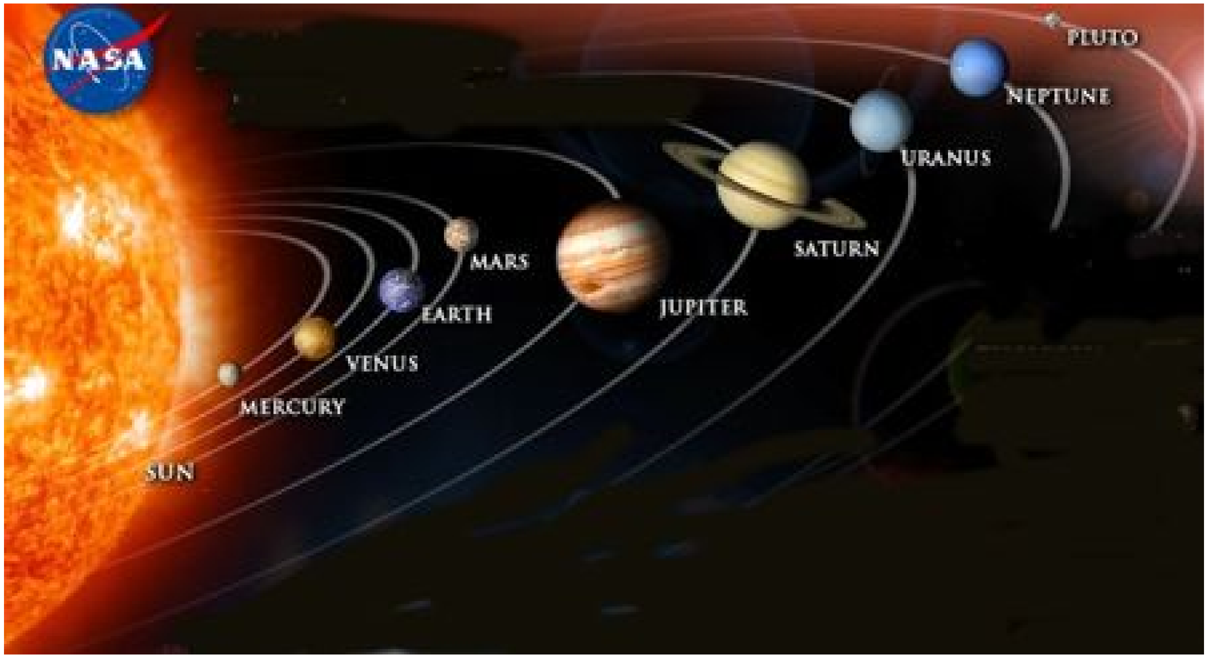
- All matter on earth is made of atoms
- Atoms have a tiny nucleus surrounded by a very much larger electron cloud
- Every nucleus is composed of protons and neutrons; both are called “nucleons”
- Protons and neutrons are made of smaller particles: quarks (this fact is unimportant for nuclear weapons)

Fundamental Forces of Nature – 1

Nature has four basic forces that govern the structure of Matter —

1. Gravitational force (structure of planetary systems and galaxies)

- Always attractive, weakest but first to be discovered
- Strength decreases as $1/r^2$ (“long-range”, r -> distance between objects)



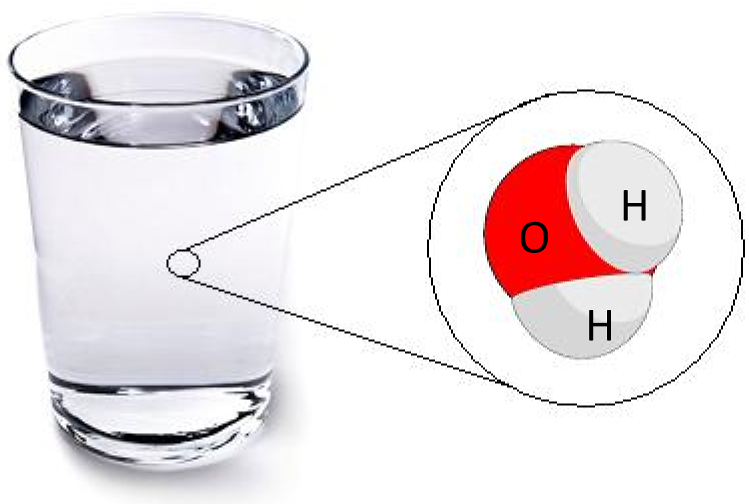
Gravity:
Relative Strength

10^{-41}

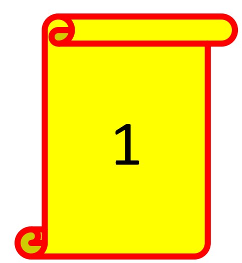
Fundamental Forces of Nature – 2

2. Electromagnetic force (structure of atoms and molecules)

- Can be attractive or repulsive
- Classical electrical force decreases as $1/r^2$ ("long-range")
- Described by the theory of electromagnetism, developed in the late 19th Century
- The quantum theory of electromagnetism is called Quantum Electrodynamics



Electromagnetic Force
Relative Strength



Electromagnetic Energy Stored in Chemical Bounds

iClicker Question

Consider that the binding energy of an electron in a hydrogen atom is about 12 eV. How much energy do You estimate can be gained by forming a H_2O molecule ?

A 0.05 eV

B 0.5 eV

C 5 eV

D 50 eV

E 500 eV

1 eV is a unit for energy: "electron-volt". It corresponds to a very small amount of energy: 1 eV = 1.6 x 10^{-19} Joule

We will use this energy units "eV" to be able to compare energy released in atomic reactions to energy released in nuclear processes.

eV is a unit suitable to measure energy levels involve in atomic & nuclear reactions

Electromagnetic Energy Stored in Chemical Bounds

iClicker Question

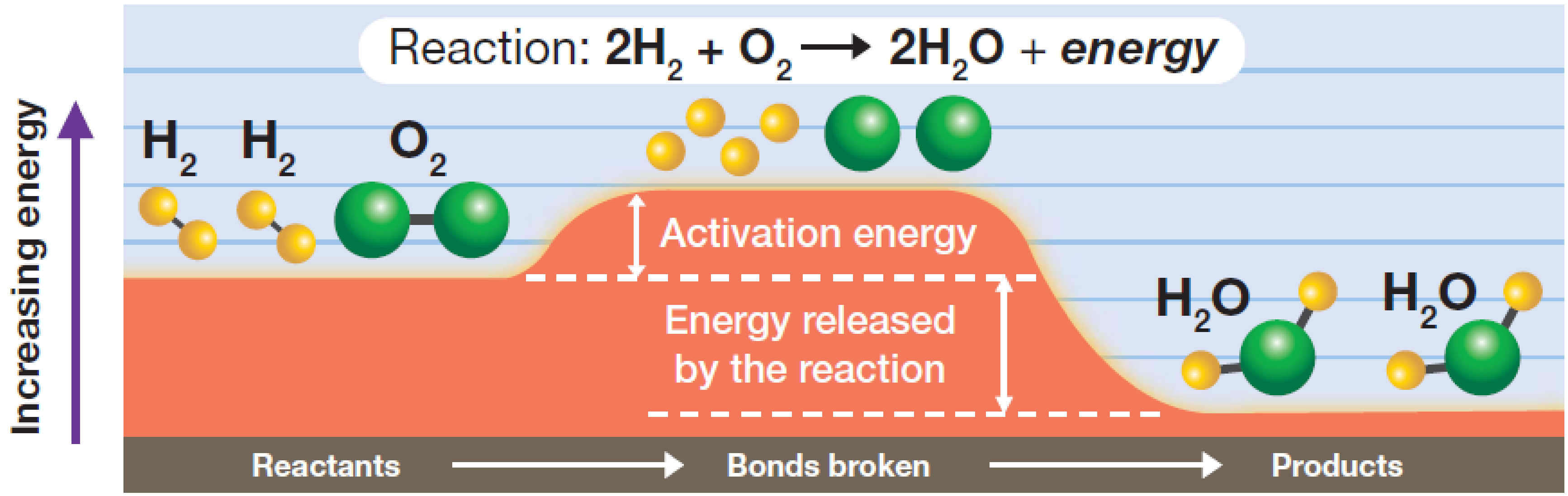
Consider that the binding energy of an electron in a hydrogen atom is about 12 eV. How much energy do You estimate can be gained by forming and H_2O molecule ?

A	0.05 eV
B	0.5 eV
C	**5 eV**
D	50 eV
E	500 eV

1 eV is a unit for energy: "electron-volt". It corresponds to a very small amount of energy: 1 eV = 1.6×10^{-19} Joule

Hydrogen-Oxygen reactions are highly explosive – much energy is released due to the large number of atoms involved!

Energy Released by Electromagnetic Reactions between Atoms and Molecules



We use electromagnetic energy from chemical bounds frequently:

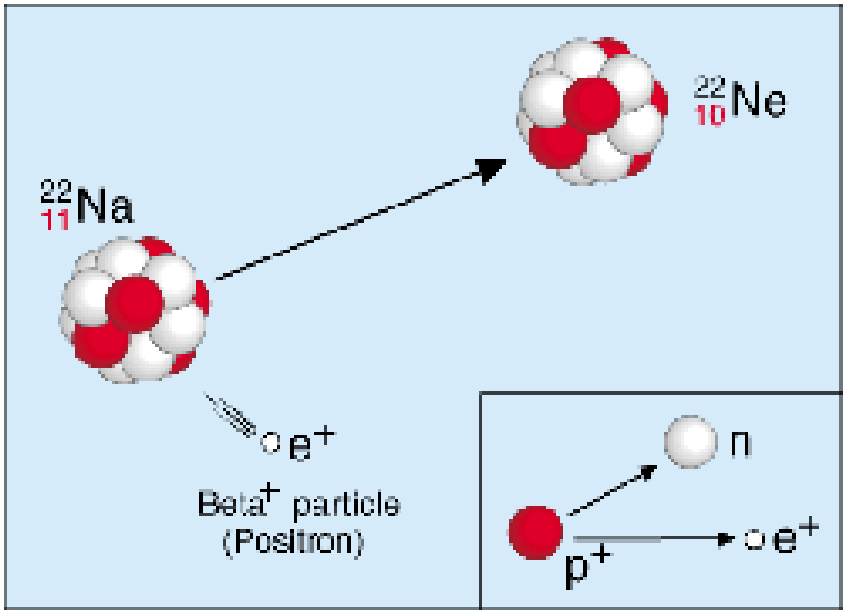
wood fire
car engine
coal electrical power plant
explosives

Fundamental Forces of Nature – 3

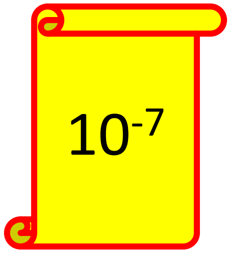
3. Weak nuclear force (radioactivity)

- Extremely short range (smaller than the diameter of a nucleon), responsible for radioactive beta decay
- No classical approximation: a quantum mechanical description is required

Radioactive Decay of a Sodium Nucleus into a Neon Nucleus (used in PET scanners in hospitals)



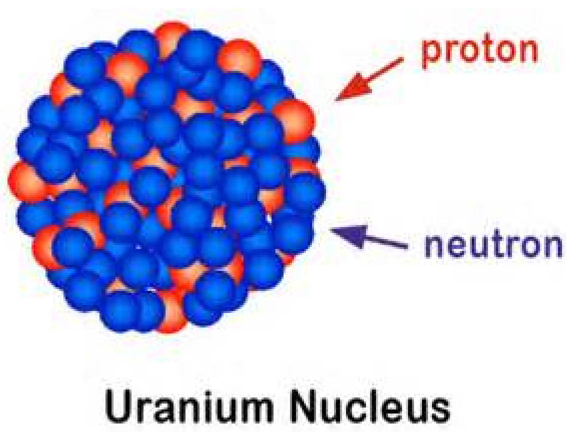
Weak Nuclear Force: Relative Strength



Fundamental Forces of Nature – 4

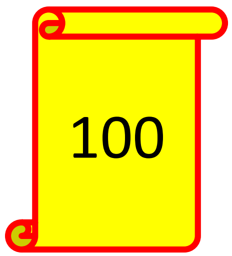
4. Strong nuclear force ("strong force") (structure of nuclei)

- The strongest known force, it holds protons and neutrons together in the atomic nucleus
- Short-range (reaches approximately the diameter of a proton, vanishes at larger distance)
- Has no classical approximation, a quantum description is required
- The quantum theory of the strong force is called Quantum Chromodynamics
- Nuclear binding energies are about 1,000,000 times larger compared to atomic binding energies



Strong force binds 235 protons and neutron into the large Uranium-235 nucleus

Strong Nuclear Force Relative Strength



Nuclear Energy Stored in Nuclei

iClicker Question

The binding energy of each proton and neutron in a Uranium nucleus is about 7.5 MeV (Mega eV = Million eV). There are 235 protons and neutrons in U-235.

After a nuclear fission reaction the binding energy of each proton and neutron in the two fission daughter nuclei is about 8.4 MeV.

How much energy do you estimate can be gained by a nuclear reaction splitting one Uranium nucleus with 235 protons and neutrons in to two daughter nuclei?

1MeV = 1,000,000 eV

A	0.02MeV
B	0.2 MeV
C	2 MeV
D	20 MeV
E	200 MeV

Nuclear Energy stored in Nuclei

iClicker Question

The binding energy of each proton and neutron in a Uranium nucleus is about 8.5 MeV (Mega eV = Million eV). There are 235 protons and neutrons in U-235.

After a nuclear fission reaction the binding energy of each proton and neutron in the two fission daughter nuclei is 7.5 MeV.

How much energy do you estimate can be gained by a nuclear reaction splitting one Uranium nucleus with 235 protons and neutrons in to two daughter nuclei?

A	0.02MeV
B	0.2 MeV
C	2 MeV
D	20 MeV
E	**200 MeV**

1MeV = 1,000,000 eV

Compare energy release from:

1 nuclear fission reaction: 200,000,000 eV

1 atomic reaction: 5 eV

Annual US Electricity Consumption:

How much coal or uranium fuel would be needed to generate the annual electricity consumed in the US?

About 2,200,000,000 tons of coal or 220 Million truck loads

→ energy taken from electromagnetic force fields in chemical bounds

About 5,000 tons of Uranium fuel or 500 truck loads

→ energy taken from nuclear force fields inside nuclei

"Nuclear fire" burns ~ 1 million times hotter than "chemical fire"

Fundamental Forces of Nature – Summary

Luke, the Force is Strong with you …

… yeah, all four! They keep me on the ground and hold my molecules, atoms and nuclei together!

Nuclear Forces and Chemical Reactions

iClicker Question

Do the two nuclear forces play a significant role in chemical reactions?

A Yes, chemical reactions between atoms depend on the number of protons held by the strong nuclear force inside the nucleus.

B No, the range of the nuclear forces does not reach beyond the surface of the nucleus and therefore cannot impact atomic processes or the chemistry between two atoms.

C For neutrons, no, as they don’t carry electric charge, for protons, yes, as they do carry electric charge.

Nuclear Forces and Chemical Reactions

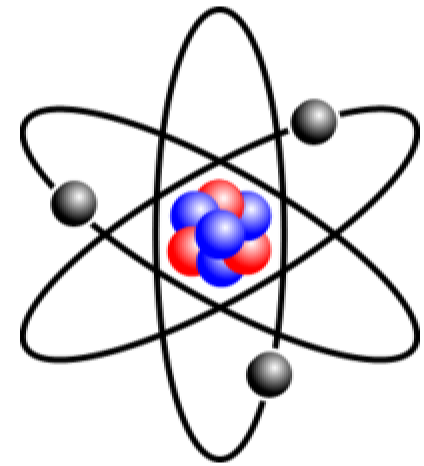
iClicker Answer

Do the two nuclear forces play a significant role in chemical reactions?

A Yes, chemical reactions between atoms depend on the number of protons held by the strong nuclear force inside the nucleus.

B No, the range of the nuclear forces does not reach beyond the surface of the nucleus and therefore cannot impact atomic processes or the chemistry between two atoms.

C For neutrons, no, as they don't carry electric charge, for protons, yes, as they do carry electric charge.



Atoms and Nuclei

Sizes of atoms and nuclei

- The size of an *atom* is defined by the extent of its electron cloud : ~ 10^{-10} m
- The size of a *nucleus* is defined by the size of a nucleon: ~ 10^{-15} m and the number of nucleons it contains.

$$\text{Size of an Atom: } r_{atom} \approx 10^{-10}\,\text{m} = 0.1\ \text{nm}$$

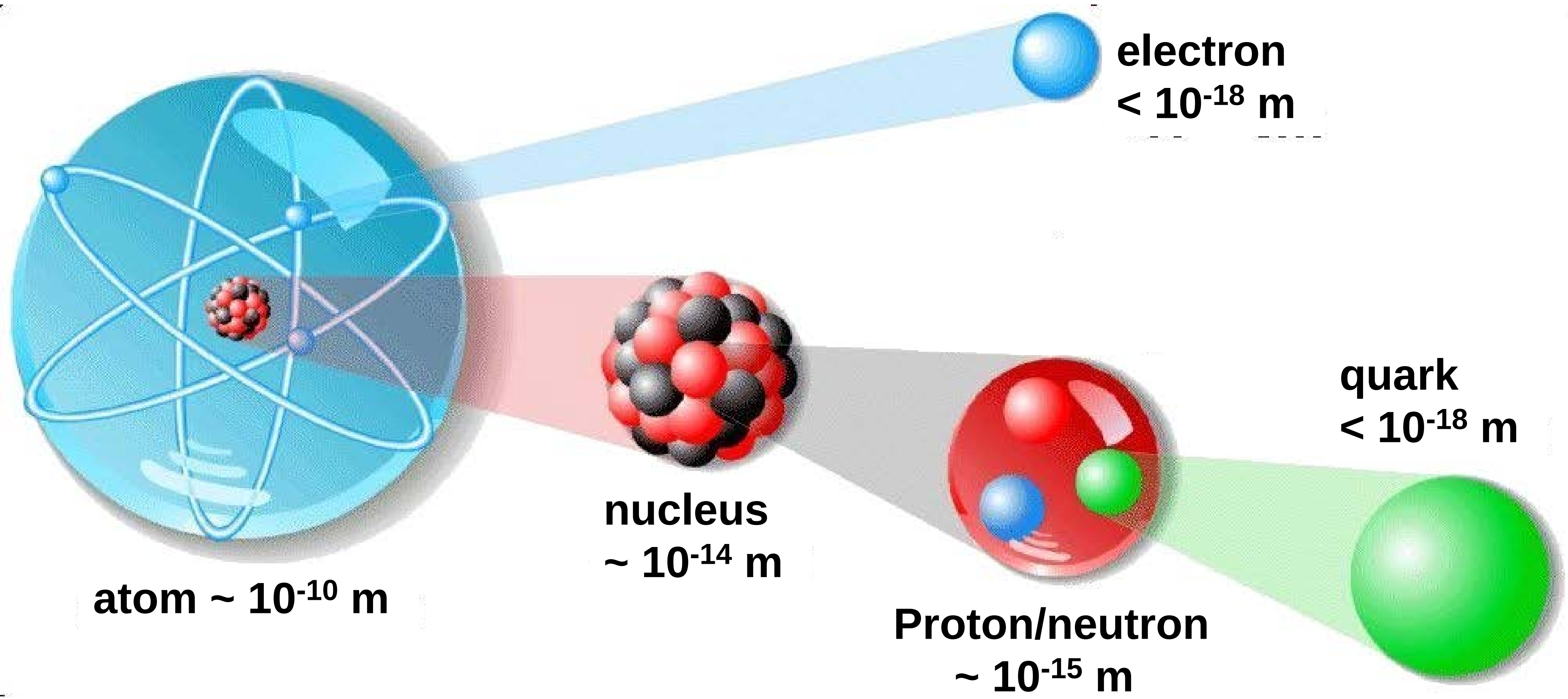
$$\text{Size of a nucleus : } r_{nucleus} \approx 10^{-14}\,\text{m} = 0.0001\ \text{nm}\ ,$$

1.0 nm = 1 billionth of a meter

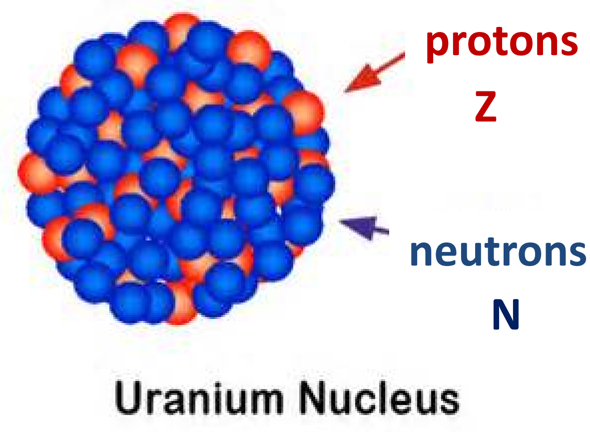
Masses of Protons and Neutrons compared to Electrons

$m_p \approx m_n \approx 10^{-27}$ kg, $\quad m_p = 1836\, m_e \approx 2000\, m_e$

Atomic Structure and Length Scales



Atomic Nuclei



- A given atomic nucleus ("nuclide") is specified by

  —its number of protons (denoted Z – always an integer) and

  —its number of neutrons (denoted N – always an integer)

- Protons and neutrons are both called "nucleons".
- Z is called the "proton number" or "atomic number".
- N is called the "neutron number".
- The total number N+Z of nucleons in the nucleus is denoted A and is called the "atomic weight" of the nucleus: $A = Z + N$

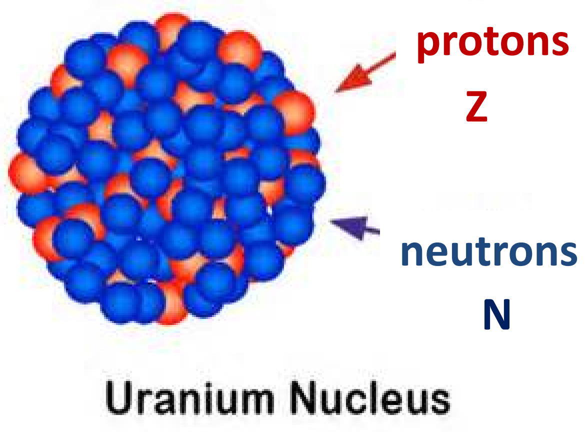
Chemical Properties of Atoms

- The **chemical properties of an atom** (i.e., to what other atoms it can bind to form molecules and compounds, with what strengths, and in what geometries) **are determined by the number of electrons** in its electron cloud.

- The electron cloud of **a *neutral* atom has *Z* electrons**: the positive charge of the *Z* protons in its nucleus is *exactly* offset by the negative charge of *Z* electrons in its electron cloud.

- **The mass of an atom is determined by the total number $A = N + Z$ of the nucleons in its nucleus**, because the mass of a proton is almost equal to the mass of a neutron and both are about 2,000 times more than the mass of an electron. Recall *A* is called the "atomic weight" of the atom.

Atoms with Different Nuclei: Isotopes and Isotones



Several notations are in common use for nuclides –

$$^{A}X = {}^{A}_{Z}X = {}^{A}_{N}X_{Z} = X(A)$$

Here X is the chemical symbol

Isotopes are different nuclides with the same number of *protons* —

- *Z* is the same for all, but *N* varies
- **All isotopes of a particular element are chemically indistinguishable**
- Examples: $^{238}_{92}U = {}^{238}U = U(238)$, $^{235}_{92}U = {}^{235}U = U(235)$

Isotones are different nuclides with the same number of *neutrons*

- *N* is the same for all, but *Z* varies
- Isotones are nuclei of different chemical elements

Can Pu or U Isotopes be Separated through Chemical Analysis?

iClicker Question

A reactor core contains Uranium Isotopes $^{238}_{92}U$, $^{235}_{92}U$ and Plutonium Isotopes $^{239}_{94}Pu$, $^{240}_{94}Pu$. Most of the material is $^{238}_{92}U$ which cannot be used for nuclear weapons. Which statement is correct?

A $^{235}_{92}U$ can be extracted from the material using chemical analysis

B $^{239}_{94}Pu$ and $^{240}_{94}Pu$ can be extracted together using chemical analysis

C Once extracted from the core, $^{239}_{94}Pu$ and $^{240}_{94}Pu$ can be separated using chemical analysis

Can Pu or U Isotopes be Separated through Chemical Analysis?

iClicker Answer

A reactor core contains Uranium Isotopes $^{238}_{92}U$, $^{235}_{92}U$ and Plutonium Isotopes $^{239}_{94}Pu$, $^{240}_{94}Pu$. Most of the material is $^{238}_{92}U$ which cannot be used for nuclear weapons. Which statement is correct?

A $^{235}_{92}U$ can be extracted from the material using chemical analysis

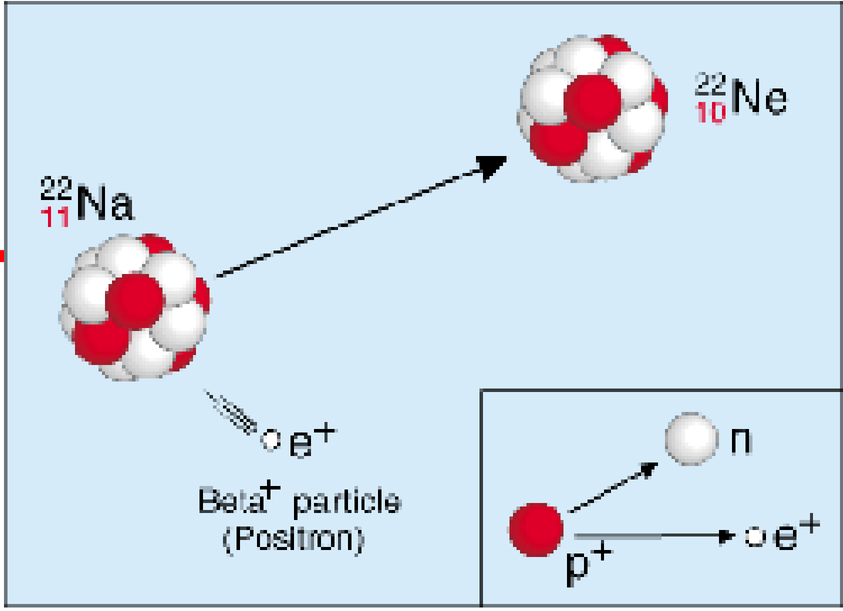
B $^{239}_{94}Pu$ and $^{240}_{94}Pu$ can be extracted together from the material using chemical analysis

C Once extracted from the core, $^{239}_{94}Pu$ and $^{240}_{94}Pu$ can be separated using chemical analysis

Facts About Naturally Occurring Chemical Elements

- 91 chemical elements are found in nature
- 82 of these have one or more stable isotopes
- 9 of these have only unstable isotopes and decay radioactively
- Hydrogen (H) is the lightest element (Z = 1)
- Every naturally occurring element beyond Bismuth (Z = 83) has only unstable isotopes
- Uranium (U) is the heaviest element (Z = 92)
- Only 91 elements are found in nature because the element Technetium (Z = 43) is not found in nature
- Over 20 *transuranic* (Z > 92) elements have been created in the laboratory; all their isotopes are unstable

Radioactivity



Radioactivity is a *spontaneous* process in which one nuclide changes into another, either a different isotope of the original chemical element or a different chemical element, *without any outside influence*.

All radioactive decays are *probabilistic:* the exact moment at which a given nuclide will decay cannot be predicted.

