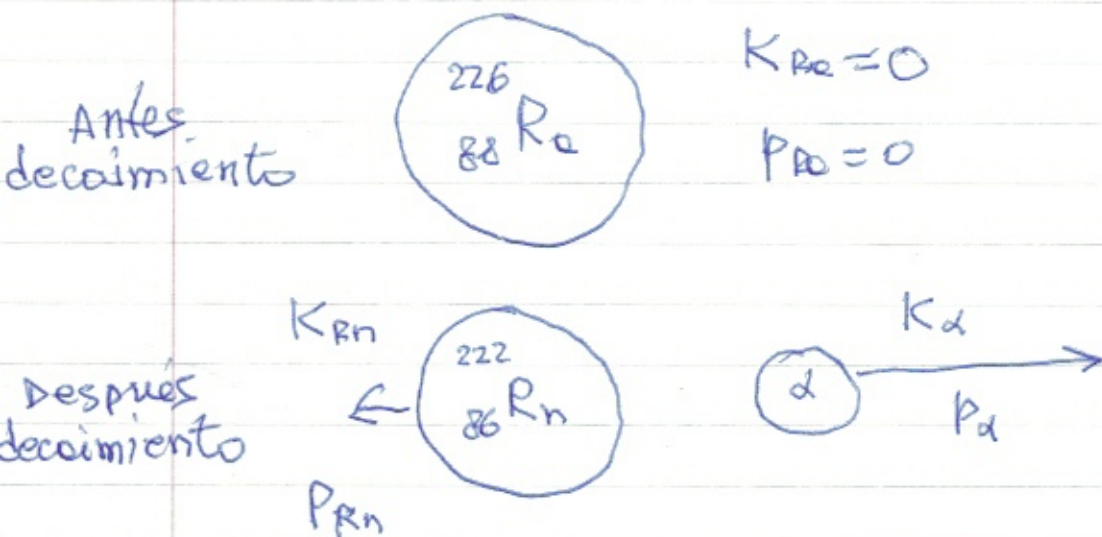
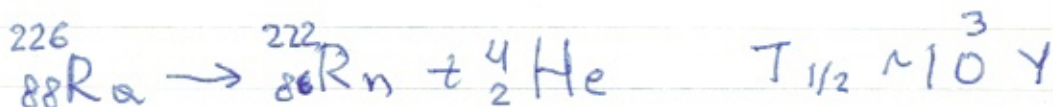
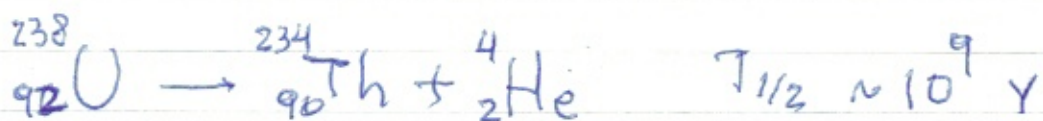
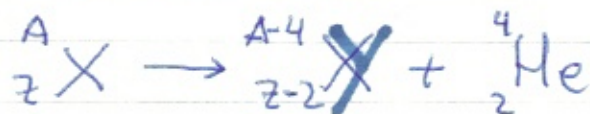


Decaimiento α



Energía de desintegración $\rightarrow$ K. energy of the products

$$Q = (M_X - M_Y - M_\alpha) c^2$$

$$Q = (M_X - M_Y - M_\alpha) \times 931.494 \left(\frac{\text{MeV}}{u} \right)$$

f. nocc. de energía de α después de la desintegración:

$$Q = K_Y + K_\alpha$$

$$P_Y = P_\alpha$$

y como $K_\alpha (\sim \text{Mev}) \ll M_\alpha c^2 (10^3 \text{ Mev})$
 γ $K_Y \ll M_Y c^2 (200 \text{ Bev})$ $Y = {}^{222}\text{Rn}$

→ usar mecánica clásica.

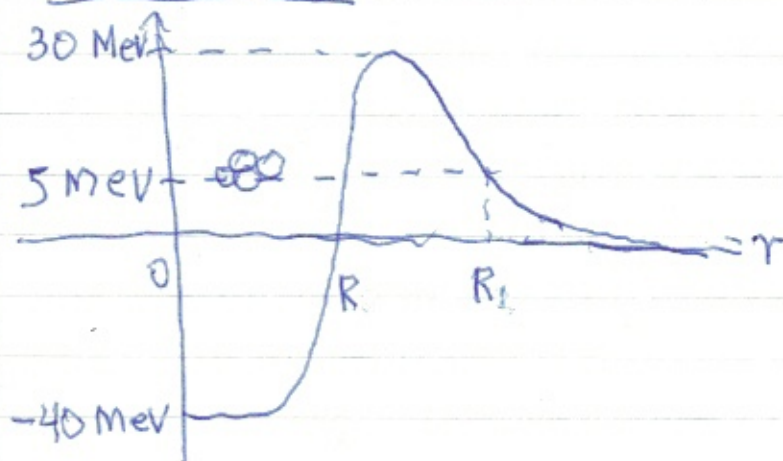
$$Q = K_Y + K_\alpha$$

$$P_Y = P_\alpha$$

$$= \frac{P_Y^2}{2M_Y} + \frac{P_\alpha^2}{2M_\alpha} = \underbrace{\frac{P_\alpha^2}{2M_\alpha}}_{K_\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{M_\alpha}{M_Y} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_Y = \frac{Q}{1 + \frac{M_\alpha}{M_Y}} = \frac{M_Y}{M_Y + M_\alpha} Q //$$

α -decay



Efecto
túnel



EX) P. de escape de α desde $^{226}_{88}\text{Ra}$, con energía de desintegración 4.5 MeV.

$$T(E) \approx \exp \left\{ -\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m} \int \sqrt{U(r) - E} dr \right\}$$

región prohibida: R , y $R_1 = 2Zke^2/E$

$$\int \sqrt{U - E} dr = \sqrt{E} \int_R^{R_1} \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{r} - 1} dr = R_1 \sqrt{E} \int_{R/R_1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{z} - 1} dz$$

con $z = r/R_1$. Usando $R \sim 10 \text{ fm}$, $R_1 \sim 50 \text{ fm}$ para $E \sim 5 \text{ MeV}$

$$z = \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{z} - 1} dz = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \pi/2$$

better approx.

$$\int_{R/R_1}^1 \approx \int_0^1 - \int_0^{R/R_1}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - z} dz - \int_0^{R/R_1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{R/R_1} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\sqrt{\frac{R}{R_1}}$$

usando $R_1 = 2Ze^2/E$

$$\Rightarrow T(E) = \exp \left\{ -4\pi Z \sqrt{(E_0/E)} + 8\sqrt{ZCR/r_0} \right\}$$

$$r_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{M_\alpha k e^2} \sim 7.25 \text{ fm}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{k e^2}{2r_0} = 0.0993 \text{ MeV.}$$



de $R = r_0 A^{1/3} \Rightarrow R = 7.27 \text{ fm}$