The lifetime of a given radioactive nuclide is described by its *half life* $\tau_{1/2}$ or, equivalently, its *mean life* = 1.44 $\tau_{1/2}$

There are Four Types of Radioactive Decay

1. Alpha decay

Parent —> Daughter + alpha particle (^4He)

2. Beta decay

Parent —> Daughter + electron (+ anti-neutrino)

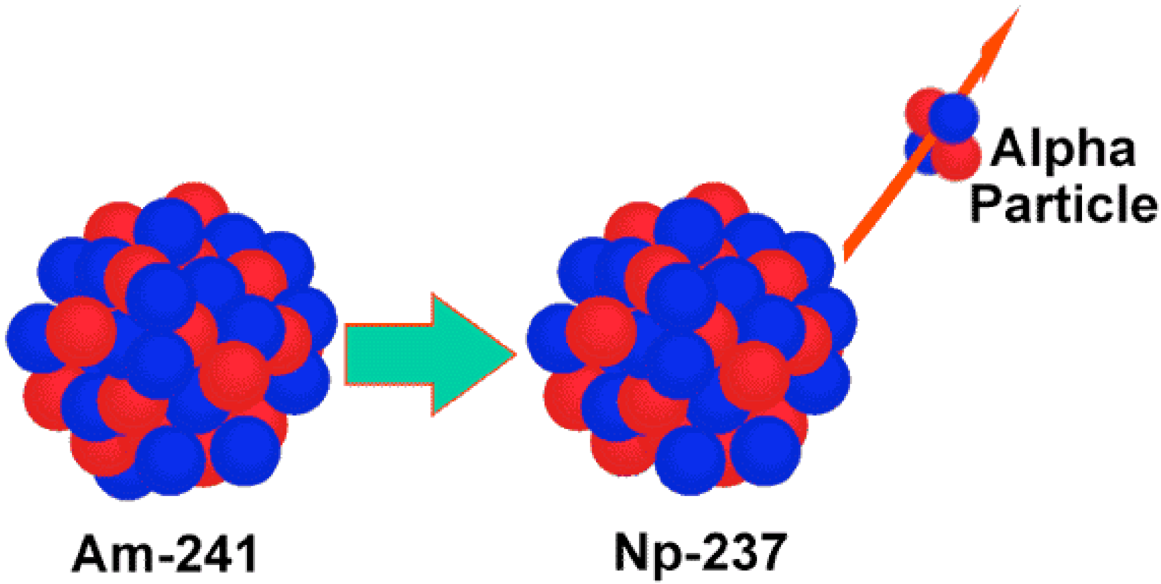
Parent —> Daughter + anti-electron (+ neutrino)

3. Gamma decay

Parent —> Daughter + gamma-ray

4. Spontaneous fission

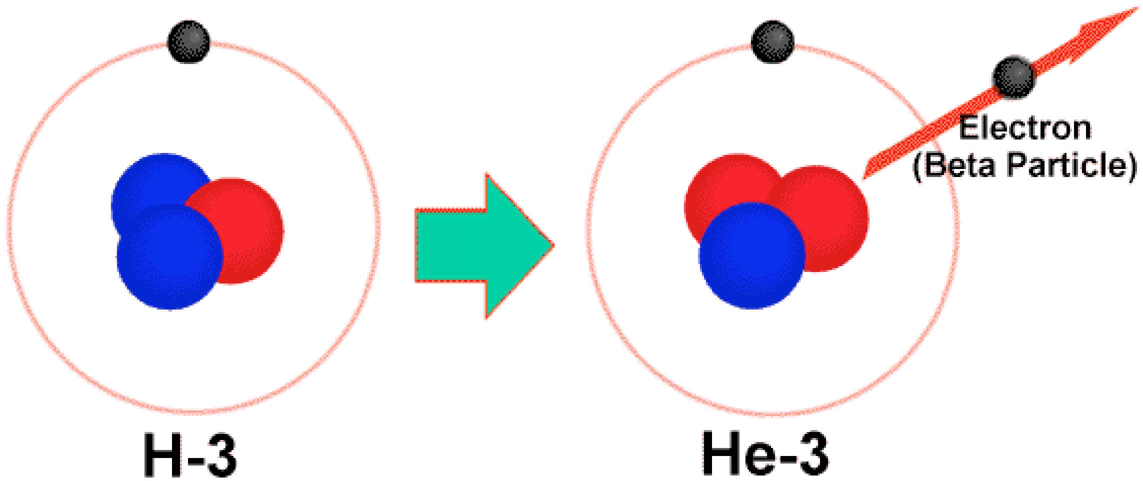
Illustration of Alpha Decay



Americium as 95 protons and 136 neutrons

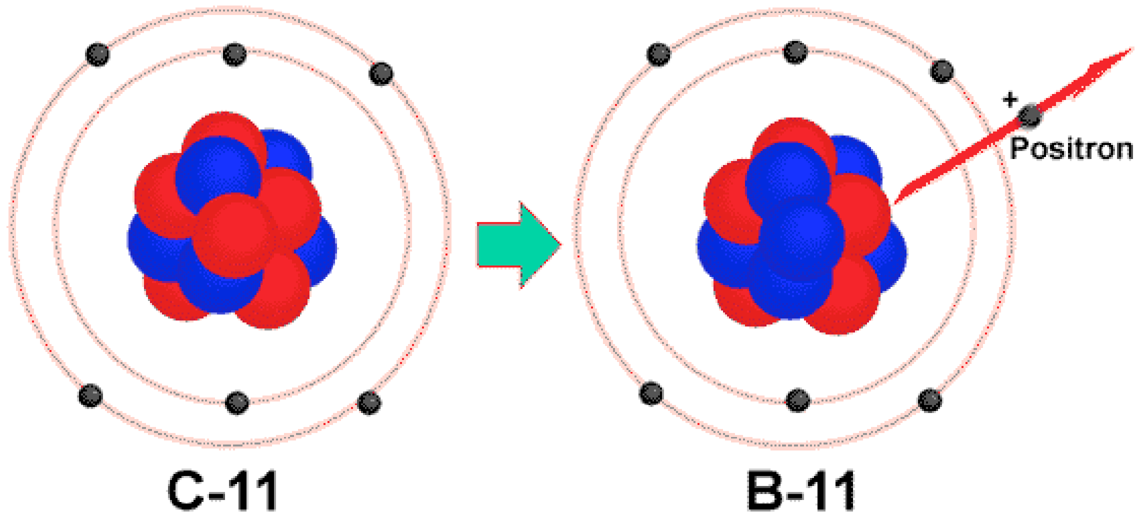
An alpha particle is a helium nucleus and has 2 protons and 2 neutrons

Illustration of Negative Beta Decay (Electron Emission)



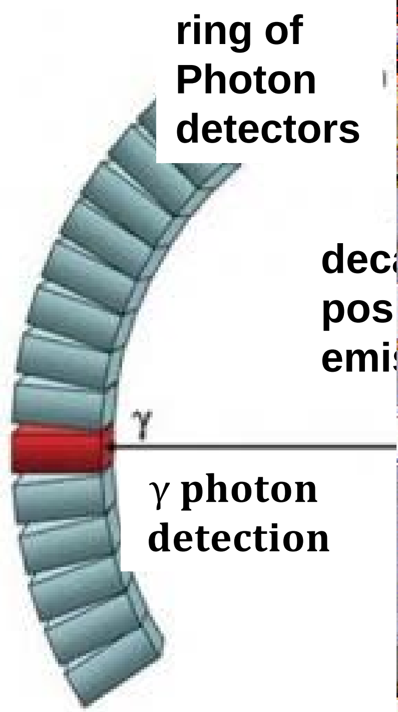
Tritium is a hydrogen isotope and decays into He-3, a helium isotope
Negative Beta Decay increases Z !

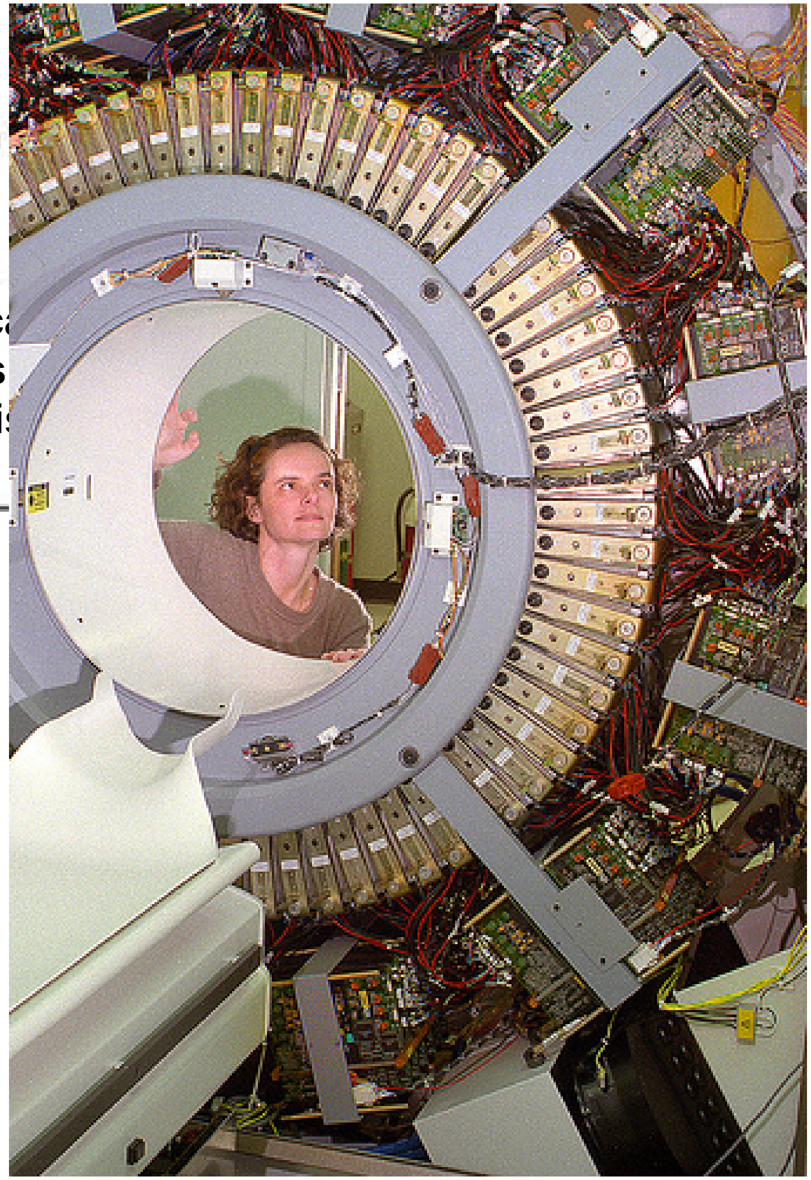
Illustration of Positive Beta Decay (Positron Emission)



The positron from a positive beta decay is the anti-particle to the electron!
Positive Beta Decay decreases Z !

Use of Anti-Electrons, the Positron in Positron Emission Tomography, PET





Positron emitting radioactive isotopes and gamma rays from Electron-positron annihilation are used for medical imaging

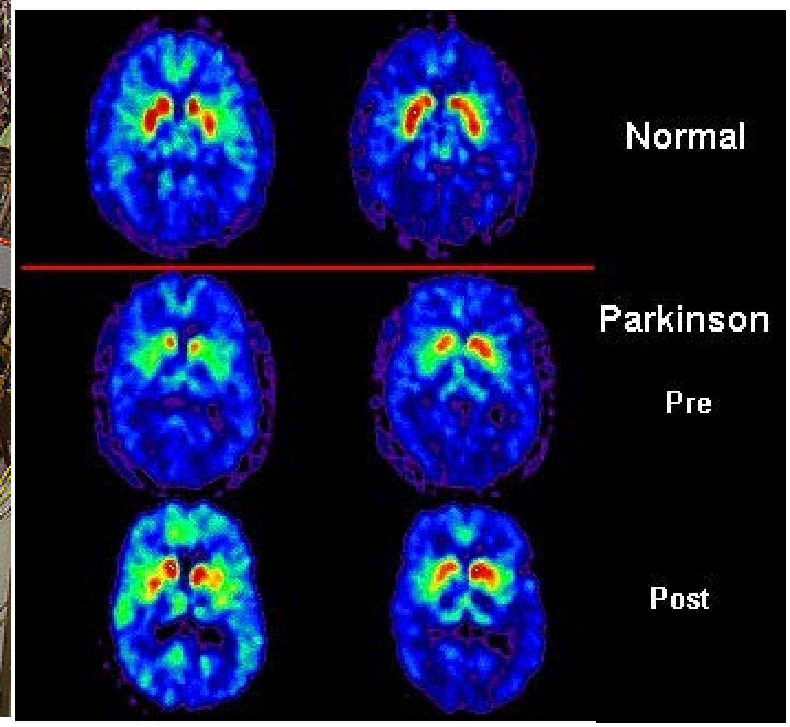
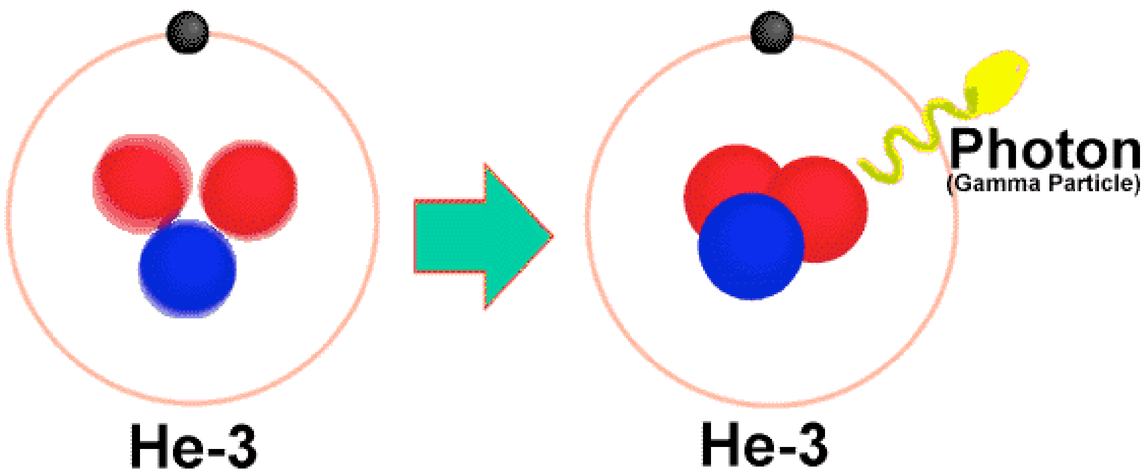
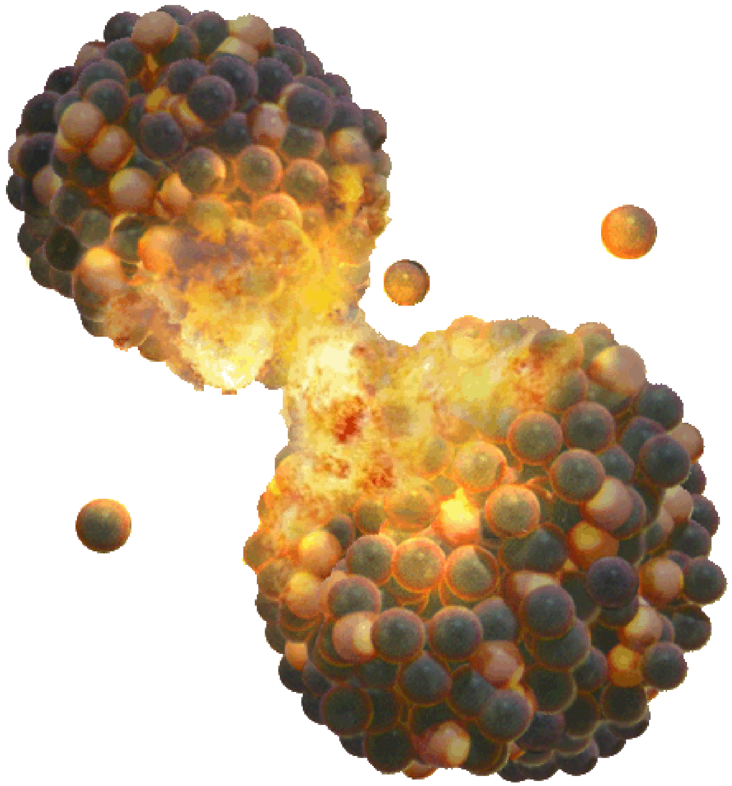


Illustration of Gamma-Ray Emission



If a nucleus is in a higher energy (excited) state it returns to a lower energy state by emitting a photon.

Illustration of Spontaneous Fission of a Californium, Cf-252 Nucleus



Fission: a large nucleus splits into two daughter nuclei. In the process a small number of neutrons are emitted.

iClicker Question

How does the explosive power of a given mass of nuclear-explosive material compare with the explosive power of an equal mass of conventional high explosives?

A. About the same
B. 10 times more
C. 100 times more
D. 1,000 times more
E. 1,000,000 times more

iClicker Answer

How does the explosive power of a given mass of nuclear-explosive material compare with the explosive power of an equal mass of conventional high explosives?

A. About the same

B. 10 times more

C. 100 times more

D. 1,000 times more

E. 1,000,000 times more

iClicker Question

Which radioactive decay increases the number of protons, Z, in the nucleus?

A. Positive Beta Decay

B. Negative Beta Decay

C. Gamma Decay

D. Spontaneous Fission

iClicker Answer

Which radioactive decay increases the number of protons, Z, in the nucleus?

A. Positive Beta Decay

B. Negative Beta Decay

C. Gamma Decay

D. Spontaneous Fission

Plan for This Session

Announcements

Questions

Module 2: Nuclear weapons cont’d

Physics 280: Session 5

Announcements About The Course

RE2v1 will be due Thursday, 2-5

- o printed copy (in class) + electronic submission (**1pm**)
  https://my.physics.illinois.edu/login.asp?/courses/upload/index.asp
- o prompt is posted on course web-page
  http://courses.physics.illinois.edu/phys280/sp2015/assignments/re2v1.html
- o follow all instructions stated in the student handbook

First extra credit assignment tonight at 7pm in 1090 Lincoln Hall
Film presentation: “The man who Saved the World”

Questions About The Course

Fission and Fusion

The Two Types of Fission

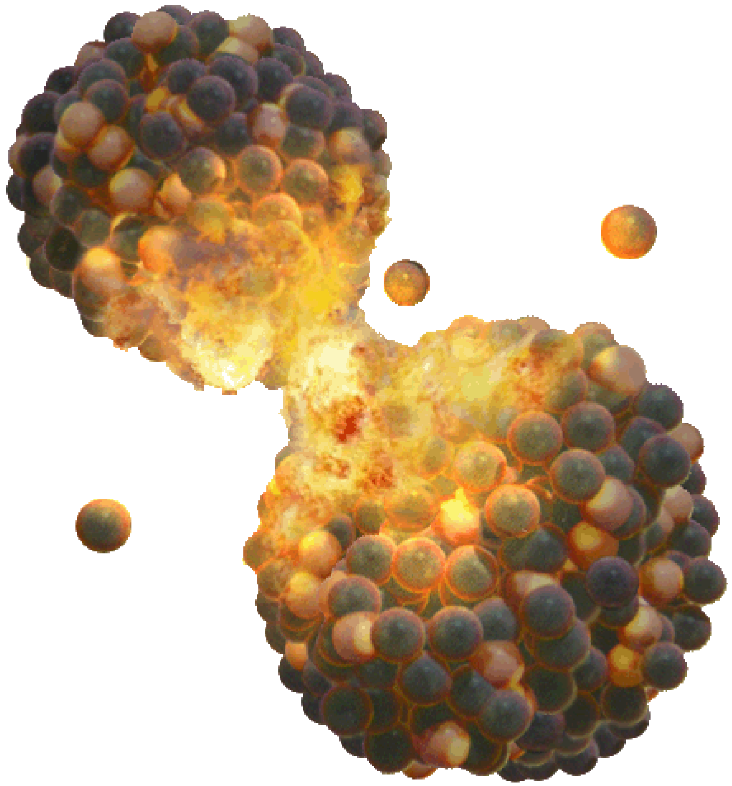
Spontaneous fission —

- The process in which an *isolated* nucleus undergoes fission, “splitting” into two smaller nuclei, typically accompanied by emission of one to a few neutrons
- The fission fragments are typically unequal in mass and highly radioactive (β^- and γ)
- Energy is released in the form of kinetic energy of the products and as excitation energy of the (radioactive) fission fragments

Induced fission —

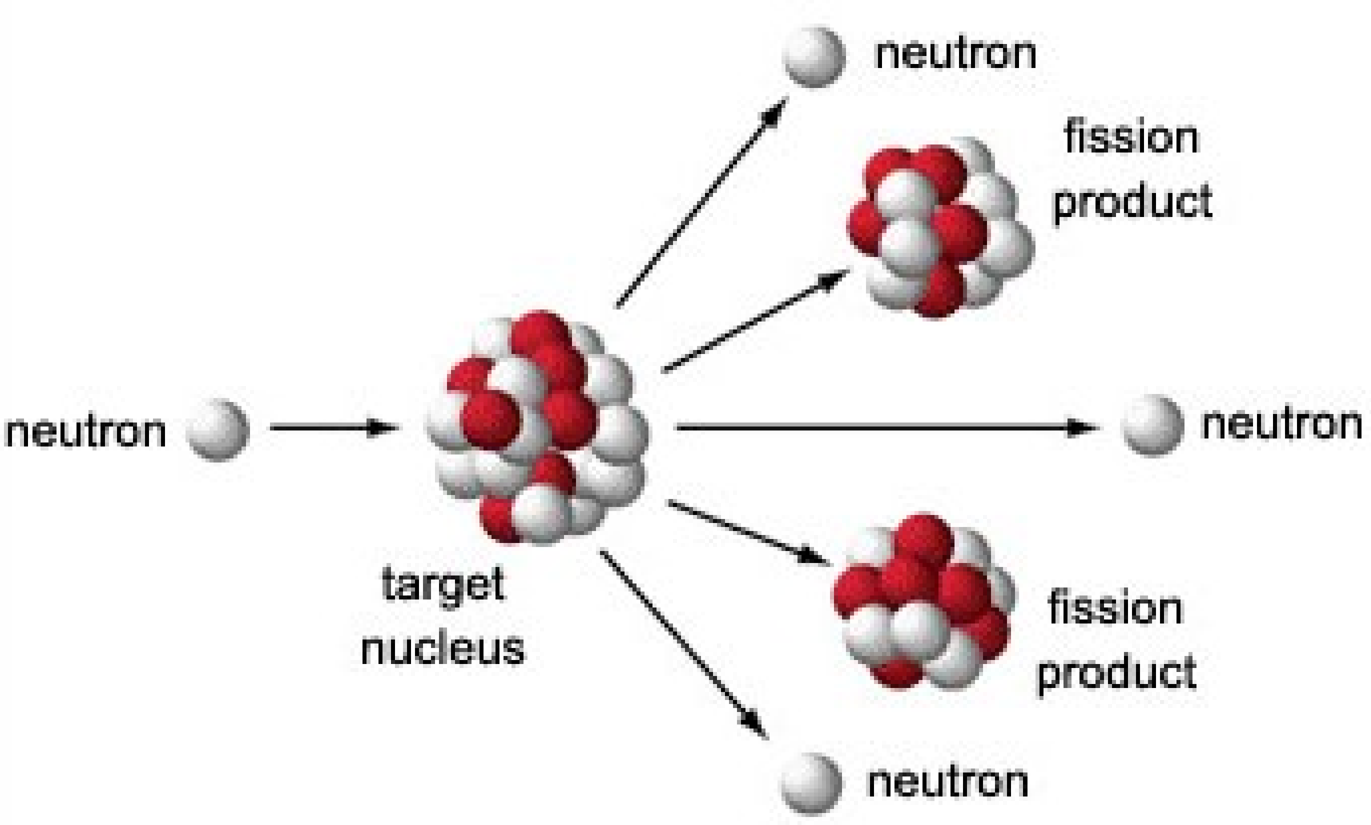
- The process in which capture of a neutron causes a nucleus to become unstable and undergo fission
- The fission fragments are similar to those for spontaneous fission

Illustration of Spontaneous Fission of a Californium, Cf-252 Nucleus

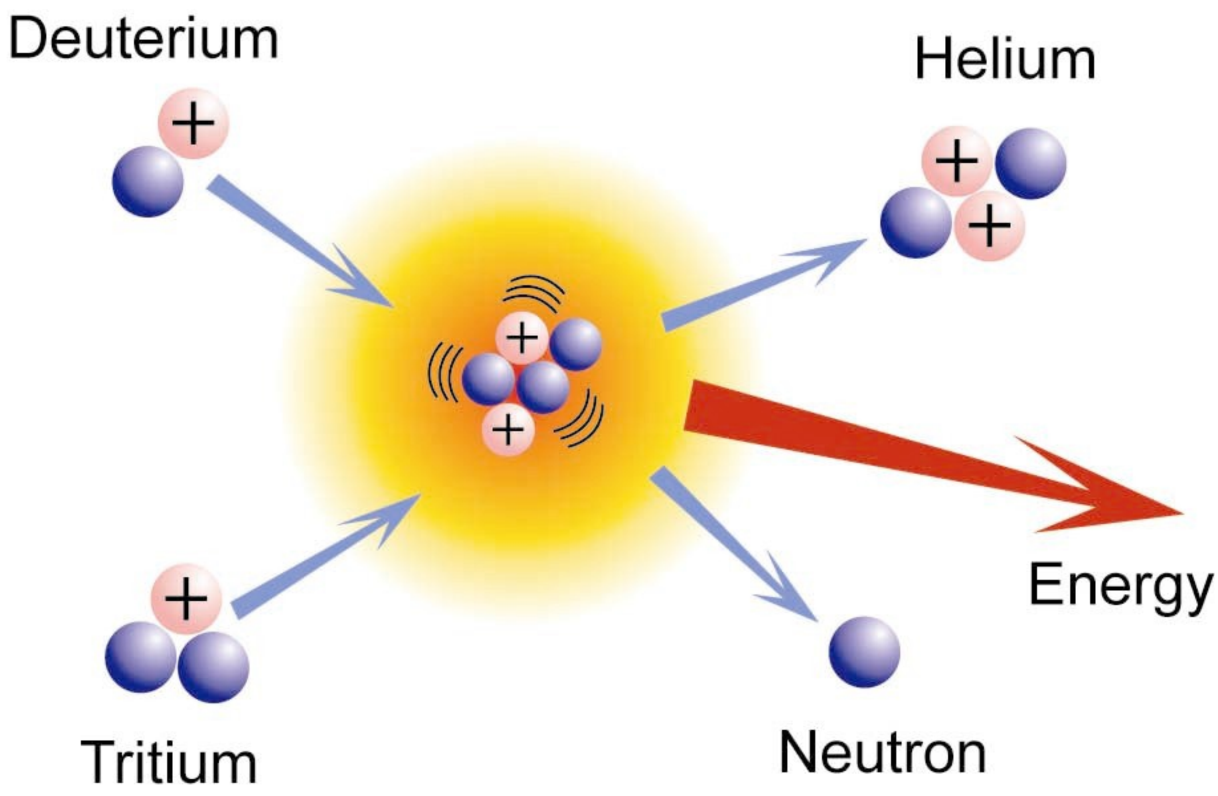


Fission: a large nucleus splits into two daughter nuclei. In the process a small number of neutrons are emitted.

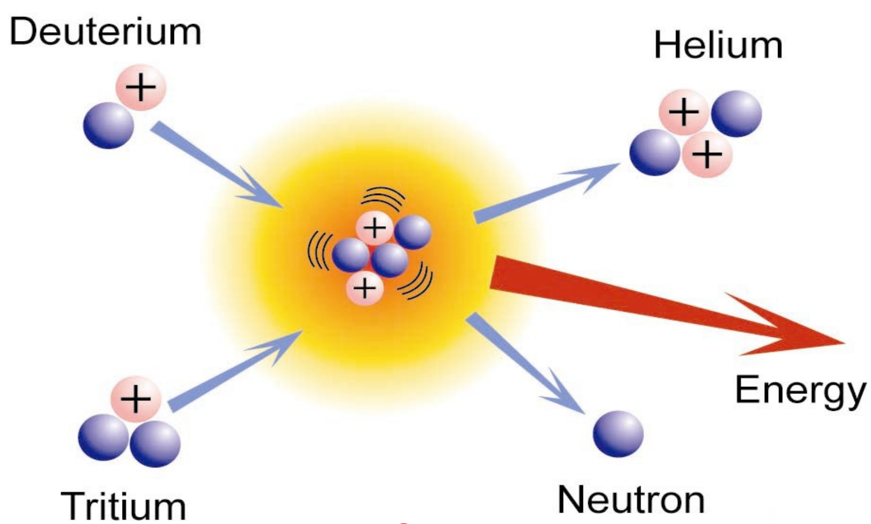
Induced Fission



Fusion

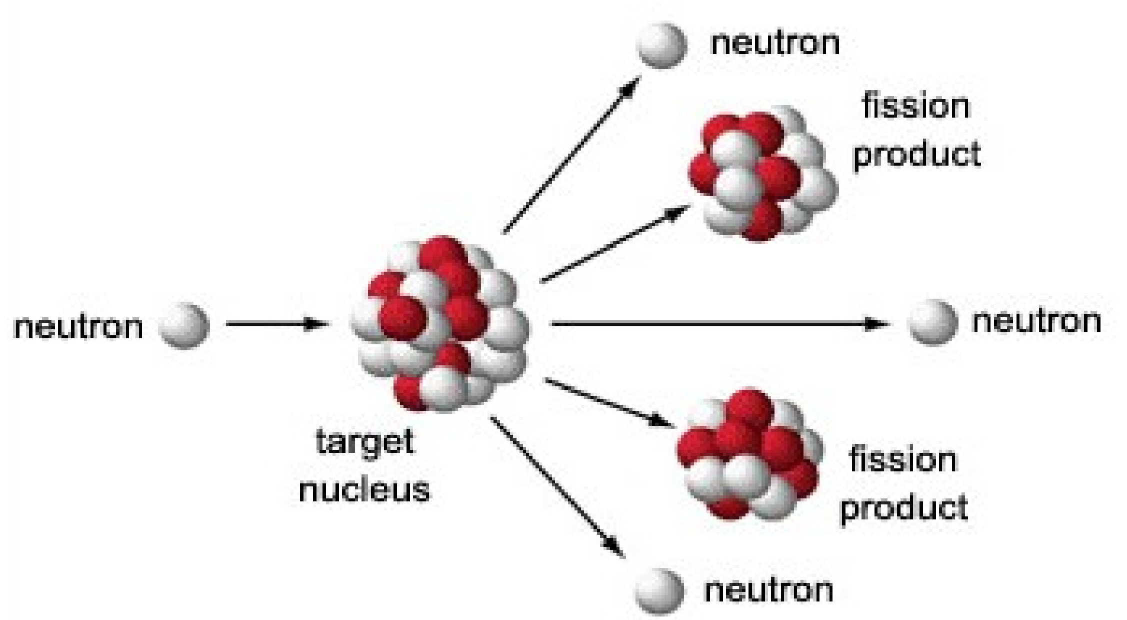


Why can both, Fission and Fusion Reactions Yield Energy ?

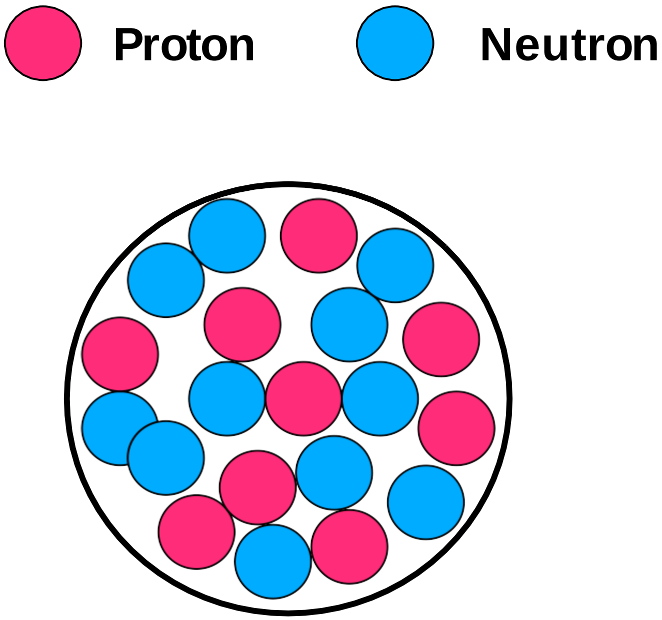


Fusion

Fission



Binding Energy of Nucleons in a Nucleus



Nucleus: *N*, *Z*

(1) Attractive nuclear force between nearest neighbor nucleons (short range)

(2) Repulsive electric forces between all protons (long range)

Competition between (1) and (2) determine **total binding energy of a nucleus B_T**:

$$B_T = \text{const} \times (N + Z) - \text{const} \times Z^2$$

Nuclear Force — Electrical Force

Nuclear Binding Energy is the source of nuclear energy utilized in nuclear reactors and released in nuclear bomb explosions !

The Binding Energy Per Nucleon

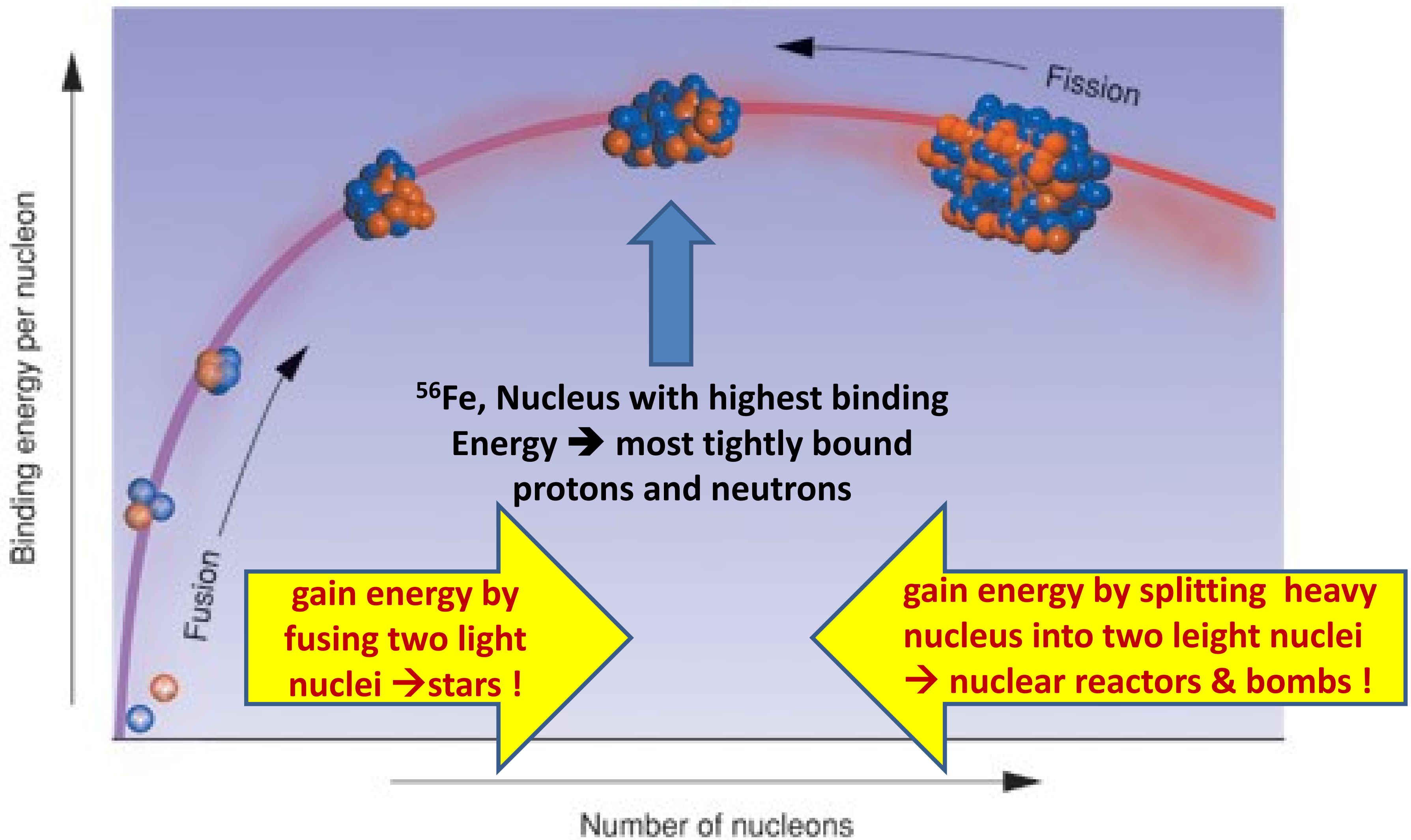
- The easiest way to understand how fission and fusion liberate energy is by considering the *average binding energy B* of the nucleons in a nucleus —

$$B \equiv \frac{B_T}{A} = \frac{B_T}{(Z+N)}$$

- A graph of *B (binding energy)* vs. *A (atomic weight)* is called "the curve of the binding energy"

- A nuclear reaction that increases the binding energy of nucleons in the nucleus is "exothermic" and releases energy.

The Curve of Binding Energy (Important)



Nuclides Important for Fission Bombs

Heavy elements (high Z) —

$$^{238}_{92}U = {}^{238}U = U(238) \quad ***$$

$$^{235}_{92}U = U(235) \quad ***$$

$$^{233}_{92}U = U(233) \quad *$$

$$^{239}_{93}Np = Np(239)$$

$$^{239}_{94}Pu = Pu(239) \quad ***$$

$$^{240}_{94}Pu = Pu(240) \quad **$$

*, **, *** denotes increasing importance

Nuclides Important for Fusion Bombs

Light elements (low Z) —

$^{1}_{1}H$ = P (proton)

$^{2}_{1}H$ = D (deuteron), stable * * *

$^{3}_{1}H$ = T (triton), unstable * * *

$^{4}_{2}He$ = He(4) = α (alpha particle), very stable

$^{3}_{2}He$ = He(3) , stable (indirectly relevant to NWs) *

$^{6}_{3}Li$ = Li(6) , stable * *

$^{7}_{3}Li$ = Li(7), stable (no relevance to NWs)

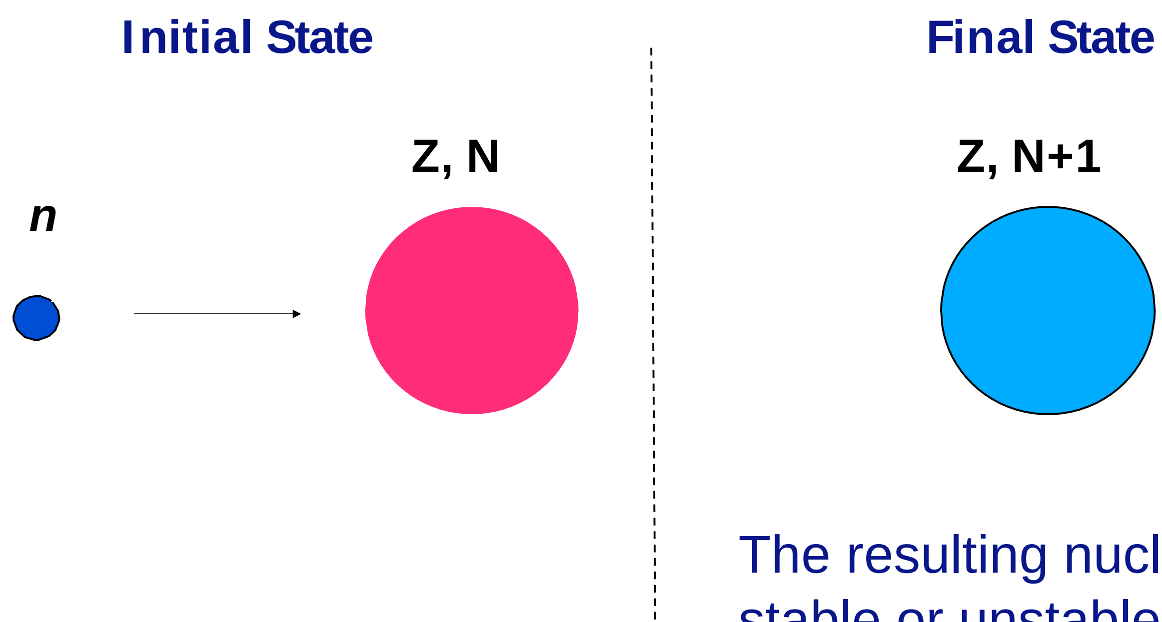
$^{9}_{4}Be$ = Be(9) stable (lighest metal) *

*, **, *** denotes increasing importance

The Neutron – Similar to Proton but without Electric Charge

- The discovery of the neutron in 1932 was the single most important discovery in nuclear physics after the discovery of the nucleus itself.
- Until the neutron was discovered, physicists could not understand nuclei, in particular how A could be greater than Z.
- The discovery of the neutron made it possible to understand for the first time that $A = Z + N$ and could therefore be greater than Z.
- Neutrons are not repelled by the positive charge of a nucleus and therefore can approach and penetrate a nucleus without having to overcome an electrical energy barrier.
- The nuclear force between neutrons and protons, and between neutrons and nuclei, is generally attractive. Hence if a neutron gets close enough, it will be attracted by and become bound to a nucleus.
- Neutron bombardment of nuclei quickly became a tool for probing the structure of nuclei and the properties of the nuclear force.

Neutron Capture



The resulting nucleus may be stable or unstable.

If unstable, we call this process *neutron activation*. It typically results in a β-decay.

$$^{1}_{0}n + ^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow ^{239}_{92}U \rightarrow ^{239}_{93}Np + e^{-} + \bar{\nu}_e$$

iClicker Question

Which reaction produces $^{239}_{94}Pu$ in Nuclear Reactors?

A. $^{239}_{94}Pu$ cannot be made in Nuclear Reactors!

B. $^{243}_{96}Cm \rightarrow ^{239}_{94}Pu + \alpha$

C. $^{239}_{93}Np \rightarrow ^{239}_{94}Pu + e^- + \overline{\nu}_e$

D. None of the above

iClicker Answer

Which reaction produces $^{239}_{94}Pu$ in Nuclear Reactors?

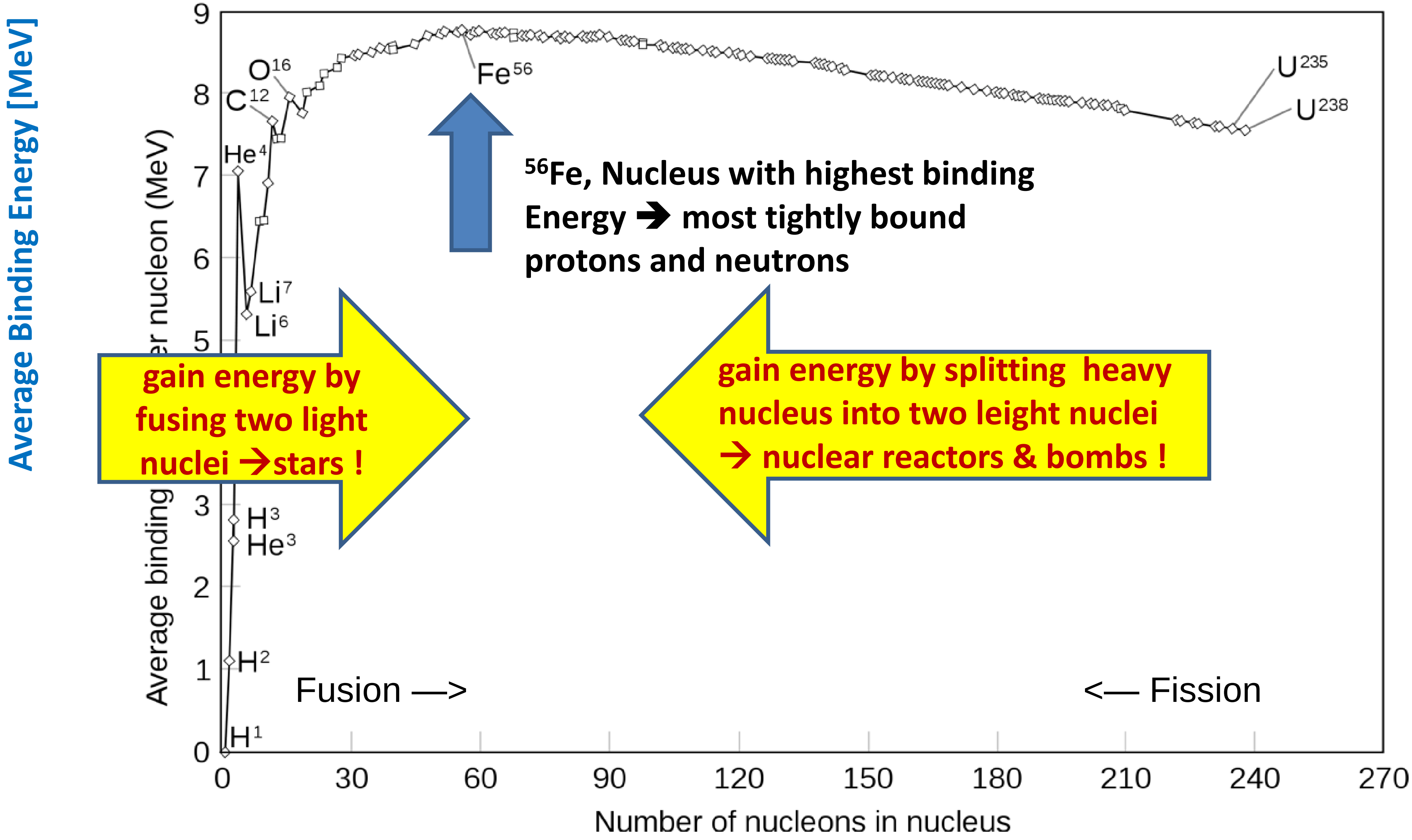
A. $^{239}_{94}Pu$ cannot be made in Nuclear Reactors!

B. $^{243}_{96}Cm \rightarrow ^{239}_{94}Pu + \alpha$

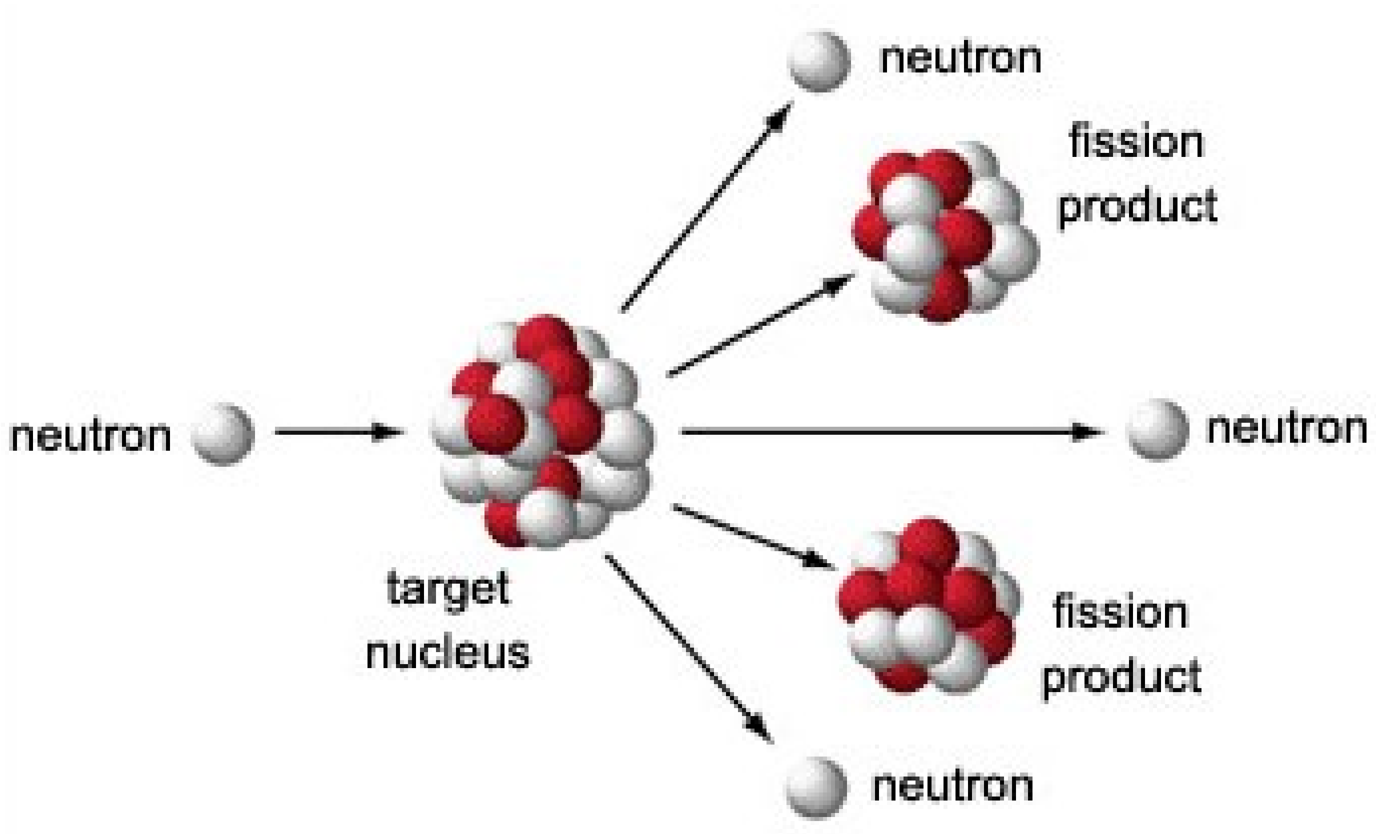
C. $^{239}_{93}Np \rightarrow ^{239}_{94}Pu + e^{-} + \bar{\nu}_e$

D. None of the above

Average Nucleon Binding Energy ➔ Amount of Energy Released if 1 Neutron is Captured in Nucleus



Induced Fission – 1



Induced Fission – 2

The discovery of induced fission was a great surprise!

Many groups studying neutron capture by Uranium had induced fission without realizing what was happening.

Lise Meitner, a brilliant Jewish scientist who had fled from Germany to the Netherlands in 1938, was the first person to understand what was happening in the experiments.

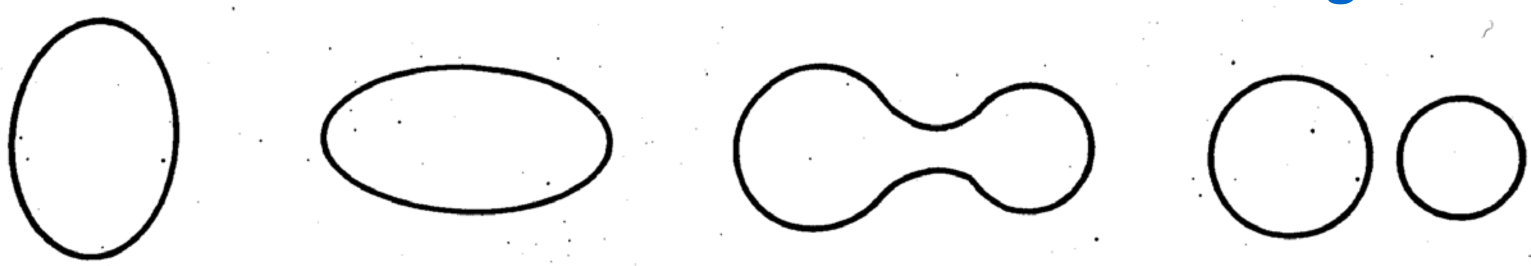
Unfortunately, *she was not included* in the Nobel Prize awarded for the discovery!

Element 109, Meitnerium, is named in her honor.

Lise Meitner’s Concept of Fission

parent nucleus

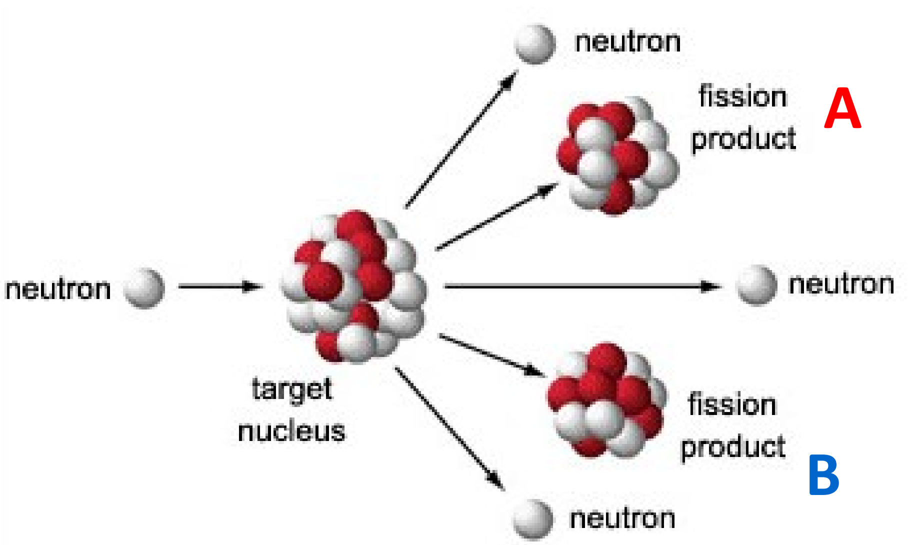
daughter nuclei

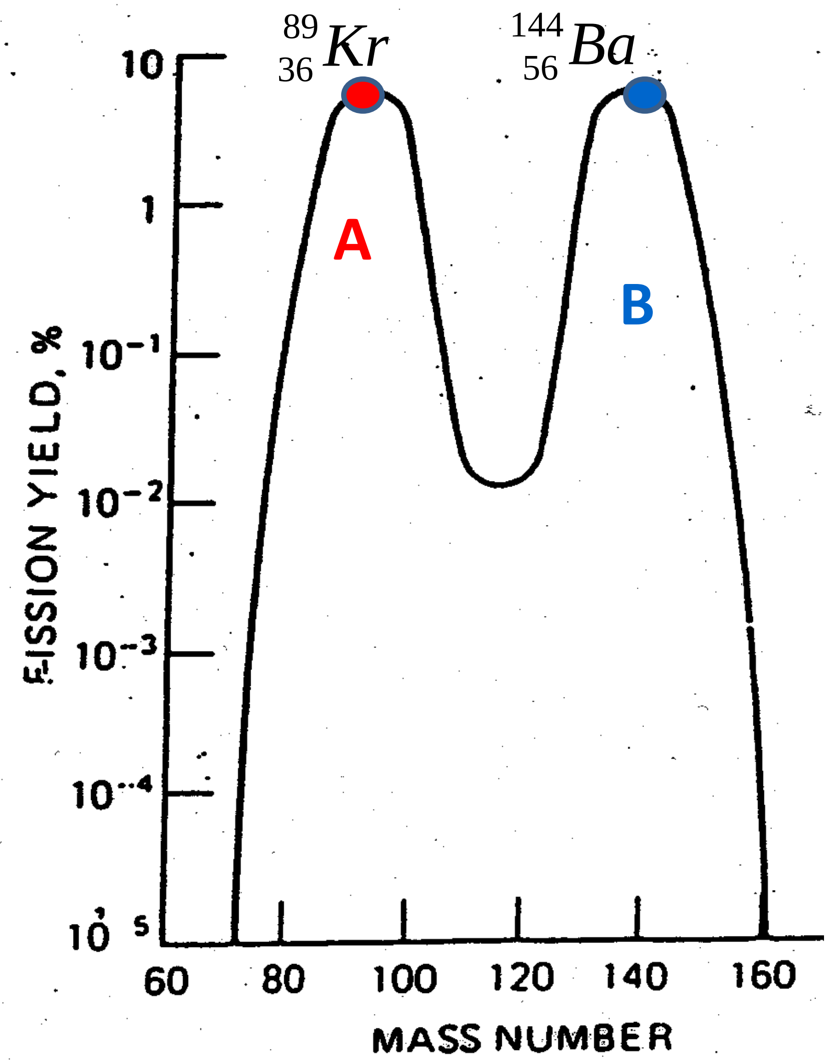


A B C D

deformation of parent nucleus

Distribution of Fission Fragment Masses



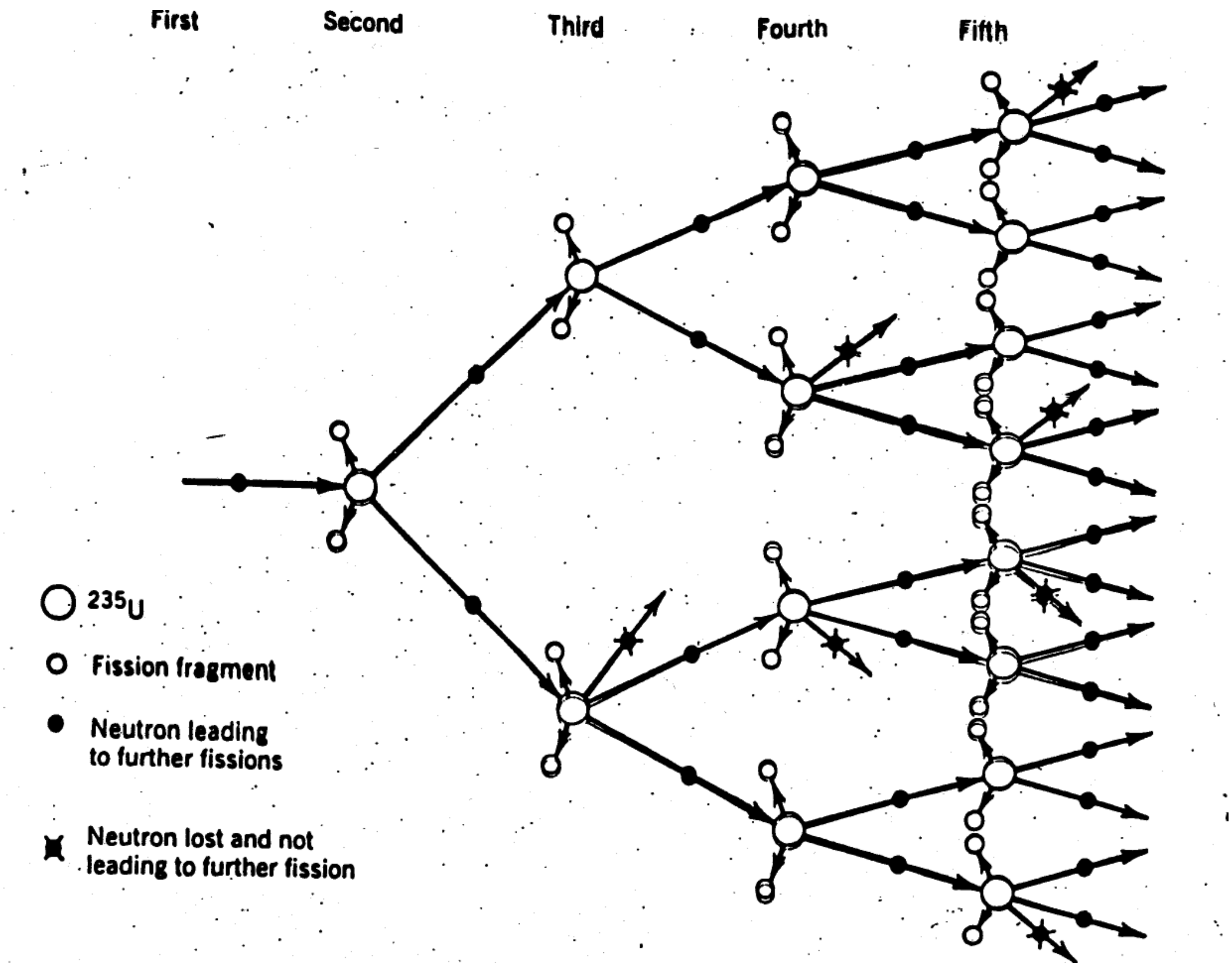


$$^{235}_{92}U \rightarrow ^{144}_{56}Ba + ^{89}_{36}Kr + 3n + 177\,MeV$$

Induced Fission – 3

- Soon after it was realized that induced fission itself produces neutrons, many scientists realized that
  - —a nuclear fission chain reaction might be possible
  - —the energy released would be many thousands of times greater than the energy released by chemical reactions
  - —a fission reactor (steady chain reaction) might be possible
  - —a fission bomb (explosive chain reaction) might also be possible
- There was great fear in the Britain and the U.S. that Germany would be the first to develop a nuclear bomb
- British scientists played important early roles in showing that a nuclear bomb was possible
- The U.S. was slow to start, but eventually became the center of nuclear bomb development (the Manhattan Project)

Chain Reaction



iClicker Question

Which of the following is an example of radioactive decay?

A. Alpha decay

B. Beta decay

C. Gamma decay

D. Spontaneous fission

E. All of the above

iClicker Answer

Which of the following is an example of radioactive decay?

A. Alpha decay

B. Beta decay

C. Gamma decay

D. Spontaneous fission

E. All of the above

iClicker Question

The symbol “U-238” is sufficient to specify

A. The chemical element to which this nucleus corresponds

B. The number of neutrons in this nucleus

C. The number of protons in this nucleus

D. The number of neutrons and protons in its nucleus

E. All of the above

iClicker Answer

The symbol "U-238" is sufficient to specify

A. The chemical element to which this nucleus corresponds

B. The number of neutrons in this nucleus

C. The number of protons in this nucleus

D. The number of neutrons and protons in its nucleus

E. All of the above

Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Bombs

What Is a Critical Configuration?

A critical configuration is an assembly of fissionable nuclear material in an arrangement for which the rate of fissions in the assembly is steady.

The rate of fissions in the assembly will be steady if, on average, the neutrons released in each fission event initiate one new fission event.

The quantity of a given nuclear material needed to produce a steady rate of fissions depends on —

- The average number of neutrons released by each fission
- The fraction of the neutrons released that cause a subsequent fission

These depend on the composition, density, chemical form, etc., of the nuclear material and its arrangement (geometry, surroundings, etc.).

What is the "Neutron Multiplication Factor" R?

The number of neutrons released by each fission that cause a subsequent fission in a configuration of nuclear material depends on what fraction —

- Escape from the system
- Are captured but do not cause a fission
- Are captured and cause a fission

The ratio R of the number of neutrons present in fission generation *n* + 1 to the number present in fission generation *n* is called the *neutron multiplication factor* of that nuclear material configuration.

If R < 1, the configuration is *subcritical* and the rate of fissions in it will die out (usually quickly) as time goes on. Such a configuration is of little use.

If R = 1, the configuration is *critical* and the rate of fissions in it will remain the same as time goes on. Such configurations are used in nuclear reactors.

If R > 1, the configuration is *supercritical* and the rate of fissions in it will grow exponentially (usually quickly) with time. Such configurations are used in nuclear bombs.

Nuclides Useful in Nuclear Reactors Versus Useful in Fission Bombs

Nuclear reactors require nuclides that can be fissioned by neutrons of any energy. Such nuclides are called "fissile".

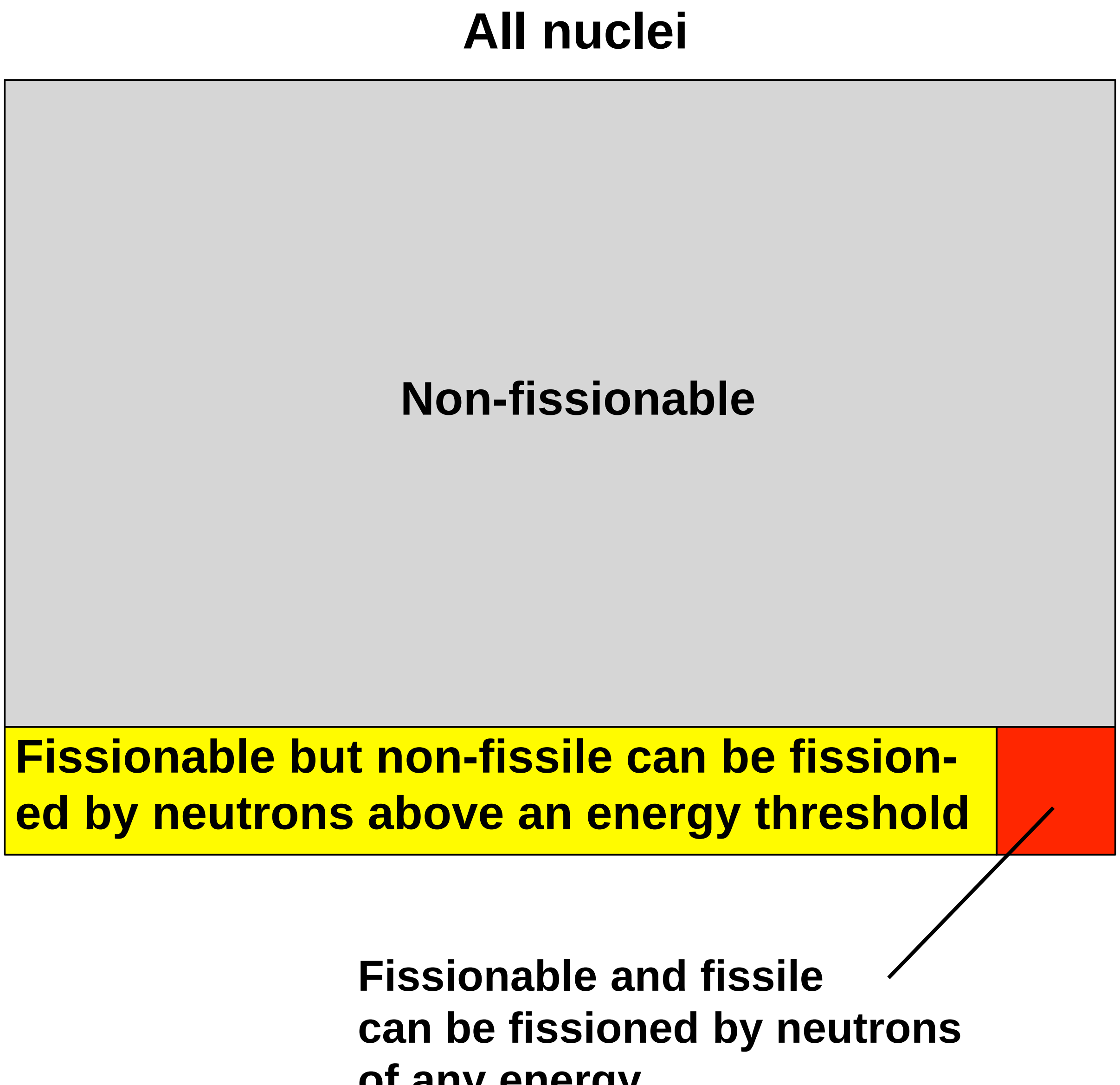
The reason is that in a nuclear reactor, the neutrons emitted by fission events lose most of their kinetic energy (i.e., "slow down") by interacting with surrounding material before inducing a further fission.

A steady chain reaction can be created under these circumstances if fissile nuclides are used.

Nuclides that can be fissioned only by neutrons with energies above a certain threshold energy are called "fissionable but not fissile".

Fissionable but not fissile nuclides cannot be used in a nuclear reactor but some can be used in nuclear bombs.

Relationship of Non-fissionable, Fissionable, Fissile, and Non-fissile Nuclides

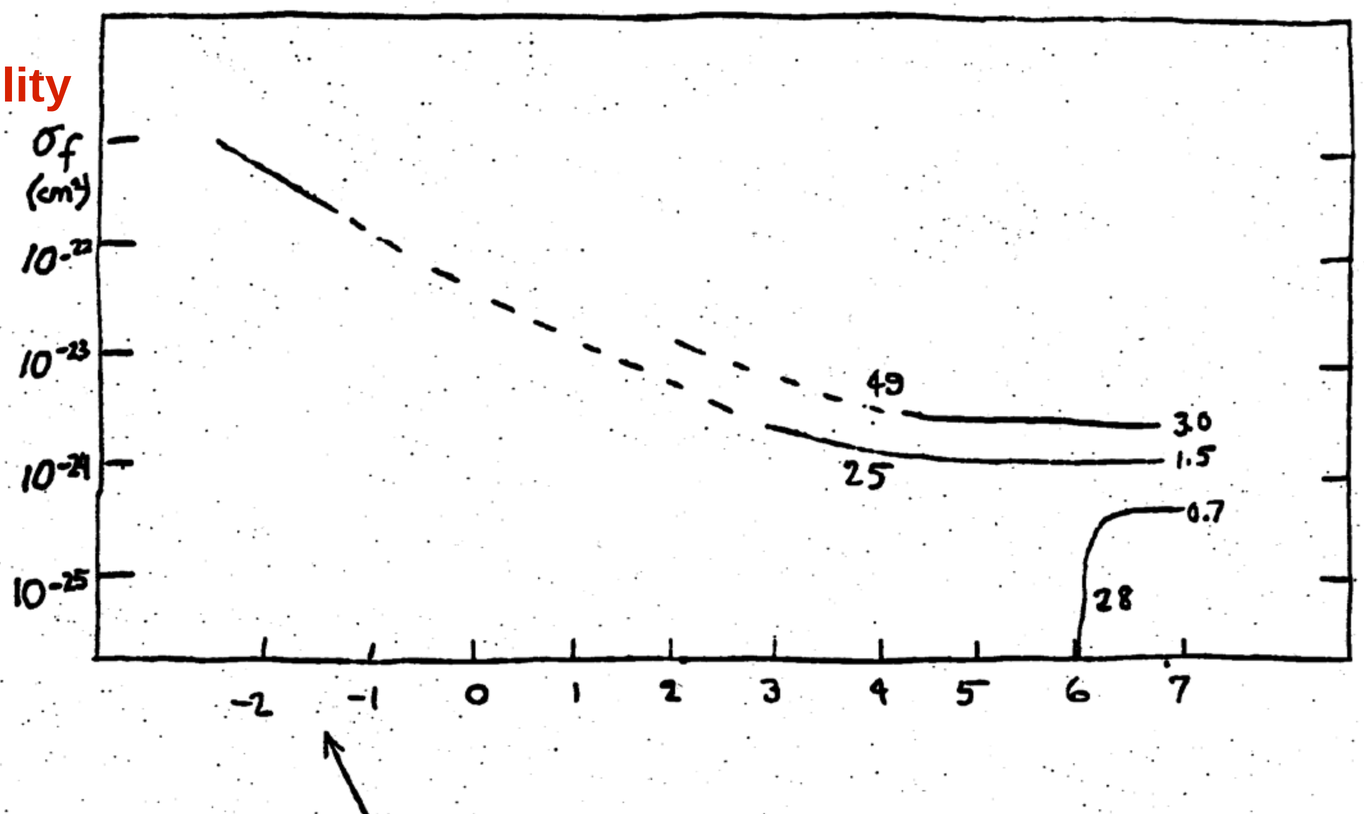


Neutron-Induced Fission Probability As a Function of the Incoming Neutron Energy for Three Important Nuclides

From: Los Alamos Primer, Robert Serber (Manhattan Project, ~1943)

Secret Codes: 25 = U(235), 28 = U(238), 49 =Pu(239)

Fission Probability



(thermal) log neutron energy in EV.
Fig. 1

What Are Nuclear-Explosive Nuclides?
What Is Nuclear-Explosive Material?

Nuclear-explosive *nuclide* —in a configuration with suitable quantity, purity, and geometry—can support an explosive (exponentially growing) fast-neutron fission chain reaction.

"Fast" neutrons are fission-produced neutrons that have not been slowed by interacting with their environment.

Nuclear-explosive *material (NEM)* is a mixture of various nuclear-explosive nuclides and other nuclides that—in a configuration with suitable quantity, purity, and geometry—can support a fast-neutron fission chain reaction.

Nuclear-explosive material can be used to create a nuclear bomb.

Some Nuclear-Explosive Nuclides Are Not Fissile

Whether nuclides are capable of supporting a *slow-neutron chain reaction* (i.e., whether they are *fissile*) is not directly relevant to whether they can support a fast-neutron chain reaction.

However, the underlying physics is such that —

- All fissile nuclides are nuclear-explosive
- Some nuclides that are not fissile are nuclear-explosive

Fissionable but non-fissile nuclides cannot be used in a nuclear reactor, but some can be used to create nuclear-explosive material.

For example, the even-numbered isotopes of Plutonium — most importantly Pu-238, Pu-240, and Pu-242 — are *not* fissile but *are* nuclear explosive nuclides.

Fertile Nuclides

Fertile Nuclides can be used to “breed” Nuclear Explosive Nuclides in Nuclear Reactors

Example: Uranium-238

fertile nuclide

$$ {}^{1}_{0}n + {}^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{239}_{92}U $$ neutron capture

$$ {}^{239}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{239}_{93}Np + e^{-} + \overline{\nu}_e $$ Beta-decay

$$ {}^{239}_{93}Np \rightarrow {}^{239}_{94}Pu + e^{-} + \overline{\nu}_e $$ Beta-decay

nuclear explosive nuclide

Plan for This Session

Announcements:

(1) Extra credit essay A is due Friday 6pm (by upload). Prompt is at:
https://courses.physics.illinois.edu/phys280/sp2015/assignments/15p280-Extra-Credit-Essay-Opportunity-A.html

(2) Next week lectures will be transmitted from CERN, Geneva.

Questions

Module 2: Nuclear weapons cont'd

Definitions of Fission and Nuclear Materials Summary – Important !

- ***Nuclear fission*** is the breakup of a heavy nucleus, such as uranium, into two medium-weight nuclei. Fission is usually accompanied by emission of a few neutrons and γ-rays.

- A ***fissionable nuclide*** is one that can be fissioned by bombardment with neutrons.

- A ***fissionable but non-fissile nuclide*** is one that can be fissioned only by neutrons with energies above a certain threshold energy.

- A ***fissile nuclide*** is one that can be fissioned by neutrons of any energy; in fact, the lower the neutron's energy, the greater the probability that it will cause the nuclide to fission.

- ***Nuclear-explosive material*** is a mixture of nuclides that can support an explosive fast-neutron chain reaction.

- ***Fertile material*** is a mixture of nuclides that are transformed into fissile nuclides by capturing a neutron.

Examples of Fissile, Fissionable but Non-fissile, and Fertile Nuclides (Important)

U-235 and Pu-239 are *fissile*

- *Neutrons of any energy can cause fission*
- Hence a slow-neutron chain reaction is possible
- A fast-neutron chain reaction is also possible

U-238 and Th-232 are *fissionable but not fissile;* both are *fertile*

- *Only neutrons with energies above a threshold energy can cause fission*
- For, e.g., U-238, only ~ 25% of the neutrons emitted have energies above the threshold energy for causing fission
- Hence a fast-neutron chain reaction is impossible
- A slow-neutron chain reaction is also impossible, because the energies of slow neutrons are below the threshold energy for inducing fission

Fertile Nuclides ➔ Breed Nuclear Explosive Nuclides

Fertile Nuclides can be used to "breed" Nuclear Explosive Nuclides in Nuclear Reactors:

Example: Uranium-238

fertile nuclide

$$^{1}_{0}n + {}^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{239}_{92}U$$ neutron capture

$$^{239}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{239}_{93}Np + e^{-} + \overline{\nu}_{e}$$ Beta-decay

$$^{239}_{93}Np \rightarrow {}^{239}_{94}Pu + e^{-} + \overline{\nu}_{e}$$ Beta-decay

nuclear explosive nuclide

How to Produce a Nuclear Explosion

A nuclear explosion can be produced by the rapid assembly of NEM into a configuration that will sustain a fast-neutron chain reaction.

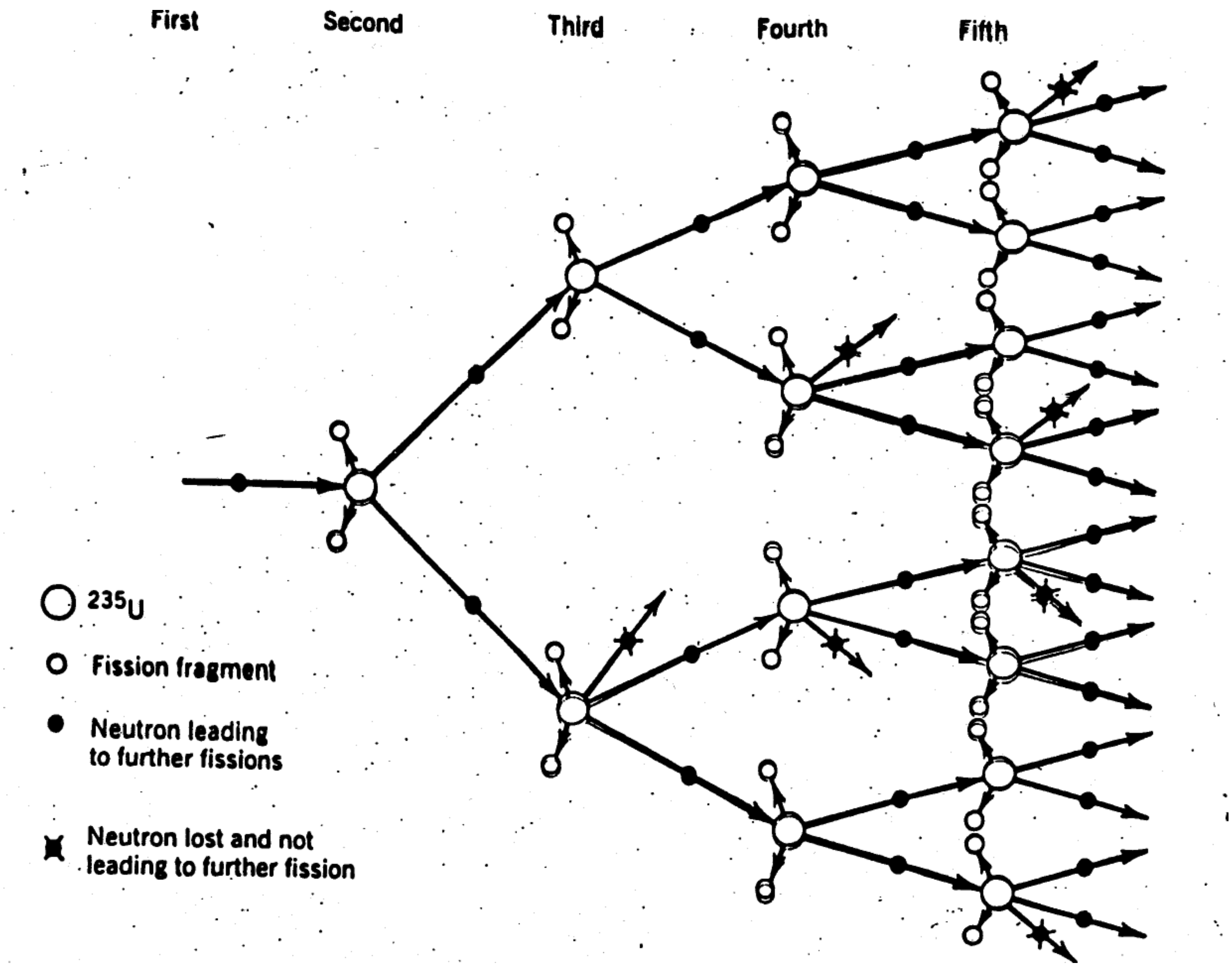
To sustain a fast-neutron chain reaction, on average at least one of the several energetic neutrons released per fission must be “productively” captured, i.e., it must produce another fission following its capture.

To be productive, the neutron must cause a fission before it is unproductively captured or escapes from the configuration.

To produce a nuclear explosion, the fast neutrons from each “generation” of fissions must produce *more* fast neutrons in the next “generation”.

Such a configuration is “prompt supercritical” and will explode.

Explosive Chain Reaction: Generations



Number of Fissions When a Nuclear Weapon is Exploded

Generation	Fissions in the generation	Energy released
1	$2^0 = 1$	
2	$2^1 = 2$	
3	$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$	
4	$2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$	
5	$2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$	
10	$2^9 = 512$	
30	$2^{29} = 5.3 \times 10^8$	
70	$2^{69} = 5.9 \times 10^{20}$	0.025% of Yield
79	$2^{78} = 3.0 \times 10^{23}$	12% of Yield
80	$2^{79} = 6.0 \times 10^{23}$	25% of Yield
81	$2^{80} = 1.2 \times 10^{24}$	50% of Yield
82	$2^{81} = 2.4 \times 10^{24}$	100% of Yield

Each generation lasts about 1 "shake" = 10^{-8} sec = 1/100,000,000 sec.

All 82 generations last 82 x 10^{-8} sec = 0.8 x 10^{-6} sec ≈ 1 microsecond.

Number of Fissions When a Nuclear Weapon is Exploded

Generation	Fissions in the generation	Energy released
1	$2^0 = 1$	
2	$2^1 = 2$	
3	$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$	
4	$2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$	
5	$2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$	
10	$2^9 = 512$	
30	$2^{29} = 5.3 \times 10^8$	
70	$2^{69} = 5.9 \times 10^{20}$	0.025% of Yield
79	$2^{78} = 3.0 \times 10^{23}$	12% of Yield
80	$2^{79} = 6.0 \times 10^{23}$	25% of Yield
81	$2^{80} = 1.2 \times 10^{24}$	50% of Yield
82	$2^{81} = 2.4 \times 10^{24}$	100% of Yield

88% of total Yield (explosive energy) are released in the 3 final generations of chain reactions!

Each generation lasts about 1 "shake" = 10^{-8} sec = 1/100,000,000 sec.

All 82 generations last 82 x 10^{-8} sec = 0.8 x 10^{-6} sec ≈ 1 microsecond.

Properties of Nuclear Explosive Nuclides

Reactivity, Critical Mass, and Explosive Yield

TABLE A-1 Properties of Nuclear-Explosive Nuclides

Isotope or Mixture	Critical Mass (kg)	Half Life (years)	Decay Heat (watts/kg)	Neutron Production From Spontaneous Fission (per kg-sec)	Main Gamma Energies (MeV)
U-233	16	160,000	0.28	1.2	2.6 from Tl-208
U-235	48	700,000,000	0.00006	0.36	0.19
Np-237	59	2,100,000	0.021	0.14	0.087
Pu-238	10	88	560	2,700,000	0.100
Pu-239	10	24,000	2.0	22	0.41
Pu-240	37	6,600	7.0	1,000,000	0.10
Pu-241	13	14	6.4	49	0.66 from Am-241
Pu-242	89	380,000	0.12	1,700,000	0.045
Am-241	57	430	110	1,500	0.66

Properties are important for usage of NEN in nucl. weapons:

- heat from rad. Decay
  ➔ requires cooling
- radiation from rad. Decay
  ➔ must control damage to personal and materials
- neutrons from spontaneous fission ➔ early trigger of chain reaction

Properties of Nuclear Explosive Materials

TABLE A-2 Heat, Radioactivity and Radiation from Various Nuclear Materials

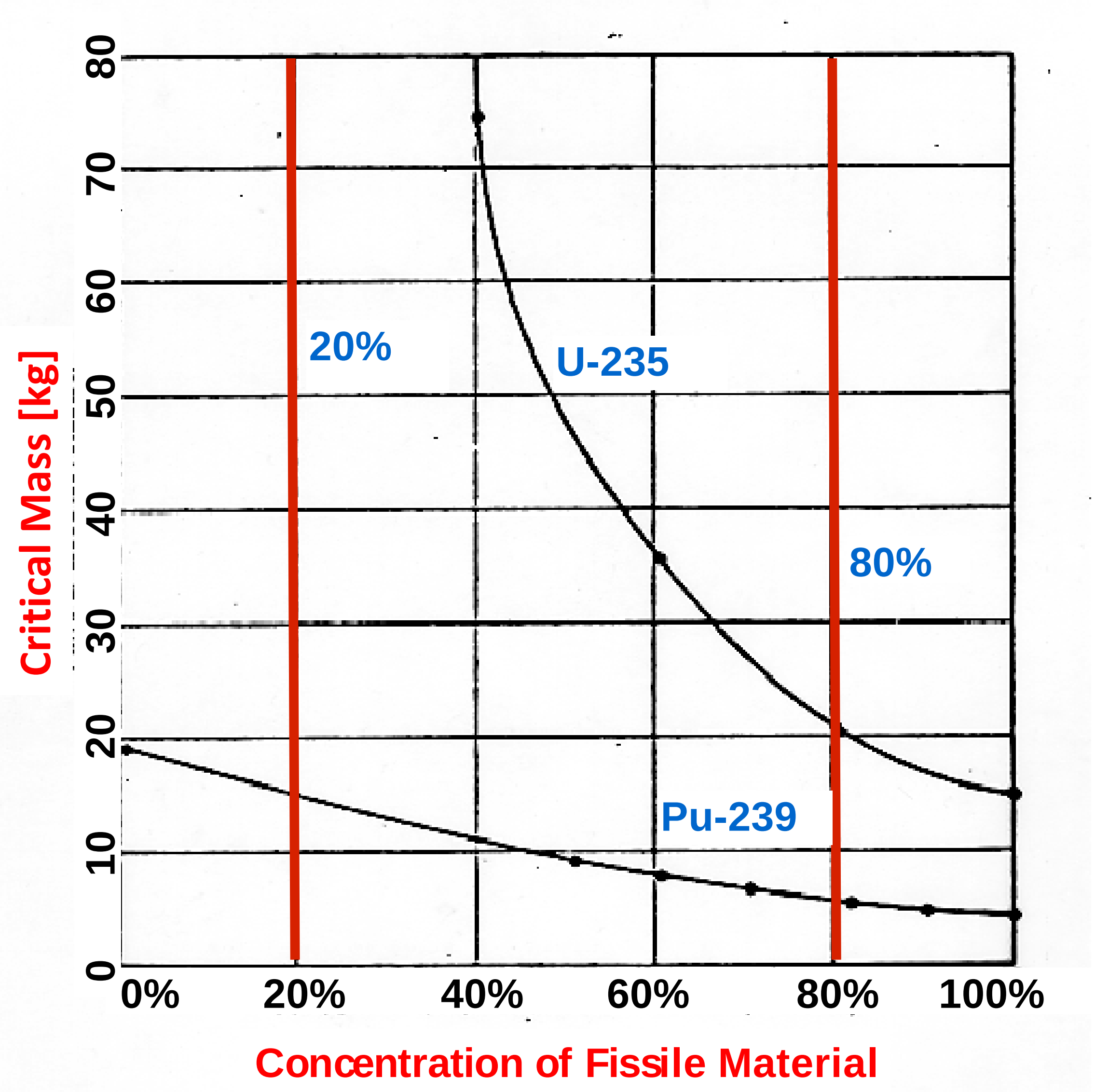
Material	Radioactivity (Ci/g)	Neutron Generation (n/g-sec)	Heat Release (W/kg)	Gamma Dose (rem/hr)
Natural U	0.0000007	0.013	0.000019	0.000012
LEU	0.0000019	0.012	0.000054	0.000057
Weapon-grade HEU	0.0000095	0.0014	0.00026	0.0015
Weapon-Grade Pu	0.22	52	2.5	0.94
Reactor-Grade Pu	6.2	340	14	15

Properties are important for usage of nuclear explosive materials in nuclear weapons:

- heat from rad. Decay → requires cooling
- radiation from rad. Decay → must control damage to personal and materials
- neutrons from spontaneous fission → early trigger of chain reaction

Reducing the Fast-Neutron Critical Mass – 1

Critical Mass versus the Concentration of the Fissile Material



Reducing the Fast-Neutron Critical Mass – 2

Dependence on the Density ρ of the Fissile Material

Let m_c be the critical mass. Then

$$\frac{m_c(\rho)}{m_c(\rho_0)} = \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho}\right)^2$$

where ρ_0 is normal density and ρ is actual density

Example: $\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = 2, \quad \frac{m_c(\rho)}{m_c(\rho_0)} = \frac{1}{4}$ ⇒ Increasing the density by a factor 2 reduces the critical mass by a factor 4!

Reducing the Fast-Neutron Critical Mass – 3

- A reflector surrounding a configuration of fissile material will reduce the number of neutrons that escape through its surface
- The best neutron reflectors are light nuclei that have have no propensity to capture neutrons
- The lightest practical material is Beryllium, the lightest strong metal
- Heavy materials (e.g., U-238) sometimes used instead to reflect neutrons and “tamp” explosion

Mass Required for a Given Technology

kg of Weapon-Grade Pu for Technical Capability				kg of Highly Enriched U for Technical Capability		
Low	Medium	High	Yield (kt)	Low	Medium	High
3	1.5	1.0	1	8	4	2.5
4	2.5	1.5	5	11	6	3.5
5	3.0	2.0	10	13	7	4.0
6	3.5	3.0	20	16	9	5.0

For P280, we assume 6 kg of Pu-239 and 16 kg of HEU are required.

iClicker Question

Which one of the following statements is true?

A. A non-fissionable nuclide can sometimes be fissioned

B. A fissile nuclide cannot be fissioned

C. A fissile nuclide can be fissioned, but only by a neutron with sufficient kinetic energy

D. A fissile nuclide can be fissioned by a neutron of any energy

E. None of the above statements are true

iClicker Answer

Which one of the following statements is true?

A. A non-fissionable nuclide can sometimes be fissioned

B. A fissile nuclide cannot be fissioned

C. A fissile nuclide can be fissioned, but only by a neutron with sufficient kinetic energy

D. A fissile nuclide can be fissioned by a neutron of any energy

E. None of the above statements are true

iClicker Question

Which one of the following statements is **false**?

A. A nuclear explosion can be created using any fissionable material

B. A nuclear explosion can be created using any fissile material

C. A nuclear explosion can be created using U(235)

D. A nuclear explosion can be created using Pu(239)

E. A nuclear explosion can be created using reactor fuel

iClicker Answer

Which one of the following statements is **false**?

A. A nuclear explosion can be created using any fissionable material

B. A nuclear explosion can be created using any fissile material

C. A nuclear explosion can be created using U(235)

D. A nuclear explosion can be created using Pu(239)

E. A nuclear explosion can be created using reactor fuel

Fission Weapons ("A-bombs")

Important Concepts

- Induced vs. spontaneous fission
- Critical vs. supercritical configurations
- Neutron multiplication factor
- Explosive chain reaction
- Nuclear-explosive materials

First Let's Discuss Chemical Bombs

Simulated road side bomb attack with chemical explosive

How to Make a Chemical Explosion – 1

Explosive —

- Mixture of fuel and oxidizer (e.g., TNT)
- Close proximity of fuel and oxidizer can make the chemical reaction very rapid

Packaging —

- To make a bomb, fuel and oxidizer must be confined long enough to react rapidly and (almost) completely
- A sturdy bomb case can provide confinement
- Bomb case fragments can also increase damage

Ignition —

- Via flame or spark (e.g., a fuse or blasting cap)
- Started by lighting the fuse or exploding the cap

How to Make a Chemical Explosion – 2

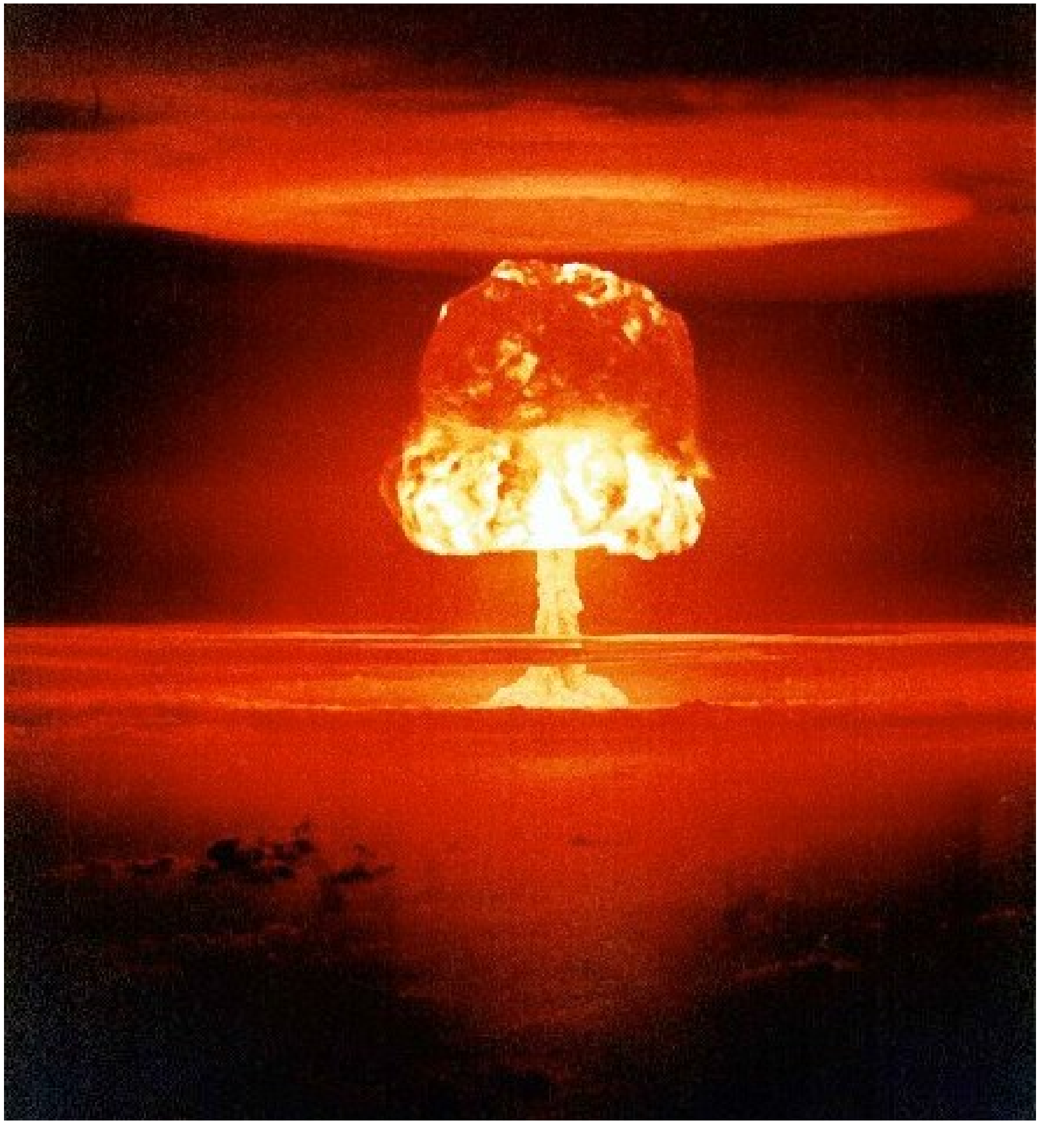
Stages —

- Explosive is ignited
- Fuel and oxidizer burn (chemically), releasing ~ 5 eV per molecule
- Hot burned gases have high pressure, break bomb case and expand

Energy released goes into —

- Light
- Blast wave (strong sound wave and air motion)
- Flying shrapnel
- Heat

Now Let's Discuss Nuclear Bombs



Thermonuclear explosion in the Pacific (Castle-Romeo, 11 Mt)

How to Make a Nuclear Explosion

Key steps required to create a fission explosion —

- Collect at least a critical mass of NEM (*be sure to keep the material in pieces, each with a subcritical mass!*)
- Quickly assemble the pieces into a single supercritical mass
- Initiate a fast-neutron chain reaction in the assembled mass
- Hold the assembly together until enough of it has fissioned

Additional steps required to create a thermonuclear (two-stage) explosion —

- Assemble as much fusion fuel as desired
- Arrange the fusion fuel near the fission bomb in such a way that the X-rays produced by the exploding NEM compress and heat the fusion fuel until it reacts

Energy Released By a Single Fission (Details)

n + (fissile nucleus) → (fission fragments) + (2 or 3 n's)

Energy Distribution (MeV)	
Kinetic energy (KE) of fission fragments	~ 165*
Energy of prompt gamma-rays	7*
KE of prompt neutrons	5
KE of beta-rays from fragments	7
E of gamma-rays from fragments	6
E of neutrinos from fragments	10
Total	~ 200

*Only this 172 MeV is counted in the explosive "yield" of nuclear weapons

Energy Yields of Nuclear Weapons – 1

- The *yield* of a nuclear weapon is defined (roughly) as *the total energy it releases when it explodes*
- The energy release is quoted in units of the energy released by a ton of TNT

  —1 kiloton (kt) = 1 thousand tons of TNT

  —1 Megaton (Mt) = 1 million tons of TNT

- For this purpose the energy of 1 kt of TNT is defined as 10^{12} Calories = 4.2 x 10^{12} Joules

Energy Yields of Nuclear Weapons – 2

Fission weapons ("A-bombs") —

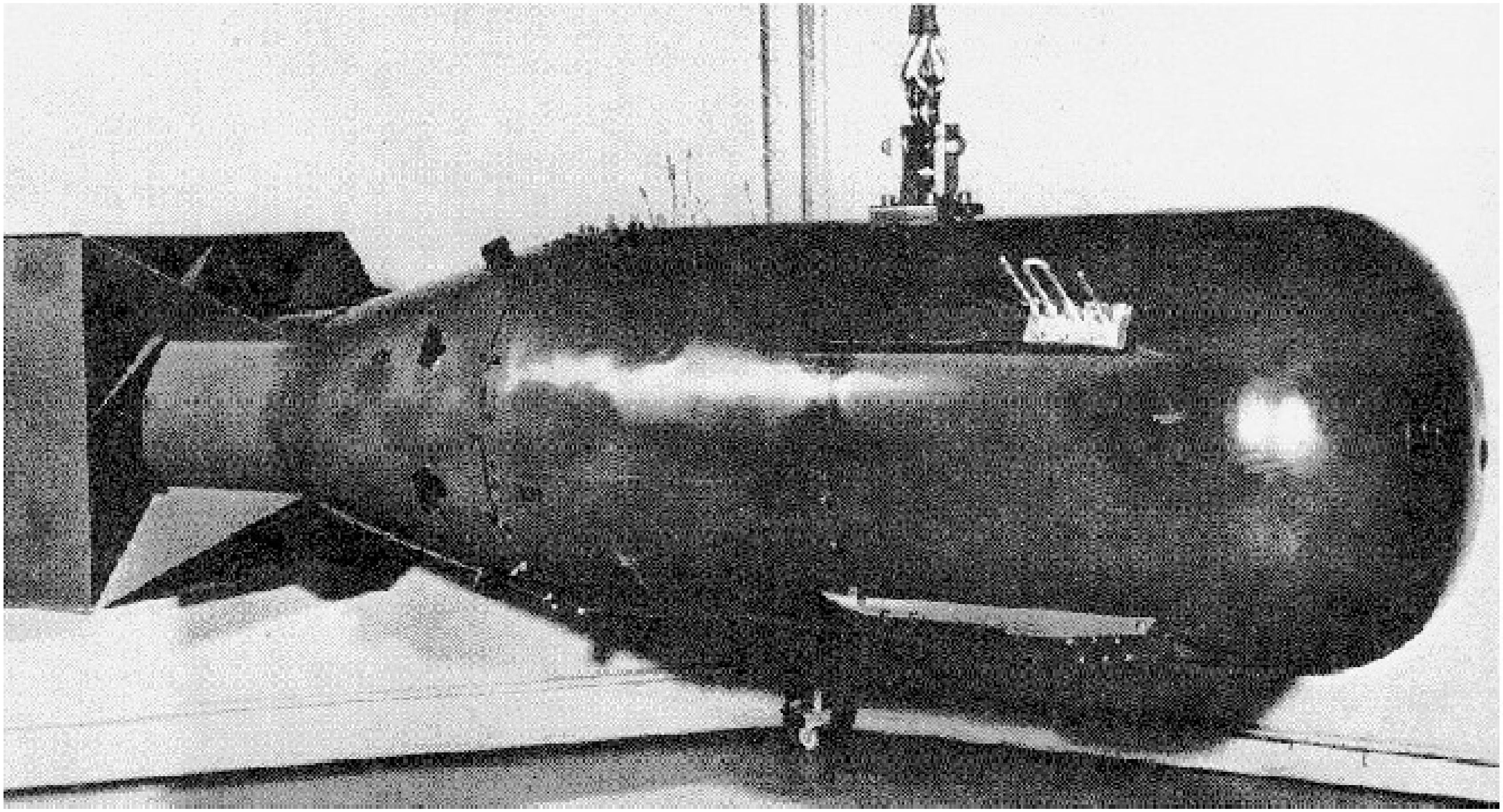
- Theoretical maximum yield-to-weight ratio: 8,000 tons TNT = 8 kt TNT from 1 lb. of NEM (~ 10,000,000 times as much per lb. as TNT)
- Difficult to make weapons larger than few 100 kt (Yields of tested weapons: 1–500 kt)

Thermonuclear weapons ("H-bombs") —

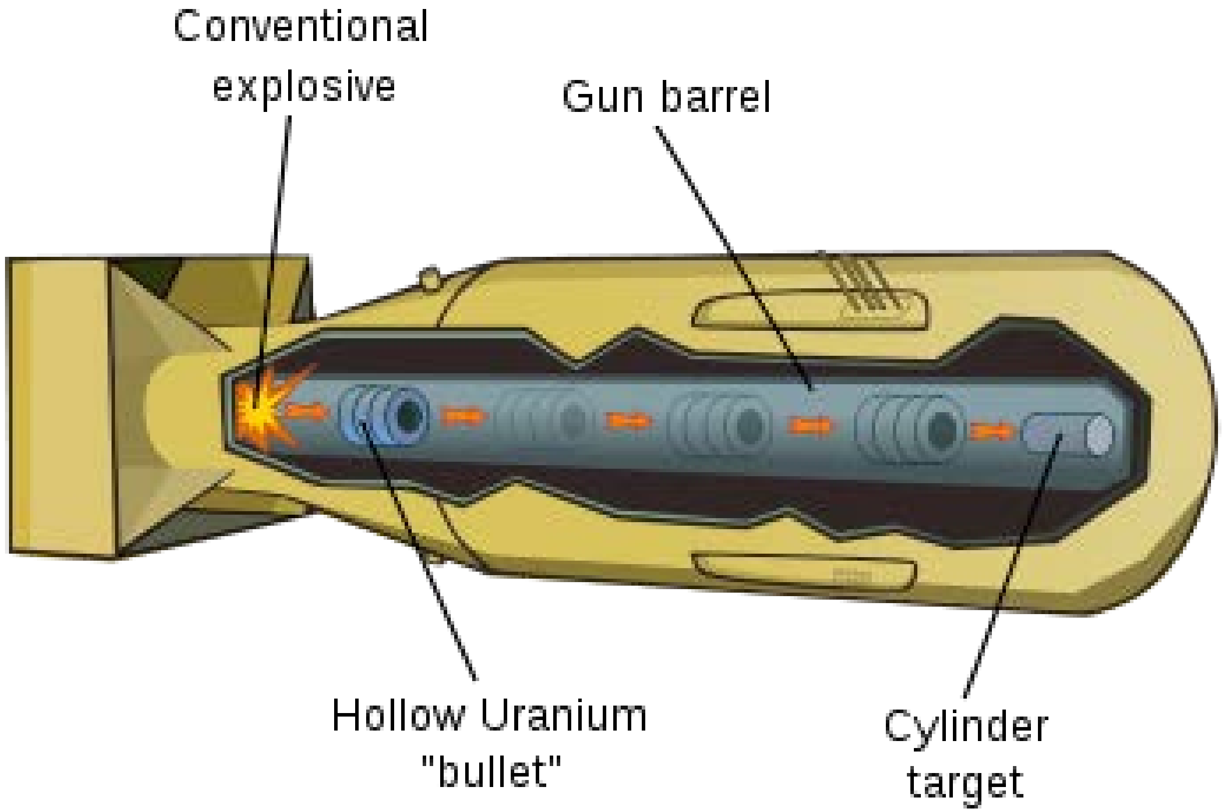
- Theoretical maximum yield-to-weight ratio: 25 kt TNT from 1 lb. of fusion material (~ 3 times as much per lb. as fission weapons)
- There is no fundamental limit to the size of a thermonuclear weapon

Fission Weapons – Gun Type

Little Boy



Fission Weapons – Gun Type

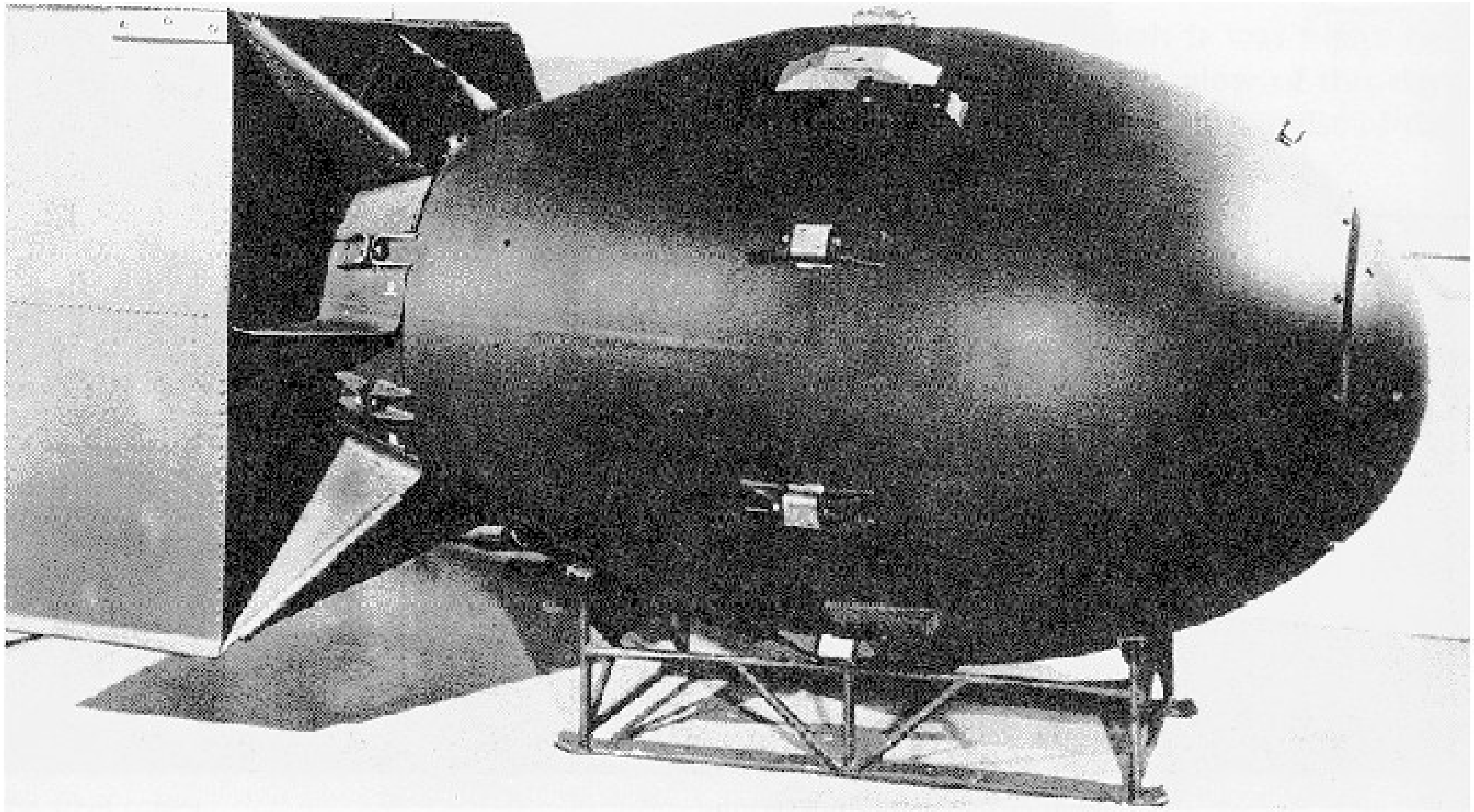


Works only with HEU

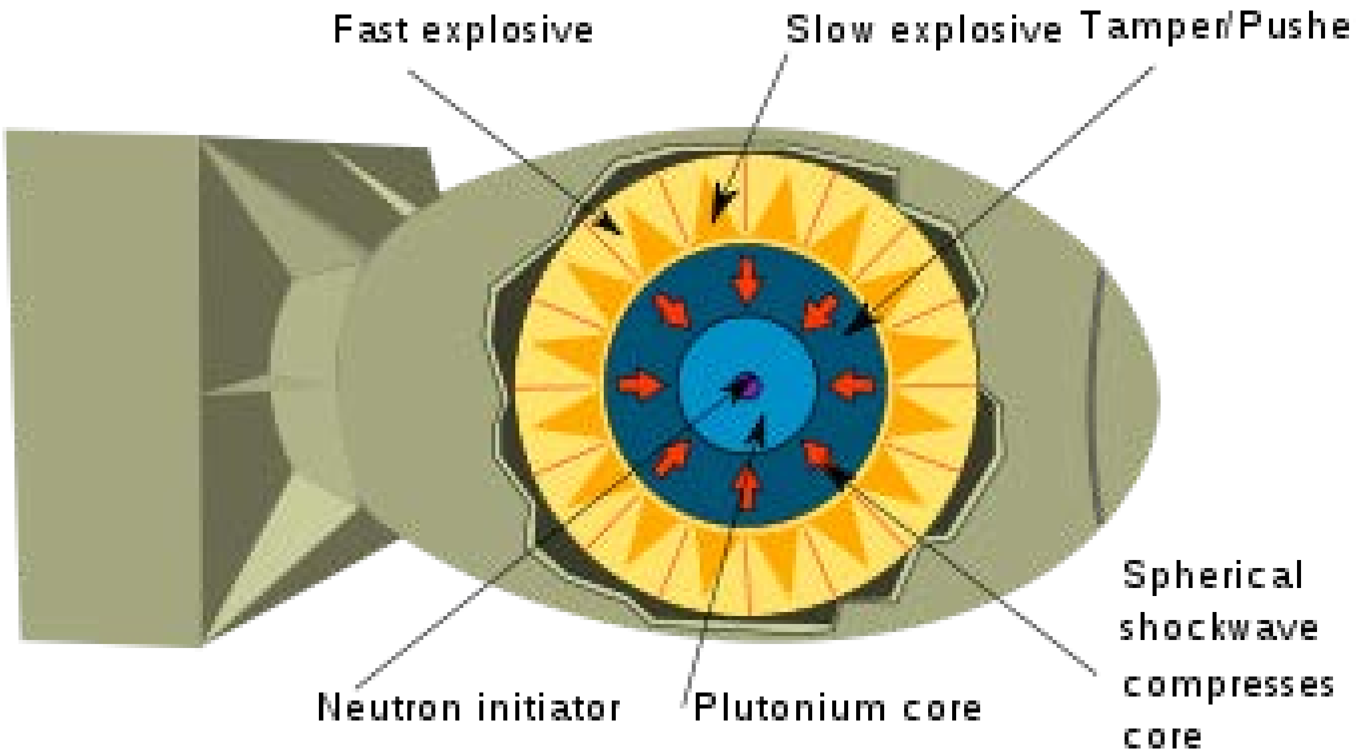
(relevant today mostly for non-state groups)

Fission Weapons – Implosion Type

Fat Man

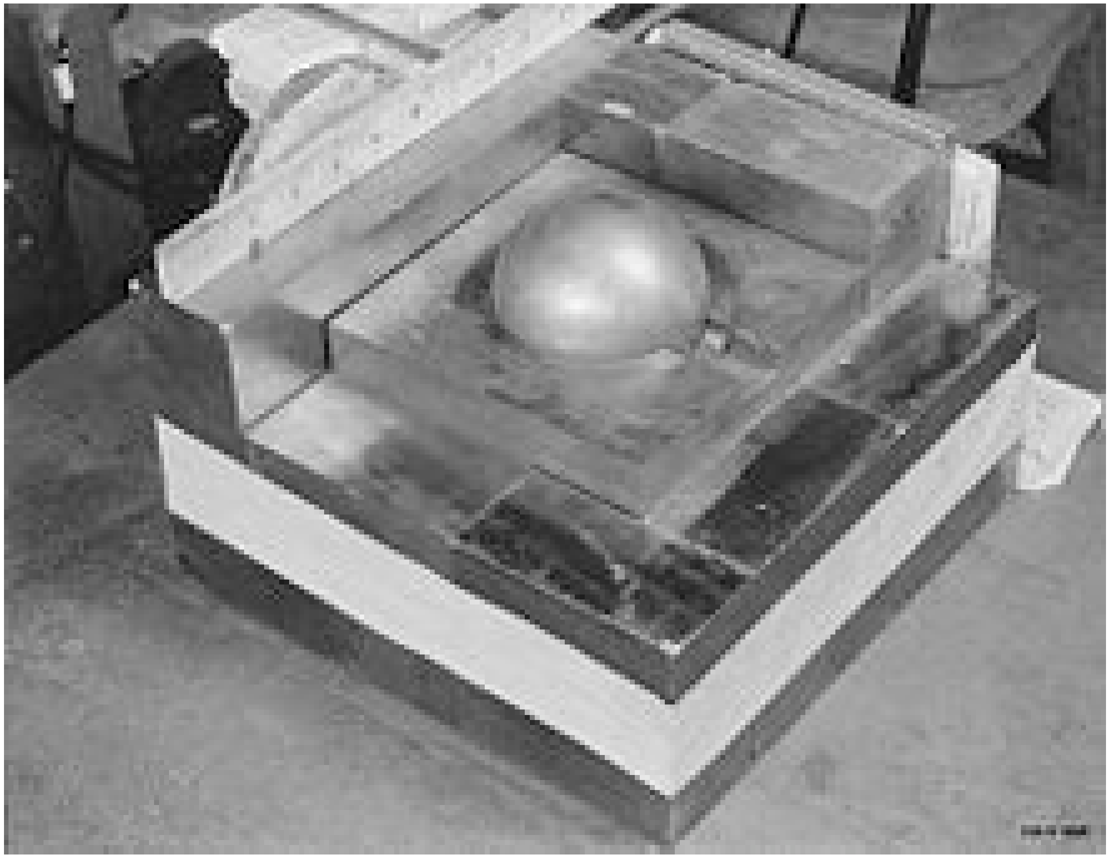


Fission Weapons – Implosion Type



Fission Weapons – Implosion Type

Plutonium Sphere (“Pit”)



Initiating a Fission Explosion – 1

- Quickly assemble a *prompt supercritical configuration* of nuclear-explosive material and, at the instant of maximum compression (maximum density)…
- Introduce *millions* of neutrons to initiate millions of chain reactions
- Chain reactions will continue until the increasingly hot nuclear-explosive material expands sufficiently to become *subcritical*

Initiating a Fission Explosion – 2

Timing is everything —

- If initiation occurs too early (*before* the moment of maximum supercriticality), the yield will be low (a “fizzle”)
- If initiation occurs too late (*after* the moment of maximum supercriticality), the configuration will have re-expanded and the yield will be less than the maximum yield
- Even if the initiator fails, there are always stray neutrons around that will trigger a chain reaction and produce an explosion—but the yield will be unpredictable
- In a nuclear war, neutrons from a nearby nuclear explosion may cause pre-initiation in a nuclear weapon—this is referred to as “over-initiation” (weapon designers seek to design weapons that will not suffer from this effect)

iClicker Question

The minimum amount of *highly enriched Plutonium* needed to make a nuclear bomb has about the same volume as:

A = a marble

B = a softball

C = a basketball

D = a large beach ball

iClicker Answer

The minimum amount of *highly enriched Plutonium* needed to make a nuclear bomb has about the same volume as:

A = a marble

B = a softball

C = a basketball

D = a large beach ball

Physics 280: Session 7

Plan for This Session (today from COMPASS at CERN)

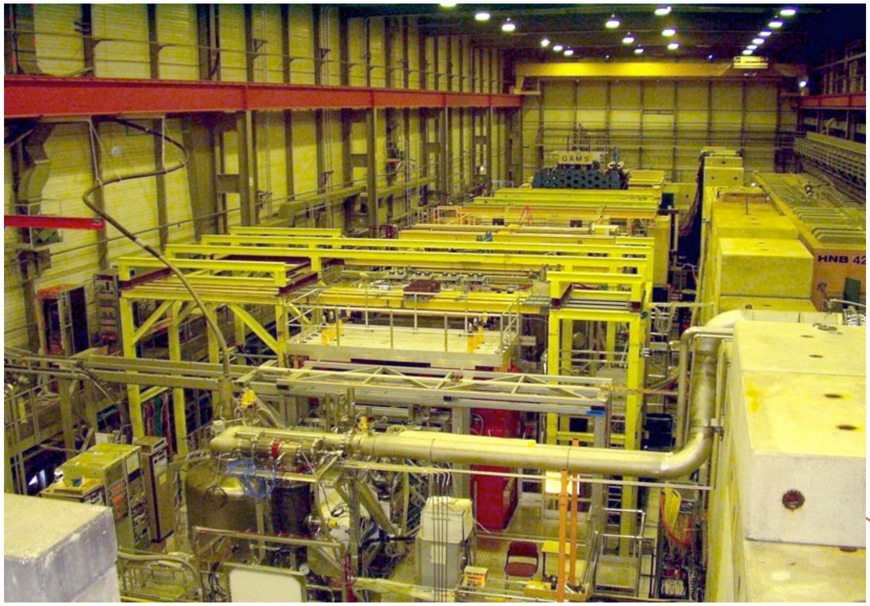
Announcements

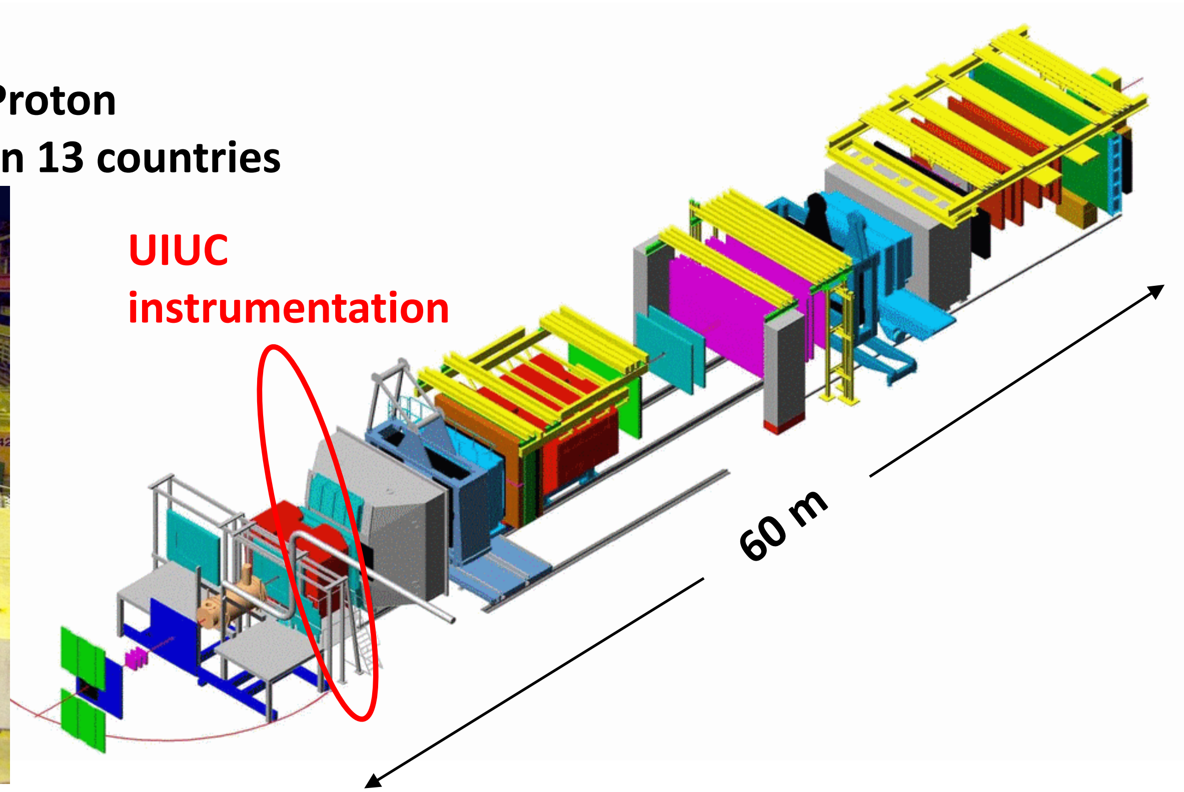
➔ RE2v2 due Thursday 2-12 at beginning of class

Questions

Module 2: Nuclear weapons (conclusion)

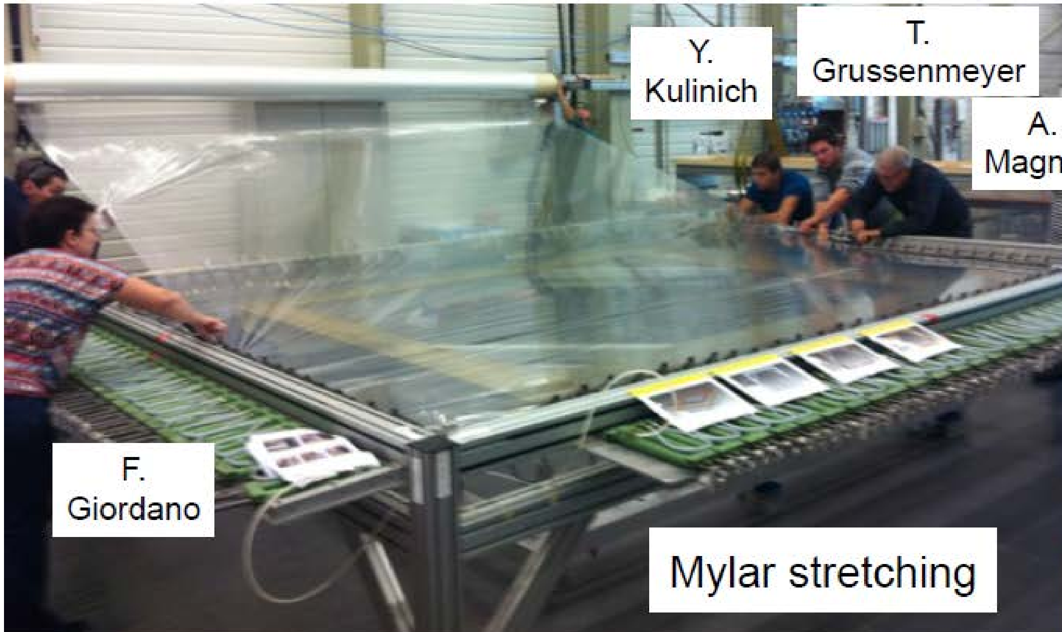
The COMPASS Experimental Setup
Physics: Quark and Gluon Structure of the Proton
People: 220 physicists from 24 institutions in 13 countries

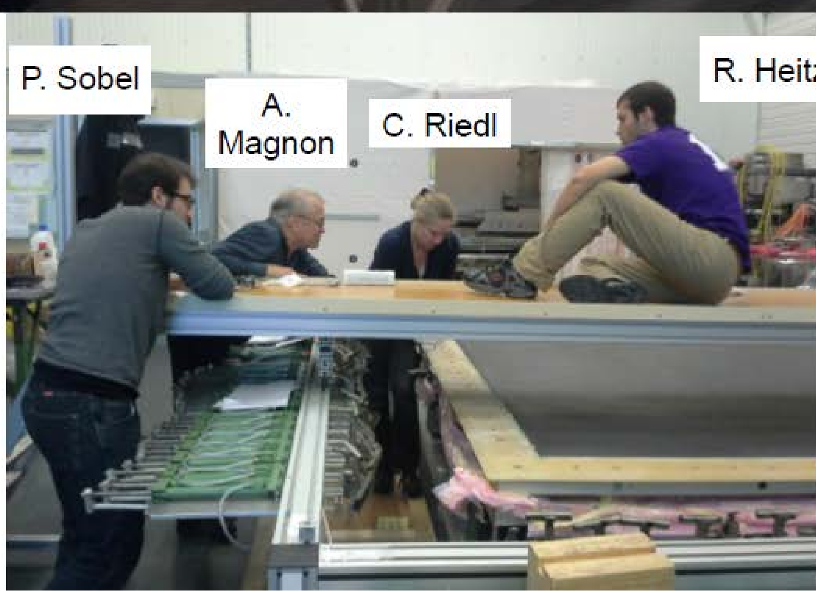


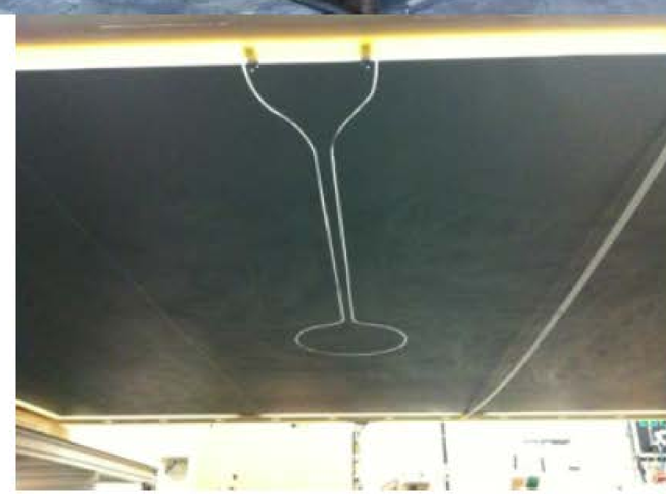


UIUC Instrumentation for COMPASS: Tracking Detector for Charged Particle Radiation, DC5

DC5 cathode production at / near CERN







Thermonuclear Weapons ("H-Bombs")

Fusion Nuclear Reactions (Basics)

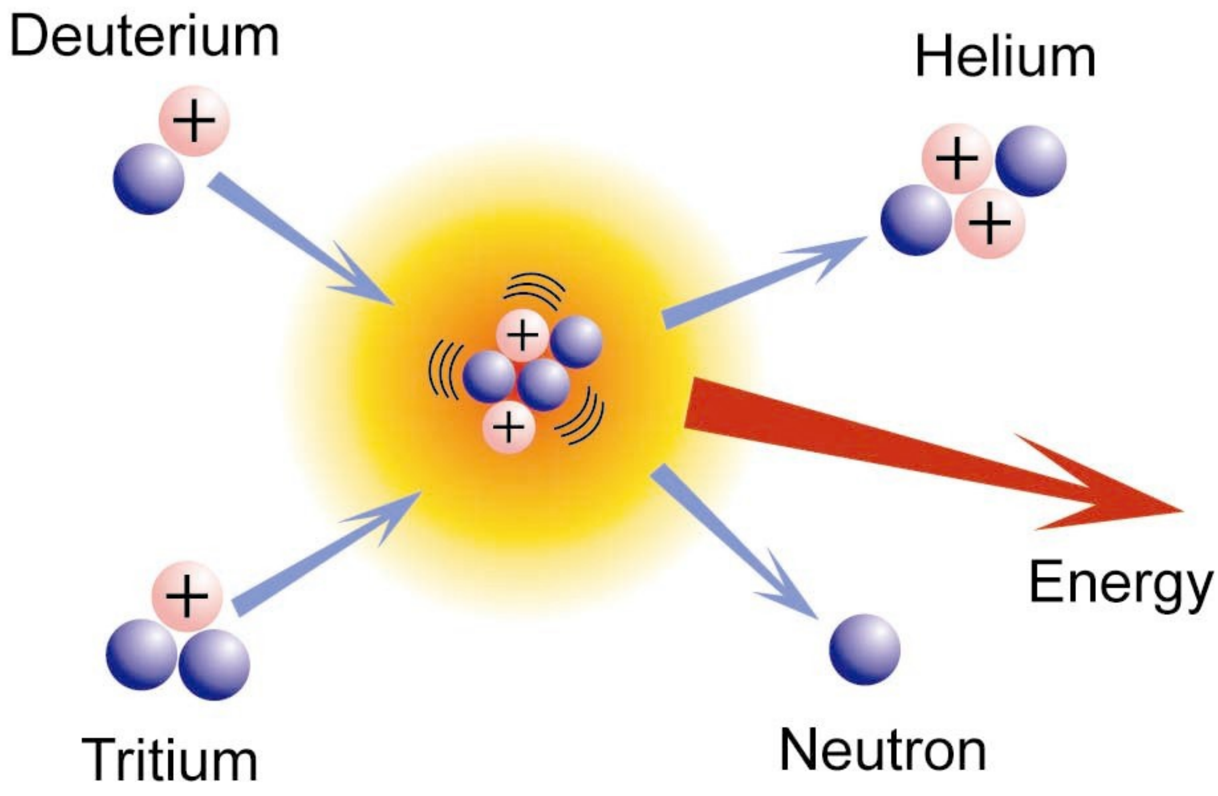
Fusion: a nuclear reaction in which two nuclides combine to form a single nuclide, with emission of energetic particles or electromagnetic radiation —

- gamma rays (EM radiation from the nucleus)
- neutrons
- occasionally other nuclear particles

Particles involved:

- deuteron (D)
- triton (T)
- He-4 (alpha)
- neutron (n)

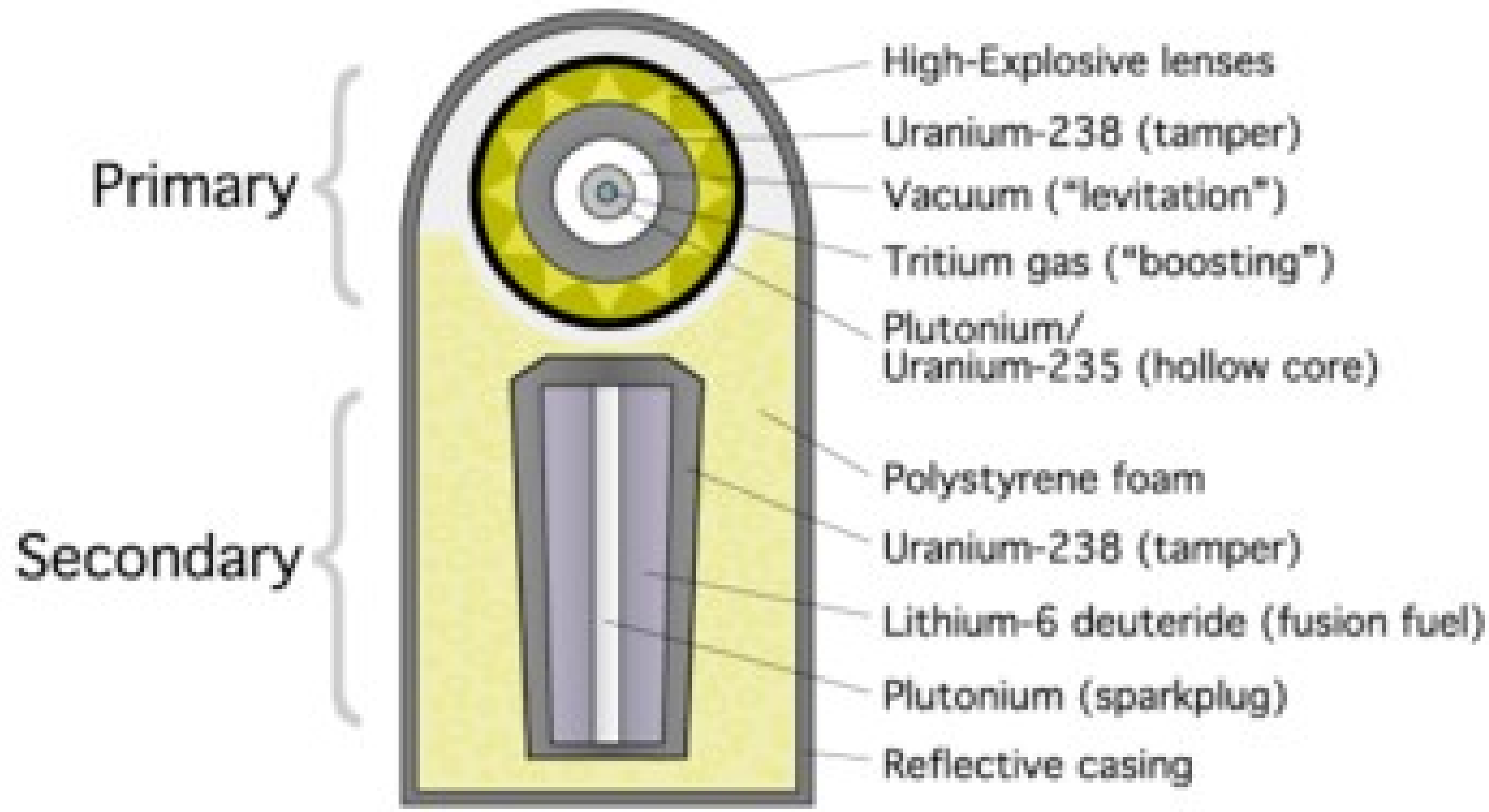
Example Fusion Nuclear Reaction



Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 1

- Theoretical analysis showed that the original design proposed by Edward Teller was unworkable
- Andrei Sakarov proposed a workable “boosted fission” design, the so-called “layer-cake” design (it was not a true thermonuclear weapon but was deliverable by an aircraft)
- Stanislaw Ulam came up with a new idea that Teller improved, the so-called “Ulam-Teller design”
- In this design, X-rays from the primary interact with the secondary, compressing and heating the secondary
- Several designs are possible, but we will assume a simple “P280 design” for essays and exams

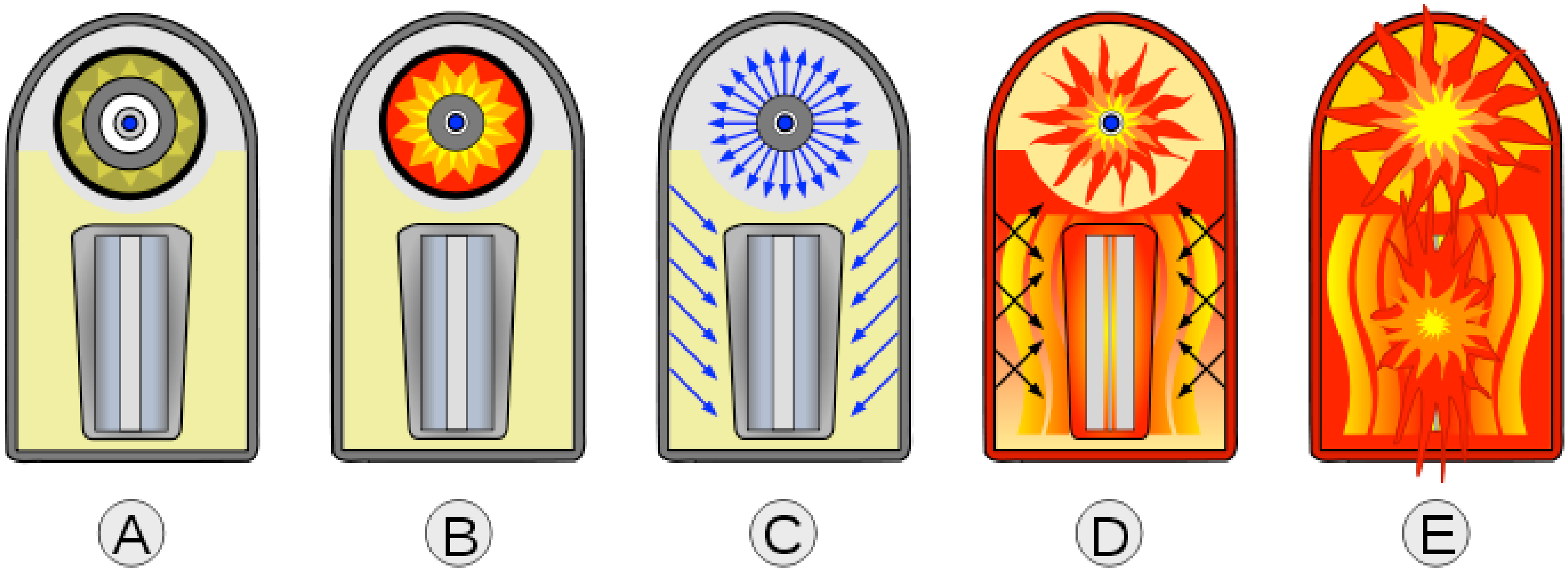
Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 2



From "The Secret that Exploded"
by Howard Morland, Random House, 1981

Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 3

Sequence of events —



From "The Secret that Exploded"
by Howard Morland, Random House, 1981

Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 4

- Modern thermonuclear weapons have two stages:

  - the primary (mostly fission)

  - the secondary (fusion+fission)

  Fissions during the second stage are produced by high-energy neutrons from the fusion reactions and greatly increase the yield (“fission-boosted fusion”)

- The secondaries of deliverable bombs use ^{6}Li-D to make T+D

- Burning grows quickly, but not geometrically (exponentially): the fusion burn is not a chain reaction

Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 5

- X-rays from the ‘primary’ compress and heat the ‘secondary’, causing thermonuclear fusion of T + D
  - Radiation pressure is not important
  - Ablation (blow off) of surface material is the dominant heating and compressive effect
- There in no fundamental limit to the yield that is possible from a fusion secondary
  - The Soviets conducted an atmospheric test with a yield of 50 Mt – (Tsar test, October 30th 1960)
  - The U.S. concluded that this particular design was capable of releasing 100 Mt

Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 6

- Making a 50 Mt device makes no military/economic sense. Historic example served propaganda purposes.
- U.S. developed and fielded H-bombs with yields up to 9 Mt
- As ballistic missile accuracies improved, the maximum yield of deployed US weapons dropped to 1 Mt or less, allowing an increase in the area of death and destruction (explained later)
- All the States that developed fission bombs and sought to develop true thermonuclear bombs succeeded in doing so

Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapons – 7

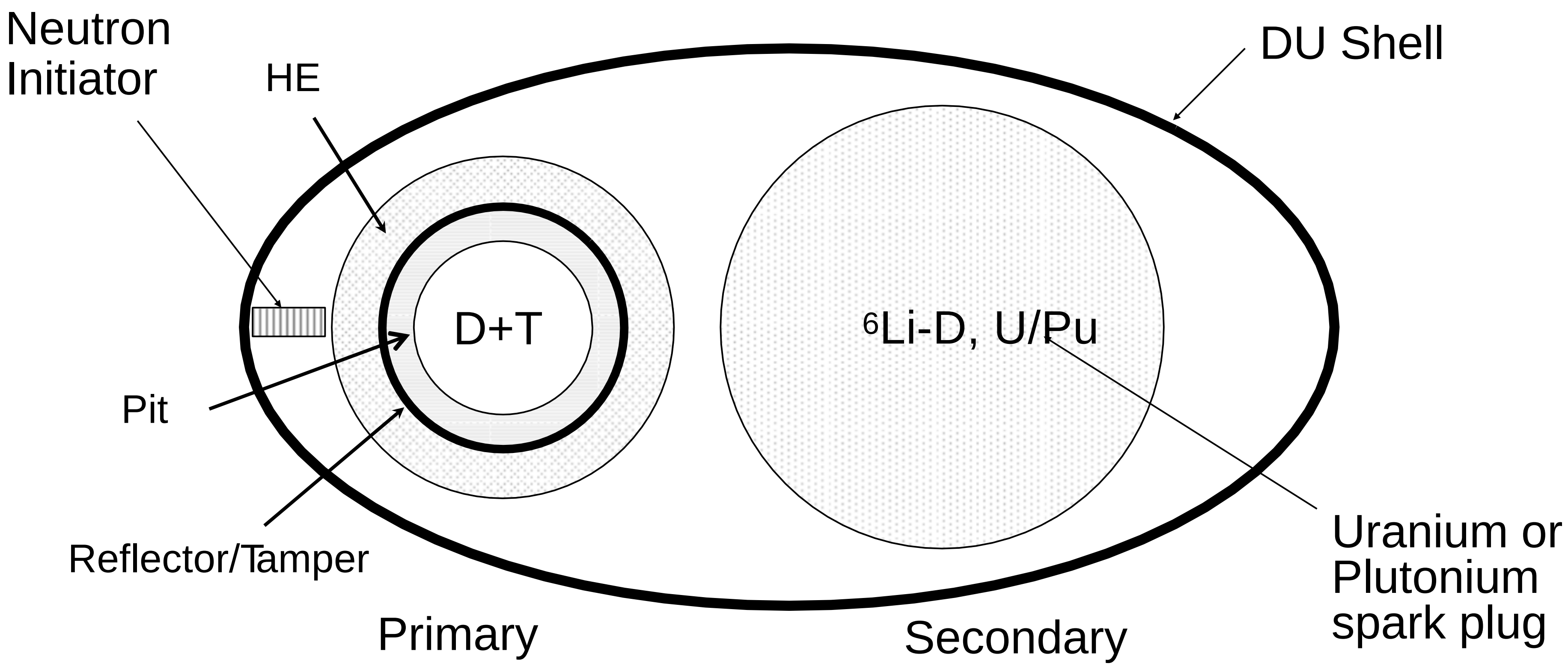
HEU, DU, natural U, or Pu are used to increase the yield —

- During the thermonuclear burn, vast numbers of energetic neutrons are present in the secondary
- These neutrons will fission HEU, DU, or natural U (or Pu) in the fusion packet or the bomb case
- These fissions release additional energy, increasing the yield
- They also make the bomb much “dirtier”, i.e., it will produce much more radioactive fallout

Balance of Energy Release from Two-Stage Nuclear Weapons - 8

- There is fission and a small amount of fusion in a (boosted) primary
- There is lots of fusion and fission in the secondary (which is understood to include the DU shell)
- The yield Y_p of the primary may be 10 kiloton (kt)
- The yield Y_s of the secondary can range from a few100 kt to a few Mt
- Overall, approximately
  - 50% of the energy released comes from fission
  - 50% of the energy released comes from fusion

Two-Stage Nuclear Weapon ("P280 Design") Important



Y_P = primary yield, Y_S = secondary yield, $Y = Y_P + Y_S$ = total yield

Components of a Two-Stage (Thermonuclear) Weapon and Their Functions - Important

Fission trigger —

- HE lenses + tamper + fissile core

Fusion fuel packet —

- X-rays heat and implode the fusion packet
- At high enough temp. and density the fusion packet burns
- Contributes ~ 50% of the yield of a high-yield weapon
- The fusion reaction produces many fast neutrons (~ 10–20 times as many as fission reactions)

Uranium components —

- Inside and surrounding the fusion fuel
- Fissions when irradiated by fast neutrons
- Contributes ~ 50% of the yield of a high-yield weapon
- Numerous fission products makes such weapons “dirty”

iClicker Question

How is ^{6}LiD used as fusion fuel in a two stage thermo nuclear weapon?

A) **Under pressure and heat the Li nucleus fuses with the nucleus of the Deuterium, a Deuteron**

B) **^{6}Li captures a neutron and splits into a Triton and a He nucleus. The Triton is the Tritium nucleus and fuses with a Deuteron.**

C) **Under pressure and heat the Deuteron captures a neutron forming a Triton. The Triton fuses with a Deuteron.**

iClicker Answer

How is ^{6}LiD used as fusion fuel in a two stage thermo nuclear weapon?

A) **Under pressure and heat the Li nucleus fuses with the nucleus of the Deuterium, a Deuteron**

B) **^{6}Li captures a neutron and splits into a Triton and a He nucleus. The Triton is the Tritium nucleus and fuses with a Deuteron.**

C) **Under pressure and heat the Deuteron captures a neutron forming a Triton. The Triton fuses with a Deuteron.**

^{6}LiD

Triton, T — **Deuteron, D**

$$n + {}^6_3Li \xrightarrow{\text{yields}} {}^3_1H + {}^4_2He$$

(I) preparation of fusion fuel

$$ {}^3_1H + {}^2_1H \xrightarrow{\text{yields}} n + {}^4_2He$$

(II) fusion reaction

Another Example for Important Reactions with Light Nuclides : Initiators

Example of a simple initiator —

- Mixture of Polonium (Po) and Lithium (Li)
  - —Polonium has several radioactive isotopes

    Po-218 $\rightarrow$ Pb-214 + α
    Po-216 $\rightarrow$ Pb-212 + α
    Po-210 $\rightarrow$ Pb-206 + α

  - —High probability nuclear reaction

    α + Li-7 $\rightarrow$ B-10 + n

- Essential to keep Po and Li separate until desired time of initiation

  Aluminum foil is perfect

  Pure Li-7 is not required

  Be-9 can be used instead of Li-7

Technologies Needed for “Weaponizing” a Nuclear Device

Technologies needed to make a nuclear *weapon* —

- Technology to produce nuclear-explosive material (NEM)

- Casing and electronics technology
- Detonator technology
- High-explosive (HE) technology
- Initiator technology
- Nuclear assembly technology

- Secure transport, storage, and control
- A delivery system

Additional Materials and Knowledge Needed to Make a Two-Stage Nuclear Weapon

- The basic materials required for the 'secondary' (Li-6 and D) are widely available
- The geometry of the 'secondary' is not critical
- Compression and ignition of the 'secondary' is described by *radiation-hydrodynamics* —
  - Electromagnetic radiation moves at the speed of light
  - A uniform distribution of radiant energy is quickly achieved
  - All the matter behaves as a fluid at the high temperatures and pressures involved and hence is described by hydrodynamics
  - Large, fast computers are required to simulate the explosion accurately

B-61 Bomb

Making a Nuclear Warhead That Can Be Delivered By a Missile – 1

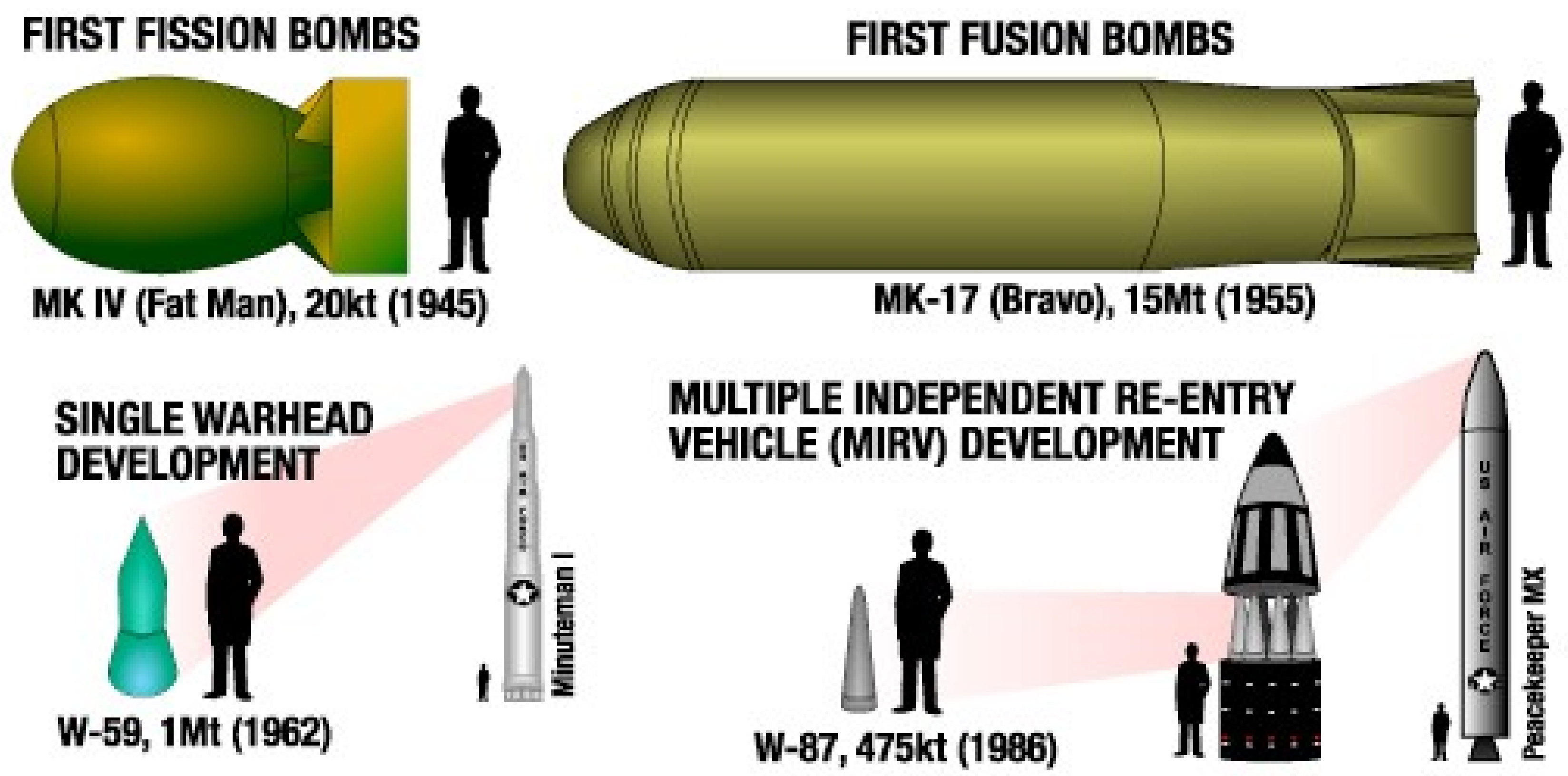
Physics and Engineering Requirements

The physics package, fusing, and re-entry shroud must be —

- Small enough to fit inside the missile's diameter
- Light enough for the missile to be able to deliver it
- Able to survive the intense vibrations at lift-off
- Able to survive through maximum dynamic stress
- Able to survive accelerations and vibration during staging
- Able to survive buffeting, deceleration, and very high temperatures as the warhead re-enters the atmosphere at hypersonic speeds

Making a Nuclear Warhead That Can Be Delivered By a Missile – 2

Miniaturizing Massive Death and Destruction



iClicker Question

Which Statement is correct for most modern two stage weapons (prior to detonation)?

A) **Deuterium and Tritium are present as fusion fuel both in the primary and secondary stage**

B) **LiD is present as fusion fuel in both stages**

C) **There is only fission in the primary stage and LiD is present as fusion fuel in the secondary stage**

D) **There is only fission in the primary stage and Deuterium and Tritium are present as fusion fuel in the secondary stage**

E) **Deuterium and Tritium are present as fusion fuel in the primary stage and LiD in the secondary stage**

iClicker Question

Which Statement is correct for most modern two stage weapons (prior to detonation)?

- A) **Deuterium and Tritium are present as fusion fuel both in the primary and secondary stage**
- B) **LiD is present as fusion fuel in both stages**
- C) **There is only fission in the primary stage and LiD is present as fusion fuel in the secondary stage**
- D) **There is only fission in the primary stage and Deuterium and Tritium are present as fusion fuel in the secondary stage**
- E) **Deuterium and Tritium are present as fusion fuel in the primary stage and LiD in the secondary stage**

iClicker Question

What is the biggest technology challenge in making nuclear weapons?

- **A) Critical assembly and related technologies (eg. high speed explosives)**
- **B) Ballistic missile technology**
- **C) Production of NEM**
- **D) Super computer technology for simulations of nuclear explosions and ballistic missile flight**
- **E) Production of fusion fuel**

iClicker Answer

What is the biggest technology challenge in making nuclear weapons?

A) **Critical assembly and related technologies (eg. high speed explosives)**
B) **Ballistic missile technology**
C) **Production of NEM**
D) **Super computer technology for simulations of nuclear explosions and ballistic missile flight**
E) **Production of fusion fuel**

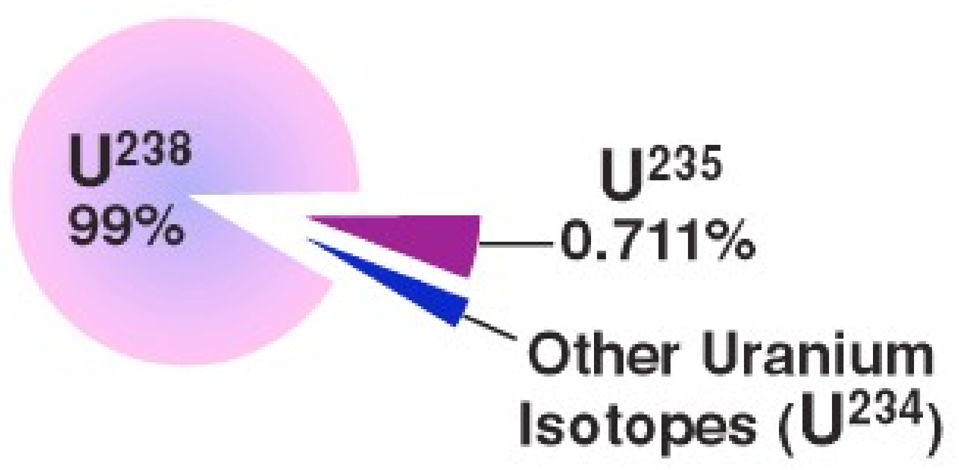
Production of Nuclear Explosive Material

Enrichment of U-235

Creation and ***Separation*** of Pu-239

Enrichment of Uranium Is Required to Make a Nuclear Bomb

- Natural uranium is
  - 99.3% U-238 (which is fissionable but not fissile)
  - 0.7% U-235 (which is fissile)



Enrichment of Uranium Is Required to Make a Nuclear Bomb

- Natural uranium must be *enriched* in U-235 to make a nuclear explosion (but not for use in some nuclear reactors).
- A nuclear explosion can be produced by uranium enriched to 20% or more U-235. Such uranium is called “weapons-usable”.
- Uranium enriched to more than 80% U-235 is called “weapons-grade”.
- Uranium enriched to more than 90% U-235 is preferred for nuclear weapons.

Enriching Uranium – Overview

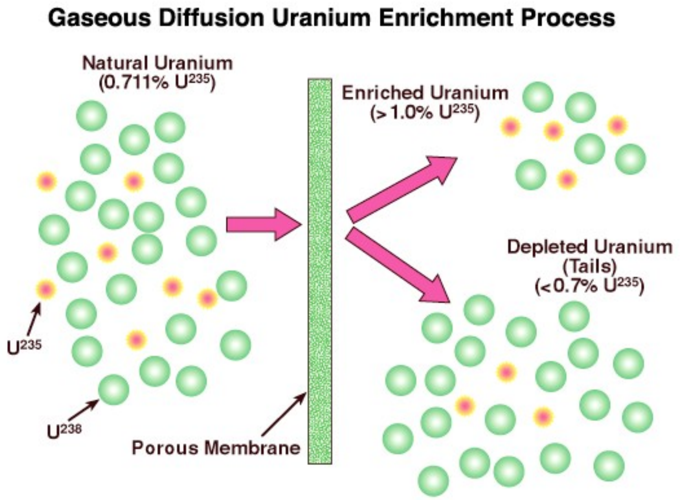
There are 4 main uranium enrichment techniques:

- Gaseous diffusion isotope separation
- Electromagnetic isotope separation
- Gas centrifuge isotope separation (currently preferred)
- Molecular laser isotope separation (now being perfected, a serious proliferation threat)

All four depend in one way or another on the different masses of U-238 and U-235.

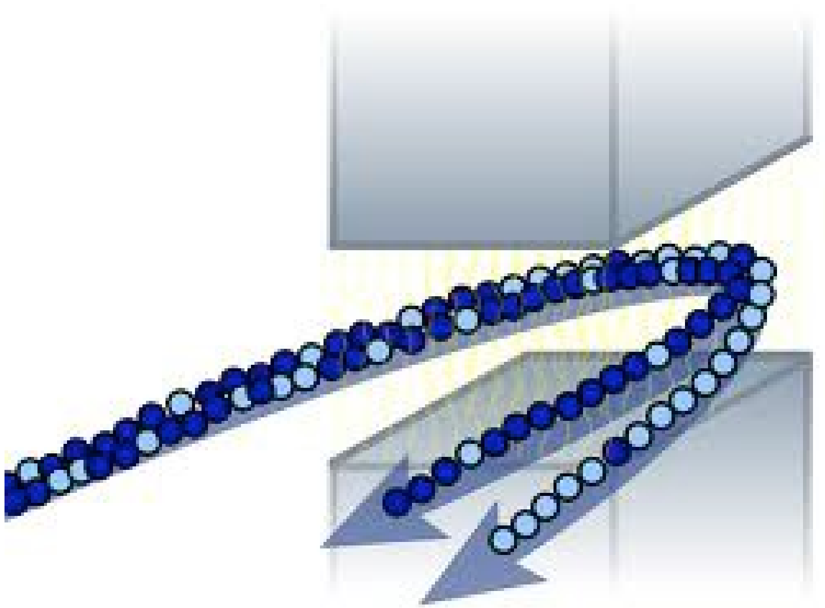
Enriching Uranium – Details 1

- Gaseous diffusion isotope separation
  - —Developed at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN during WW II Manhattan Project
  - —Uses high pressures to drive diffusion of uranium hexaflouride (UF_6) gas through semi-permeable membranes
  - —Thousands of stages are required: the enrichment factor in a single stage is typically ~1.004



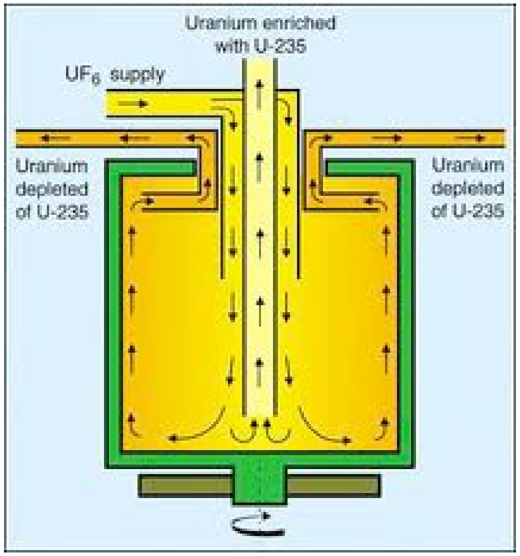
Enriching Uranium – Details 2

- Electromagnetic isotope separation
  - —Calutrons (California cyclotrons)
  - — Manhattan Project
  - —Basically a high-throughput mass spectrometer that sorts atoms by their charge to mass ratios (q/m); 2–3 stages are adequate



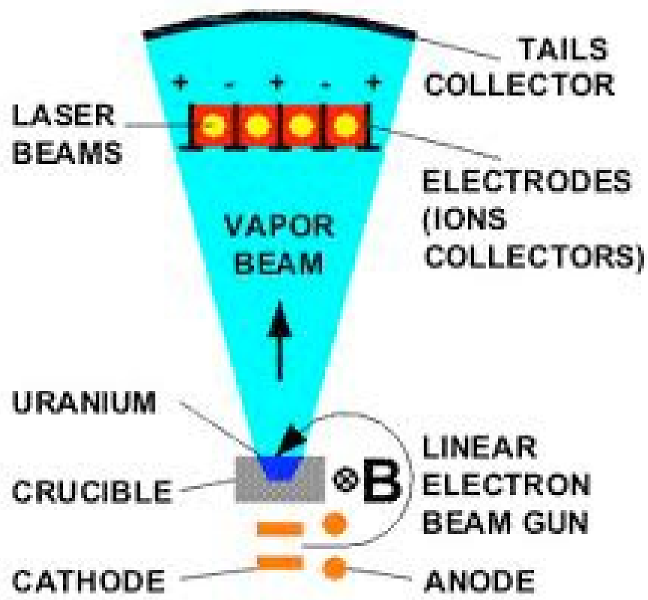
Enriching Uranium – Details 3

- Gas centrifuge isotope separation
  - — Massive version of centrifuges used in science and medicine
  - — Feed stock is uranium hexaflouride (UF_6) gas
  - — Compact, easy to hide, and energy efficient; 40-90 stages
  - — Requires high strength materials (Al, Fe)
  - — Has become bomb proliferators' technology of choice



Enriching Uranium – Details 4

- Molecular laser isotope separation
  - — High-tech and compact (only 1 to 3 stages required)
  - — Based on (very small) differences of molecular energy levels of UF_6 for U-238 vs. U-235
  - — End of Cold War and nuclear reactor industry initially killed the market for this technology but it is now being revived
  - — Even more of a proliferation danger than gas centrifuges



Plutonium Is Created in Nuclear Reactors

The fissile nuclide Pu-239 can be created by bombarding U-238 with neutrons in a nuclear reactor —

- U-238 + n $\rightarrow$ Pu-239 (via a two-step process)

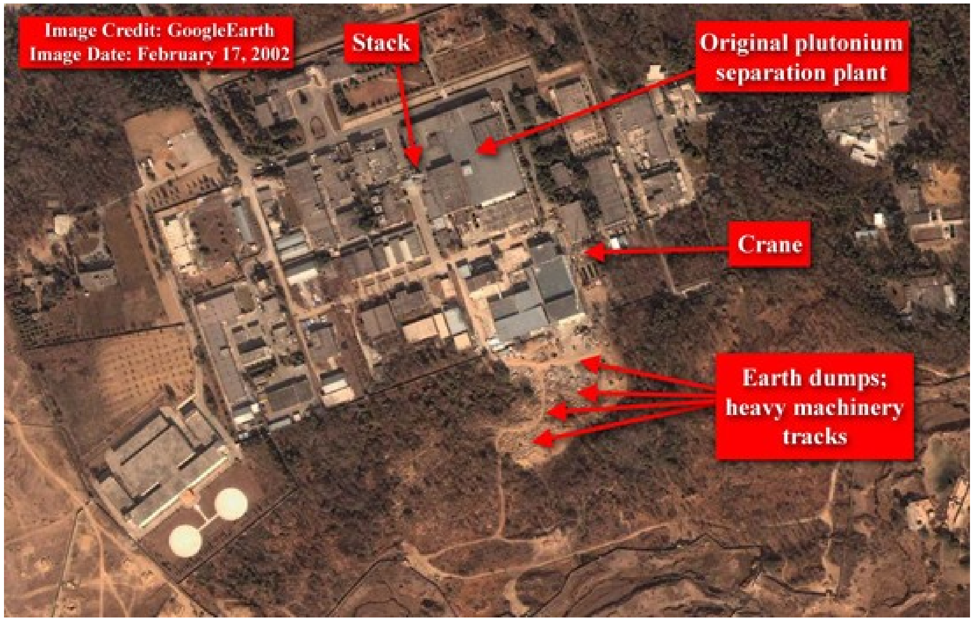
  (non-fissile) (fissile)

N Reactor, Hanford, WA

Reactor, Yongbyon, NK

Plutonium Must Then Be Chemically Separated from Uranium and Other Elements

224-B Plutonium Separation Plant, Hanford, WA, 1985



Plutonium Separation Plant Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Feb 2002

Plutonium is extracted from the uranium fuel rods by first dissolving the rods to form a slurry and then extracting the trace amounts of plutonium in the slurry by chemically processing the slurry.

Producing a Nuclear Explosion Using Plutonium – 1

- **Virtually any combination of plutonium isotopes can be used to make a nuclear weapon.**
- Not all combinations, however, are equally convenient or efficient.
- Pu-239 is produced when the most common isotope of uranium, U-238, absorbs a neutron and then quickly decays to plutonium.
- Pu-239 is the most useful isotope for making nuclear bombs. It is produced in varying quantities in virtually all operating nuclear reactors.

Producing a Nuclear Explosion Using Plutonium – 2

- As fuel in a nuclear reactor is exposed to longer and longer periods of neutron irradiation, heavier isotopes of plutonium build up, as some of the plutonium absorbs additional neutrons, creating Pu-240, Pu-241, and so on.

- Pu-238 also builds up from a chain of neutron absorptions and radioactive decays starting from U-235.

- Plutonium with substantial quantities of Pu-238, Pu-240, Pu-241, Pu-242 is called “high burn-up” or “reactor-grade” plutonium.

- High burn-up plutonium can approach ~ 40% Pu-239, ~ 30% Pu-240, ~ 15% Pu-241, and ~ 15% Pu-242.

Producing a Nuclear Explosion Using Plutonium – 3

Producing a nuclear explosion is much easier if the plutonium is "weapon-grade" (defined as more than 93% Pu-239).

Producing a nuclear explosion is more difficult using reactor-grade plutonium —

- It is impractical to separate Pu-239 from Pu-240 (it has never been done on a large scale)
- Pu-240 and heavier Pu isotopes are highly radioactive ("hot") and hence difficult to handle
- This radioactivity is likely to cause pre-initiation, producing a "fizzle" rather than a full-yield explosion

Even so, a bomb *can* be made using reactor-grade Pu. The U.S. tested such a bomb in 1962 to demonstrate this.

Producing a Nuclear Explosion Using Plutonium – 4

- Because of the preference for relatively pure Pu-239 for making bombs, **when a reactor is used specifically for creating weapons plutonium, the fuel rods are removed and the plutonium is separated from them after a relatively brief period of irradiation**. The resulting “low burn-up” plutonium has a higher concentration of Pu-239.

- However, brief irradiation is very inefficient for power production. Hence, **in power reactors the fuel is left in the reactor much longer, producing “high burn-up” ("reactor grade") plutonium, which is less suitable for bombs**.

A Nuclear Explosion Can Be Produced Using Reactor-Grade Plutonium – 1

Use of reactor-grade plutonium complicates bomb design for several reasons. One of the most important is that Pu-240 has a high rate of spontaneous fission and therefore will continually produce many background neutrons.

- In a well-designed nuclear explosive using weapons-grade plutonium, a pulse of neutrons is released to start the chain reaction at the optimal moment, but there is some chance that a background neutron from spontaneous fission of Pu-240 will set off the reaction prematurely. This is called "pre-initiation”.

- With reactor-grade plutonium, the probability of pre-initiation is very large. Pre-initiation can substantially reduce the explosive yield, since the weapon may blow itself apart earlier, cutting short the chain reaction that releases energy.

A Nuclear Explosion Can Be Produced Using Reactor-Grade Plutonium – 2

- However, calculations demonstrate that ***even if pre-initiation occurs at the worst possible moment*** (when the material first becomes compressed enough to sustain a chain reaction), ***the explosive yield of even a relatively simple device similar to the Nagasaki bomb would likely be about 1—3 kilotons*****.**

- While this yield is referred to as the "fizzle yield", a 1-kiloton bomb would still have a radius of destruction roughly one-third that of the Hiroshima weapon, making it a horrendous weapon.

- Regardless of how high the concentration of troublesome isotopes is, the yield would not be less than this. With a more sophisticated design, weapons could be built with reactor-grade plutonium that would be assured of having higher yields.

A Nuclear Explosion Can Be Produced Using Reactor-Grade Plutonium – 3

In short, *it would be quite possible for a potential proliferator to make a nuclear explosive from reactor-grade plutonium using a simple design that would be assured of having a yield in the range of one to a few kilotons, or more if a more advanced design were used*.

Hence theft of separated plutonium, whether weapons-grade or reactor-grade, poses a grave security risk.

Categories of Nuclear Explosive Materials (Very Important)

- Uranium —
  - –LEU: < 20% U-235
  - –Weapons-usable HEU: > 20% U-235
  - –Weapons-grade HEU: > 80% U-235

- Plutonium —
  - –Reactor-grade: < 80% Pu-239 (e.g., light-water)
  - –Fuel-grade: 80% to 93% Pu-239
  - –Weapons-grade: > 93% Pu-239

Nuclear Weapon Design

- Is a solved problem (technology is mature)
- No significant design changes for ~ 25 years
- Little more can be learned from additional testing
- Purposes of testing —
  - Proof of design ("proof testing")
  - System optimization
  - Weapon effects tests

    [Testing is not useful for establishing reliability]
- Weapons can be tested using non-nuclear tests
- Uncertainties are introduced by "improvements" and replacement of old parts with new parts

Supplementary Material

Nuclear Physics Terminology

- Nucleus: the positively charged central core of an atom, which contains most of its mass
- Nuclide: a distinct kind of atomic nucleus characterized by a specific number of protons and neutrons
- *Critical configuration* (we don't use "critical mass")

Key Forces Inside the Nucleus

The pattern (*Z*, *N*) for stable nuclides reflects the competition between the attractive and repulsive terms in the binding energy

- Stable low-Z nuclei have *N* approximately equal to *Z*
- Stable high-*Z* nuclei have *N* much larger than *Z*
- Eventually, as *Z* gets large enough, no number of neutrons results in a stable nucleus
  - —Binding energy for each added neutron slowly decreases
  - —Weakly bound neutrons beta decay to protons
  - —This why naturally occurring elements stop at some *Z* value (for us, it's *Z* = 92 , Uranium)

Review of Important Definitions

Fissionable but non-fissile material —

Material composed of nuclides that can be fissioned by neutrons only if their energy is above a certain threshold energy.

Examples: U-238, Pu-240, Pu-242

Fertile material —

Material composed of nuclides that are transformed into fissile nuclides when they capture a neutron

Examples: U-238 and Th-232

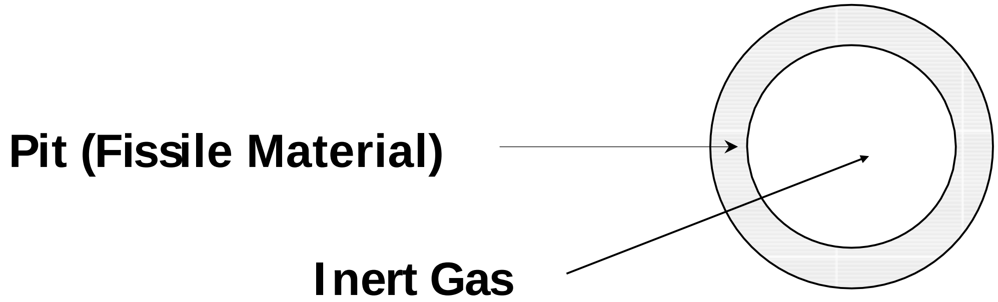
Importance of Delayed Neutrons for Controlling Nuclear Reactors

Some neutrons are emitted from fission products only after a few seconds (0.7% in the fission of U-235, a much smaller fraction in the fission of Pu-239).

These "delayed neutrons" are irrelevant for nuclear *weapons*, which explode in a microsecond, but they make control of nuclear *reactors* much easier.

Hollow "Pit" Implosion Design – Step 1

Arrange the fissile material in a hollow spherical shell (called the "pit") —



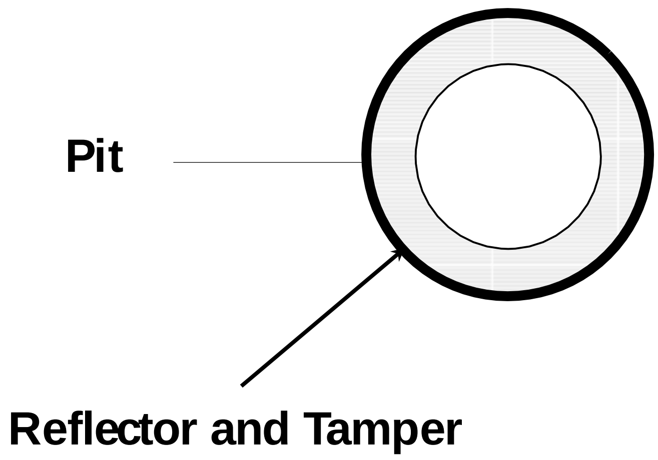
Advantage:

—Can implode an initially hollow spherical shell to a higher density than an initially solid sphere

—Explain using an analogy

Hollow "Pit" Implosion Design – Step 2

Add a reflector and tamper —

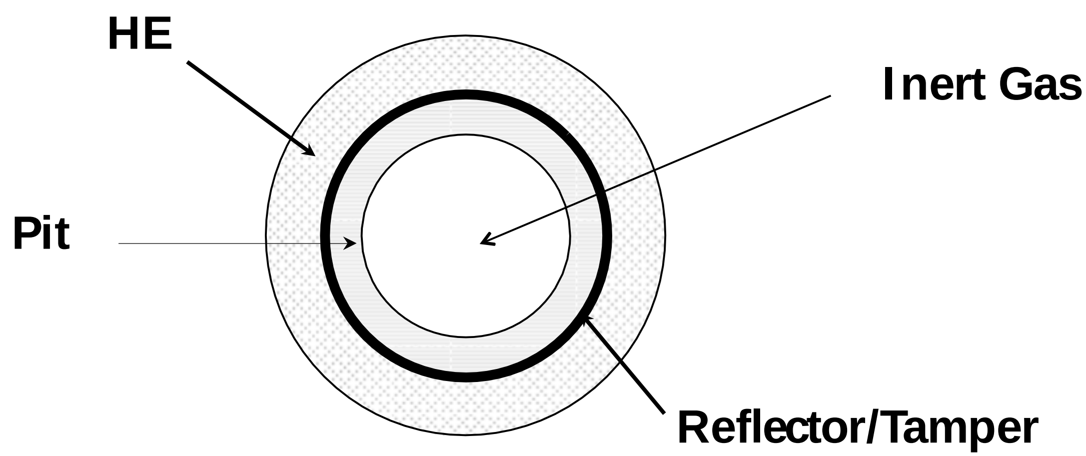


Advantages:

- The reflector (e.g., Be) greatly reduces the number of fission neutrons that escape from the pit during the nuclear reaction
- The tamper (e.g., U-238) slows the expansion of the pit when it begins to heat up, allowing more fissions to occur

Hollow "Pit" Implosion Design – Step 3

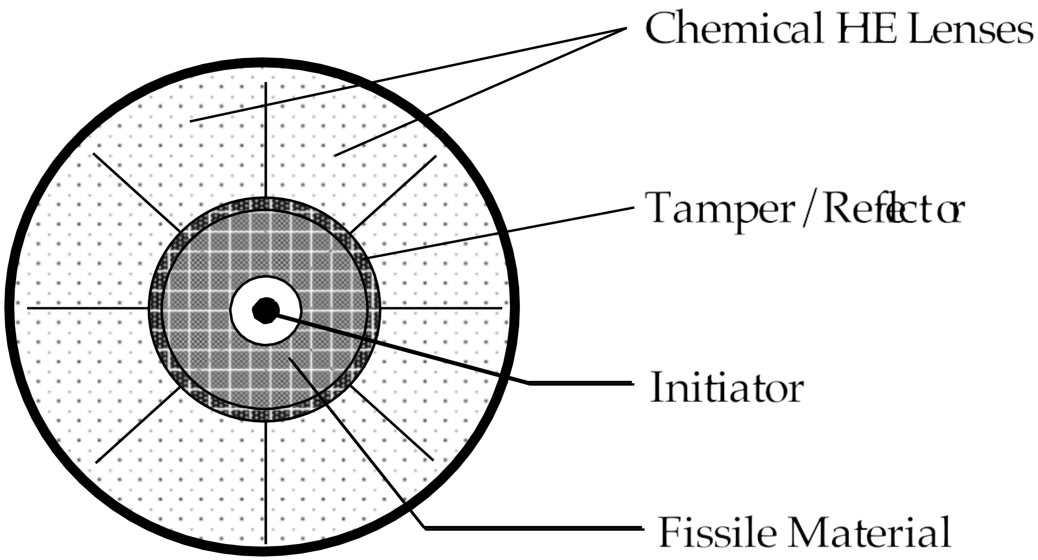
Add the HE lenses, initiator, and fusing and firings circuits (latter two parts not shown) —



Advantages:

- Greater fraction of the fissile material undergoes fission, which means greater *efficiency* in the use of fissile material
- A hollow shell is further from criticality than the earlier "fat boy" design and handling the weapon is therefore safer
- A hollow geometry allows "boosting" (explained later)

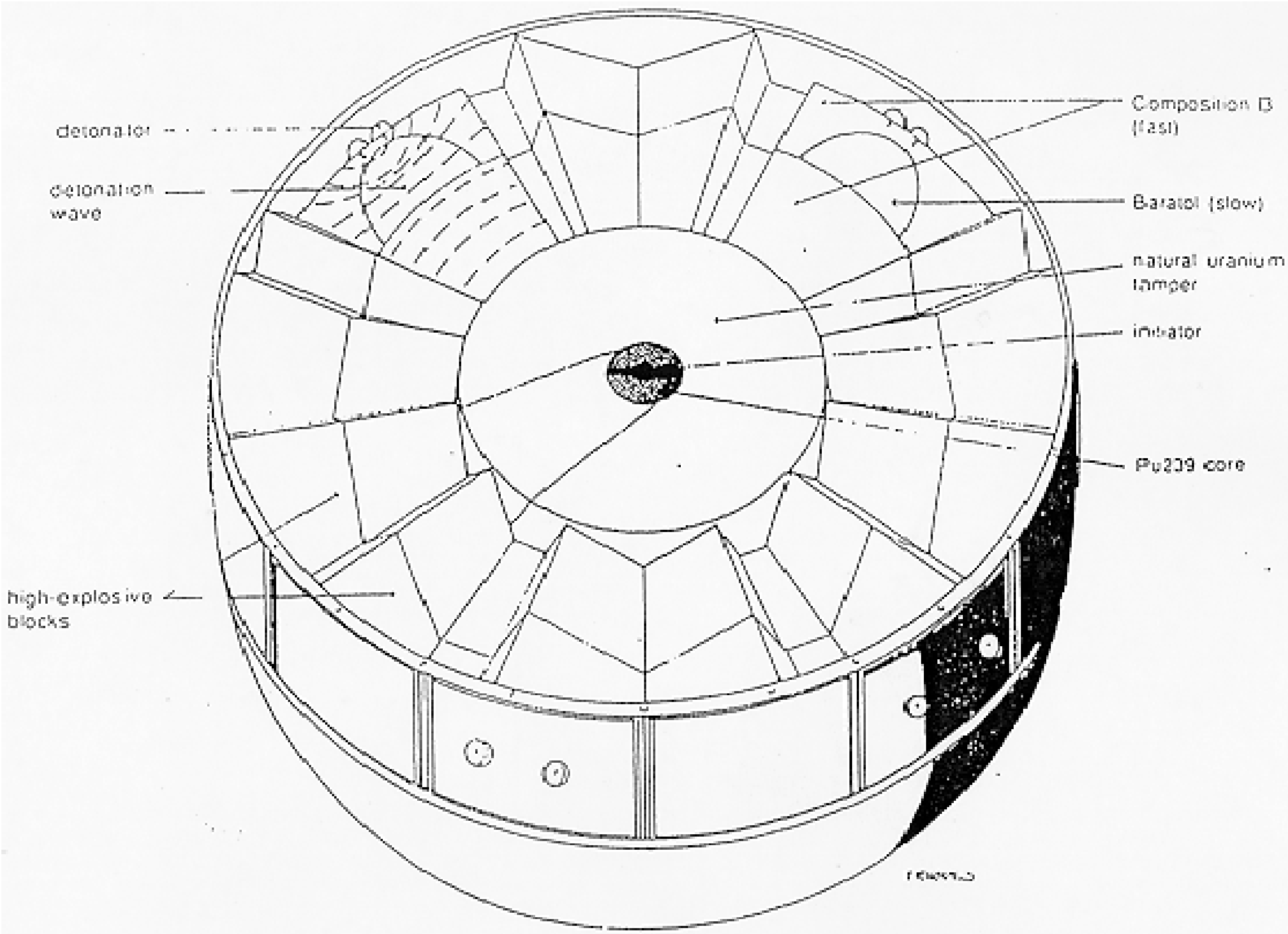
Fission Weapons – Implosion Type



- Imploding parts have higher velocities and travel shorter distances so assembly is quicker
- Initiator must initiate chain reaction at the moment of maximum compression

Fission Weapons – Implosion Type

View of the interior of an implosion weapon



Initiators – 1

Example of a simple initiator —

- Mixture of Polonium (Po) and Lithium (Li)
  - —Polonium has several radioactive isotopes

    Po-218 $\rightarrow$ Pb-214 + α

    Po-216 $\rightarrow$ Pb-212 + α

    Po-210 $\rightarrow$ Pb-206 + α
  - —High probability nuclear reaction

    α + Li-7 $\rightarrow$ B-10 + n
- Essential to keep Po and Li separate until desired time of initiation

    Aluminum foil is perfect

    Pure Li-7 is not required

    Be-9 can be used instead of Li-7

Initiators – 2

Example of a sophisticated initiator —

- Mini-accelerator
  - —Use a small linear accelerator that produces 1-2 MeV energy protons (p)
  - —Hydrogen gas bottle provides source of protons
  - —Use a battery to charge a capacitor, which can be quickly discharged to produce the necessary accelerating electric fields
  - —Use a (p, n) nuclear reaction (have many choices)

$$p + X \longrightarrow Y + n$$

  - —A mini-accelerator initiator can give more neutrons than is possible with a Po-Li initiator
- Can locate the mini-accelerator *outside* the pit of NEM
  - —Neutrons will get into fissile material readily

Boosted Fission Weapons – 1 (Details)

T. fusion can be used to increase ("boost") the yield of a *fission* weapon —

- Insert an equal mixture of D and T gas into the hollow cavity at the center of the pit made of NEM
- At the maximum compression of the pit, the temperature and density conditions in the interior can exceed the threshold for D+T fusion (design goal)

$$\mathrm{D} + \mathrm{T} \rightarrow \alpha + \mathrm{n} + 17.6\ \mathrm{MeV}$$

- The D+T reaction releases only a very small amount of energy, but the resulting burst of 14 MeV neutrons initiates a new burst of fission reactions, greatly "boosting" the total fission yield of the weapon
- The timing is automatic!

Boosted Fission Weapons – 2 (Details)

Advantages —

- Increases the maximum possible fission yield
- Less hard-to-produce Pu or HEU is required for a given yield — the “efficiency” is higher
- Warheads of a given yield can be smaller and lighter

Tritium (T) decays, but it can be produced in a nuclear reactor.

Fresh D-T boost gas can then be inserted just prior to firing.

This also increases the safety of the weapon.

Fusion Nuclear Reactions (Details)

- Four key reactions (most important = ***):

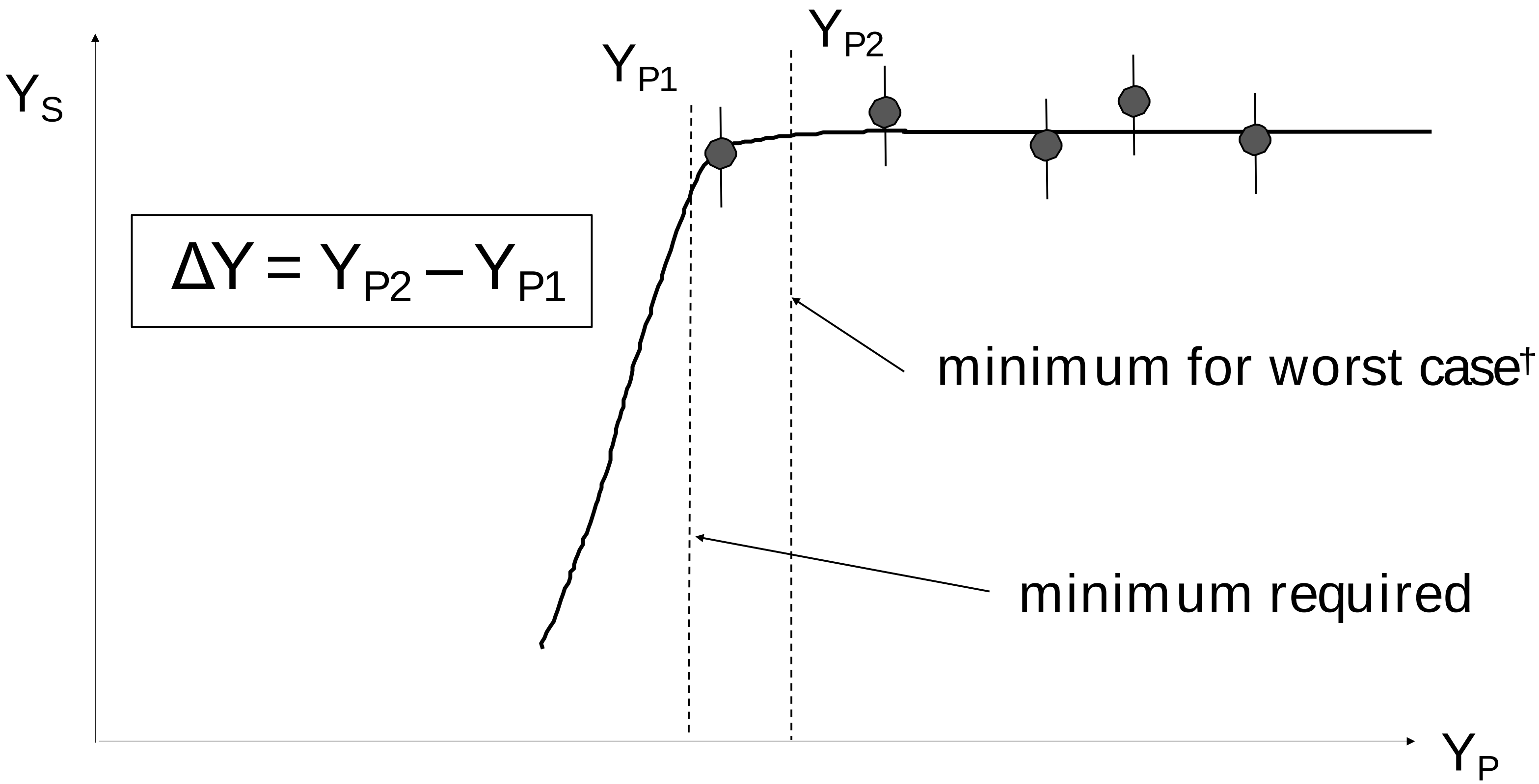
$$D + T \rightarrow {}^{4}\text{He} + n + 17.6 \text{ MeV (D-T fusion)}$$
$$n + {}^{6}\text{Li} \rightarrow {}^{4}\text{He} + T + 4.8 \text{ MeV (catalytic)}$$
$$D + D \rightarrow {}^{3}\text{He} + n + 3.2 \text{ MeV (catalytic)}$$
$$D + D \rightarrow {}^{1}\text{H} + T + 4.0 \text{ MeV (catalytic)}$$

- At standard temperatures and pressures (STP), D and T are gasses whereas Li-D is a solid (it's a salt)
- To make the fusion reactions go, need extremely high temperatures, densities, and pressures
- D-T fusion has lowest energy threshold
- Once D-T fusion (burning) has started, D-D fusion also contributes, but we will focus only on the former for simplicity

True Thermonuclear Weapons

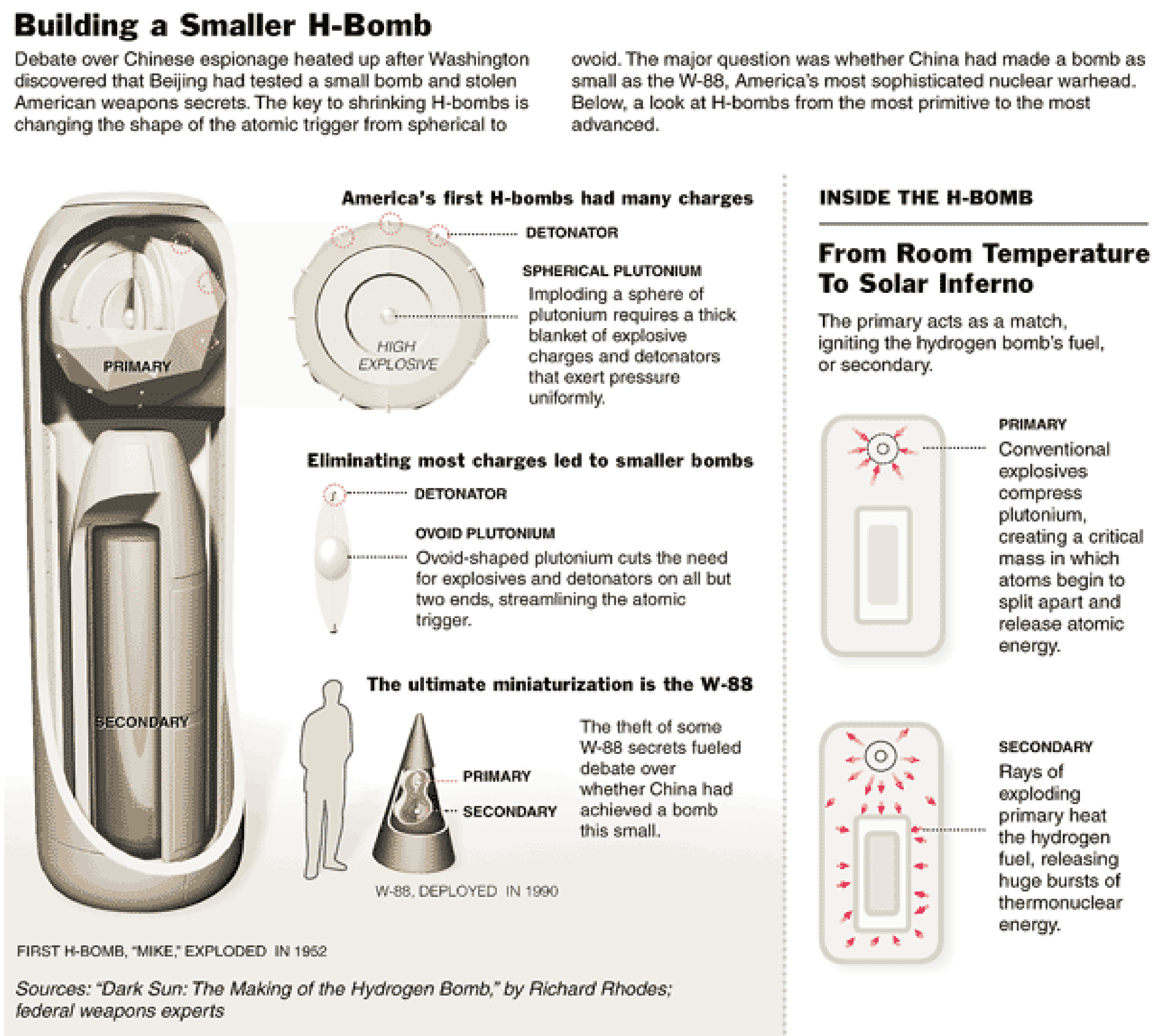
- Modern thermonuclear weapons have two stages: Primary (fission) and Secondary (fusion)
- The Mike device, the first US thermonuclear device, used liquefied D and T in the secondary
- All practical secondary designs use ^{6}Li-D
- Extra neutrons from the primary generate the initial T in the secondary via the catalytic process.
- Each D+T fusion generates another n, which can generate yet another T, allowing the process to continue until the necessary temperature conditions are lost
- Burning grows quickly, but not exponentially (geometrically): fusion does not proceed by a chain reaction

Primary Margin ΔY



†Worst case: T supply at end of life, over-initiated, cold HE

Publicly Reported Design of the U.S. W-88 Warhead



Review of Modern Thermonuclear Weapons

- The radioactivity from fallout comes entirely from fission fragments
  - The "additional design features" greatly increase fallout
  - In the early days of thermonuclear weapon development there was much talk about "clean" nuclear weapons, but it was never credible and soon stopped
  - There was also much talk about *pure fusion* weapons (no primary) with very low fallout— never demonstrated and probably infeasible
- The most important requirement is that the primary produce enough yield to "drive" (ignite) the secondary
- Hence *the main way to prevent development of thermonuclear weapons is to prevent development of fission weapons*

Designing Nuclear Weapons To Use Reactor-Grade Plutonium

The isotope Pu-238 decays relatively rapidly, thereby significantly increasing the rate of heat generation in the material.

- The heat generated by Pu-238 and Pu-240 requires careful management of the heat in the device. Means to address this problem include providing channels to conduct the heat from the plutonium through the insulating explosive surrounding the core, or delaying assembly of the device until a few minutes before it is to be used.

Designing Nuclear Weapons To Use Reactor-Grade Plutonium

The isotope Americium-241 (which results from the 14-year half-life decay of Pu-241 and hence builds up in reactor grade plutonium over time) emits highly penetrating gamma rays, increasing the radioactive exposure of any personnel handling the material.

- The radiation from Americium-241 means that more shielding and greater precautions to protect personnel might be necessary when building and handling nuclear explosives made from reactor-grade plutonium. But these difficulties are not prohibitive.

Enhanced Radiation Weapons – 1

Purpose —

- To kill people without destroying or contaminating structures or areas

Design principles —

- Minimize the fission yield
- Maximize the fusion yield

Methodology —

- Use smallest possible fission trigger
- Eliminate fissionable material from fusion packet
- Eliminate fission blanket
- Eliminate any material that will become radioactive when exposed to nuclear radiation

These are technically challenging requirements

Enhanced Radiation Weapons – 2

Enhance the fraction of the total energy that comes out in fast neutrons by —

- Using DT rather than ^{6}LiD in the fusion packet
  - — The theoretical limit is 6 times more neutrons per kt of energy release than in pure fission
  - — T has a half-life of ~ 11 years, so the T in ERWs must be replaced periodically
- Eliminating any material that would absorb neutrons (such as a weapon casing)

An ERW ("neutron bomb") is more costly to manufacture than a "conventional" fission weapon that would produce the same neutron flux.

Four Types of Radioactive Decay (Details)

1. Alpha decay: α

$$ {}^{A}_{Z}P_{N} \rightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-2}D_{N-2} + \alpha + \text{Energy} $$

2. Beta decay: β±

$$ {}^{A}_{Z}\mathrm{P}_{N} \rightarrow {}_{Z+1}^{A}\mathrm{D}_{N-1} + e^{-} + \bar{\upsilon} + \text{energy} $$

$$ {}^{A}_{Z}\mathrm{P}_{N} \rightarrow {}_{Z-1}^{A}\mathrm{D}_{N+1} + e^{+} + \upsilon + \text{energy} $$

3. Gamma decay: γ

$$ {}^{A}_{Z}\mathrm{P}^{*}_{N} \rightarrow {}^{A}_{Z}\mathrm{P}_{N} + \gamma + \text{energy} $$

Four Types of Radioactive Decay (cont'd)

4. Spontaneous fission: fission products

$$^{A}_{Z}P_{N} \rightarrow {}^{A_1}_{Z_1}X_{N_1} + {}^{A_2}_{Z2}Y_{N2} + \eta\, n \;+\; \text{energy}$$

$$\eta \;=\; 1 - 3, \text{ typically}$$

$$Z \;=\; Z_1 + Z_2$$

$$N \;=\; N_1 + N_2 + \eta$$

$$A \;=\; A_1 + A_2 + \eta$$

The parent nucleus *P* is a nuclide of high Z (uranium or beyond) whereas the fission fragments *X* and *Y* are medium-*Z* nuclei

Bombardment by n, γ, or β particles can make the target nuclide radioactive. *This process is called activation* (e.g., *neutron activation*), *not "induced radioactivity".*

Induced Fission

- Induced fission (*not a form of radioactivity*)

$$n + {}^{A}_{Z}T_{N} \rightarrow {}^{A_1}_{Z_1}\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{N}_1} + {}^{A_2}_{Z2}\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{N2}} + \eta\,\mathrm{n} + \text{energy}$$

$$\eta = 1\text{-}3, \text{ typically}$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2,$$

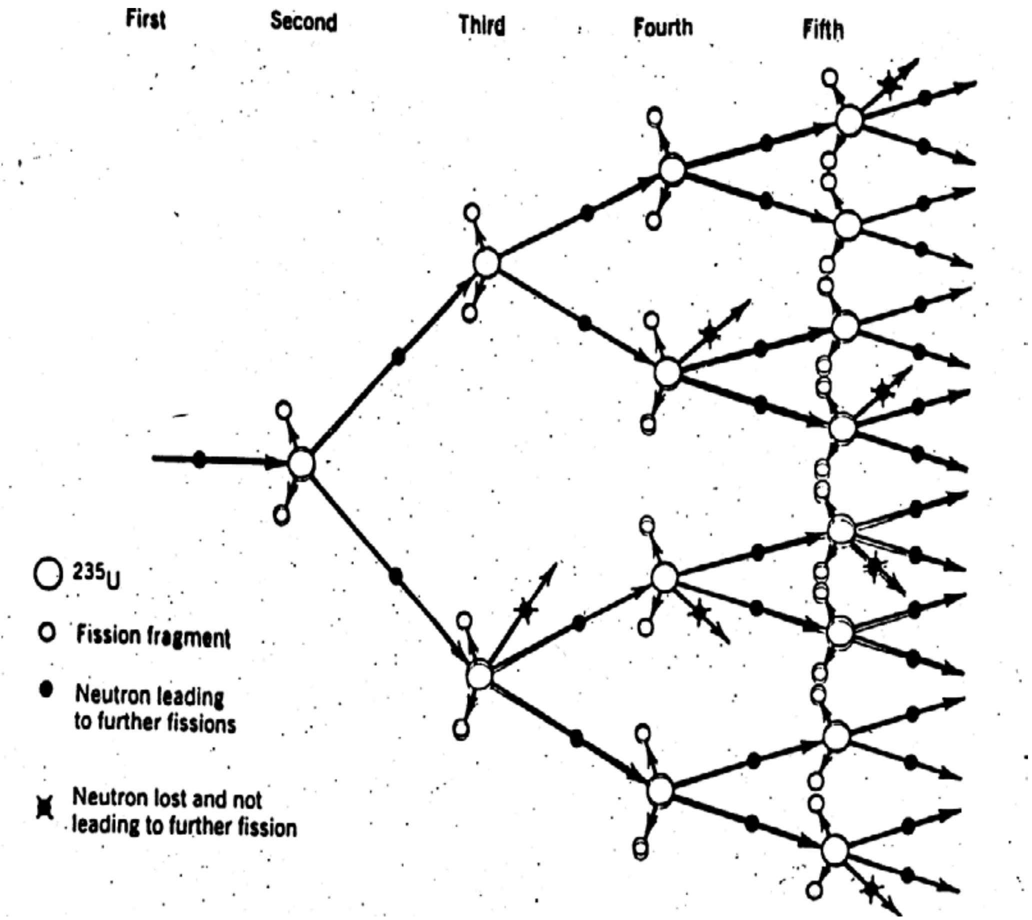
$$N = N_1 + N_2 + \eta$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + \eta$$

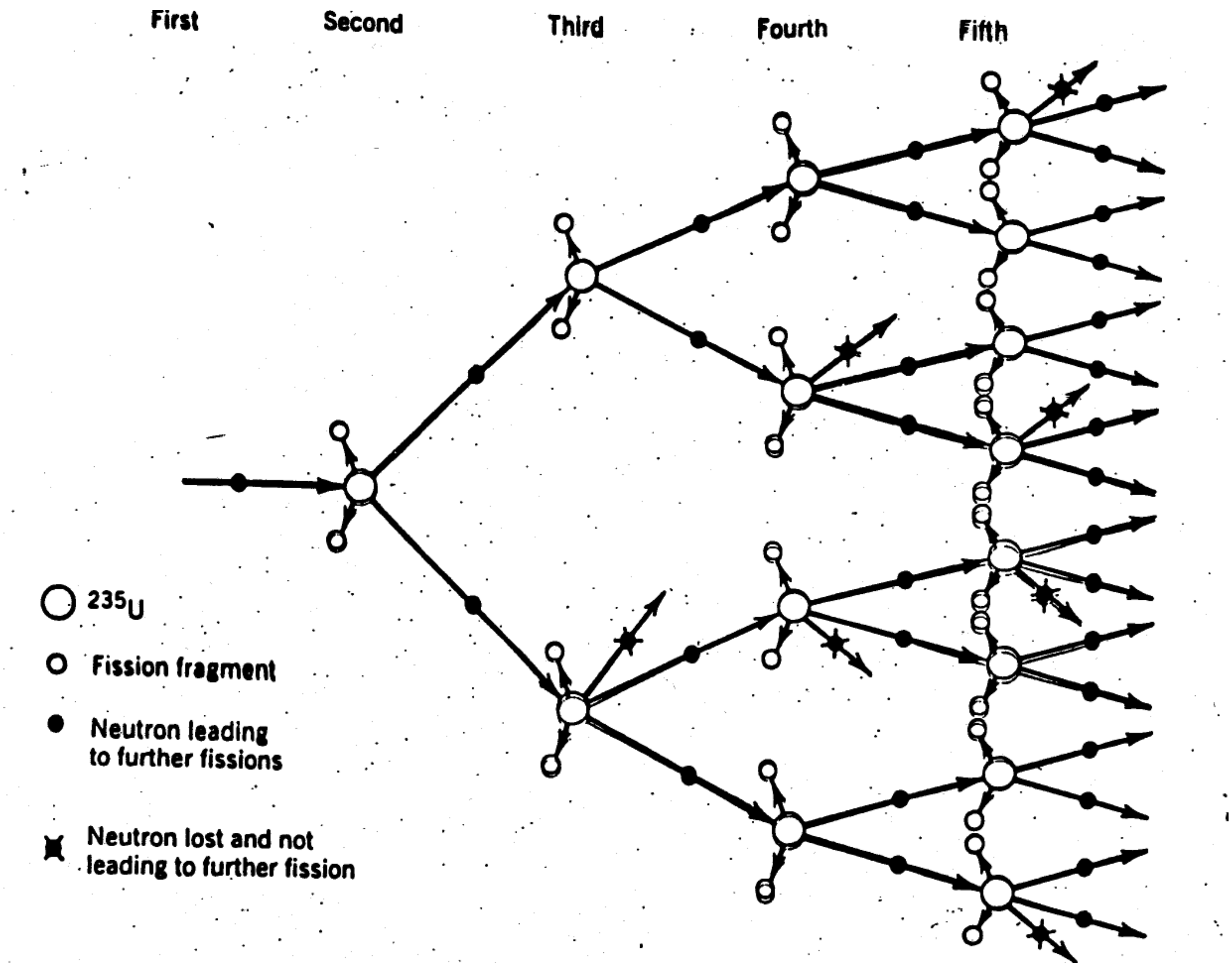
- *X* and *Y* (the fission fragments) are neutron-rich medium-*sized* nuclei and are highly radioactive

The Principle of a Nuclear Weapon

A nuclear explosion is achieved by the rapid assembly, in a suitable geometry, of NEM with sufficient nuclear reactivity to initiate and sustain a chain reaction driven by <u>fast</u> neutrons.

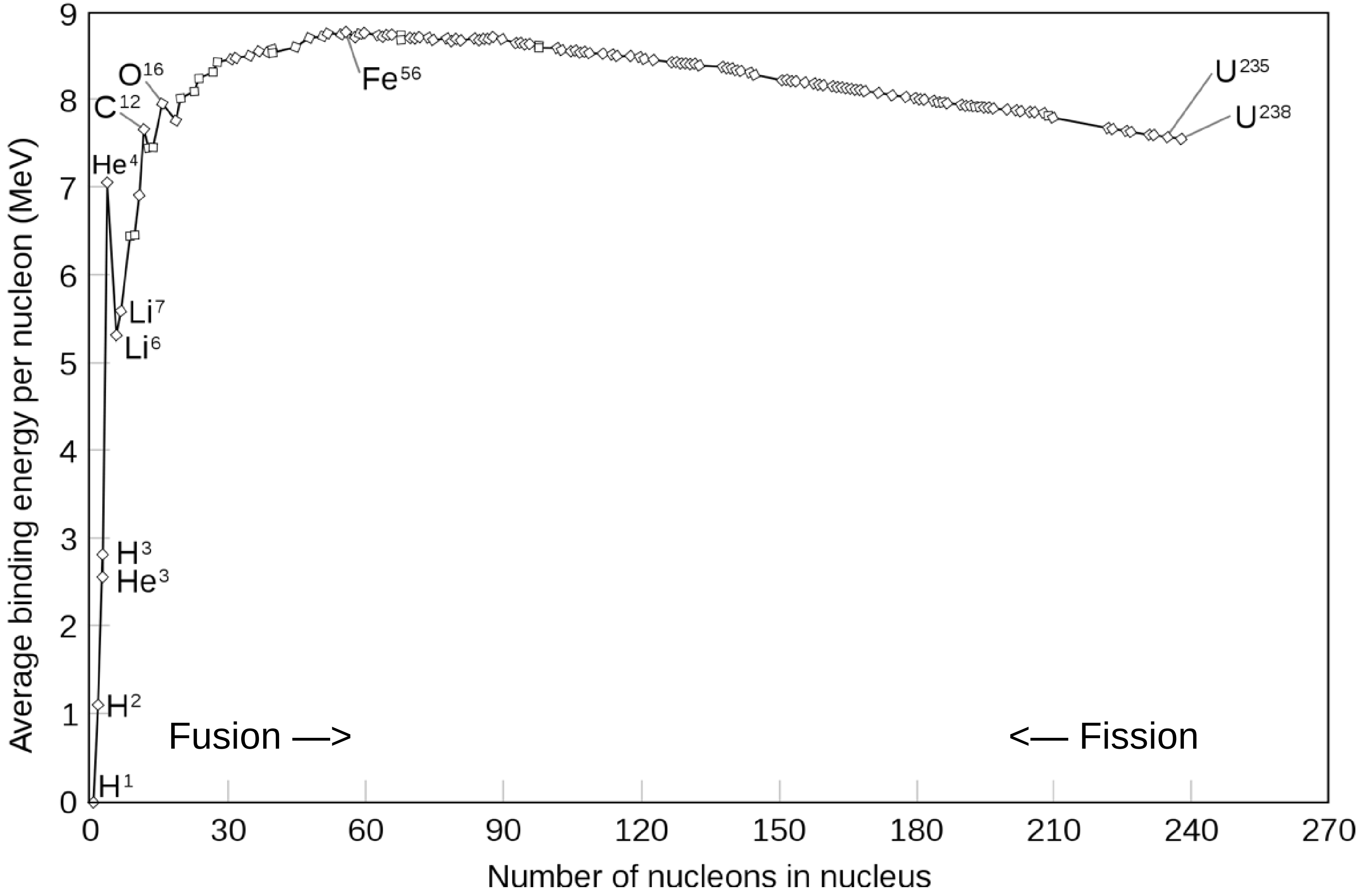


Explosive Chain Reaction

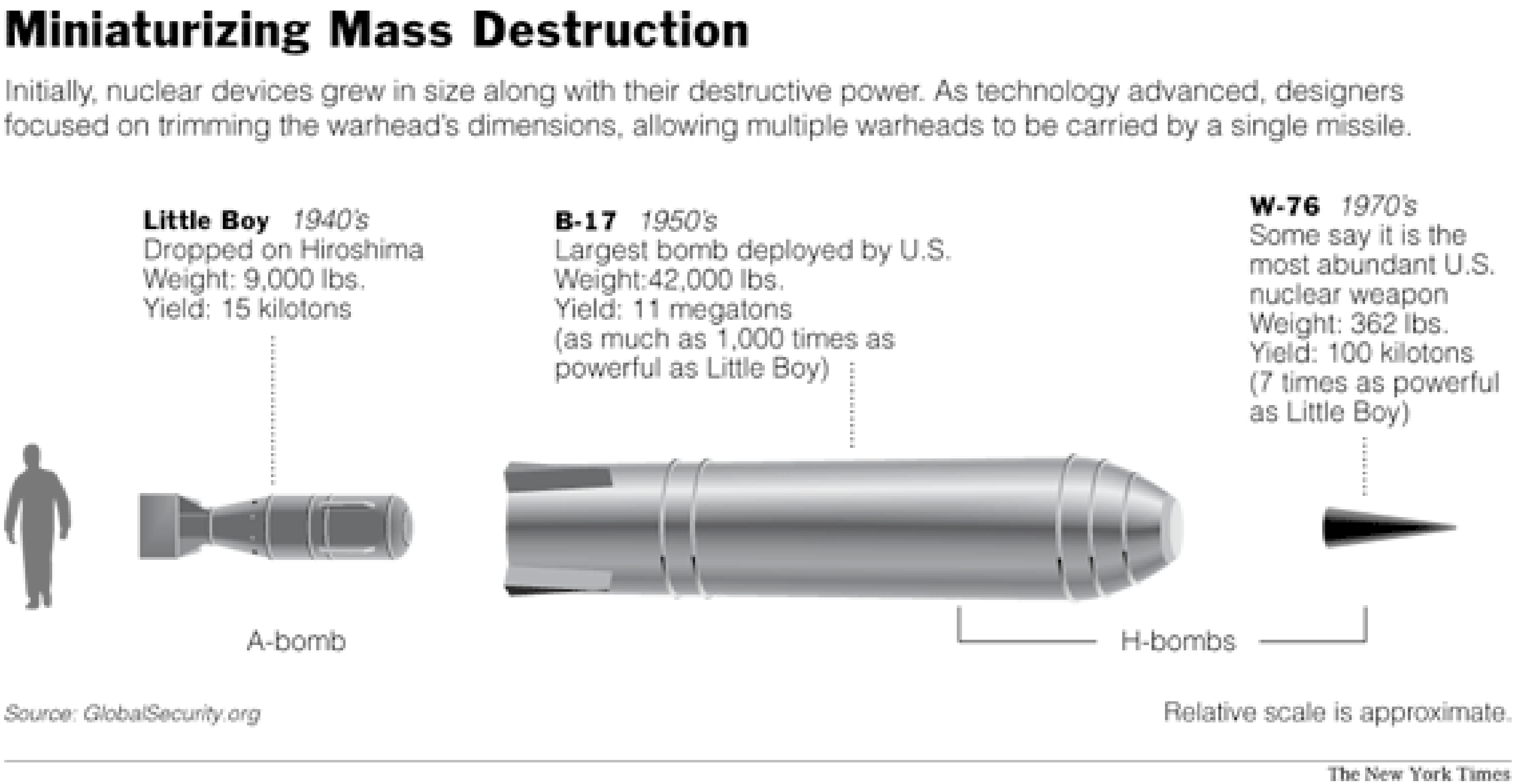


[Mousetrap Demonstration]

Binding Energy/Nucleon for Selected Isotopes



Making a Nuclear Warhead That Can Be Delivered By a Missile – 2



Requirements for Making a Fission Bomb

1. Know the nuclear physics of fission
2. Have needed data on the physical and chemical properties of weapon materials
3. Build technical facilities to fabricate and test devices and components of the chosen design

All these requirements are now met in any significantly industrialized country

4. **Obtain the needed nuclear-explosive material**
5. Allocate the necessary resources

In Making a Nuclear Explosion It's Not Just the Mass, It's the ***Configuration***

Some ***mixtures*** of various **nuclear-explosive nuclides with other nuclides** in a suitable quantity, purity, and geometry, can support a ***fast-neutron chain reaction***.

*Such material is called **nuclear-explosive material (NEM)** and can be used to create a nuclear explosion.*

F**or there to be an explosion, on average more than one of the several fast neutrons released per fission in the NEM must be "productively captured"** (i.e., it must be captured and then produce another fission event).

A configuration in which this is true is said to be a "nuclear-explosive" or "prompt supercritical" configuration. It will produce an explosive chain reaction.

To be "productively captured", a neutron must not be unproductively captured or escape from the NEM.

Nuclear Weapon Secrets

Nuclear weapon design information is special in being "born secret".

There were 3 important secrets —

- It's possible to make a nuclear weapon
- How to make implosion designs work
- How to initiate fusion

Many details about the first two "secrets" are now public and the basic idea of the third "secret" is public.

The basic idea of how to make very compact fusion weapons is also now public.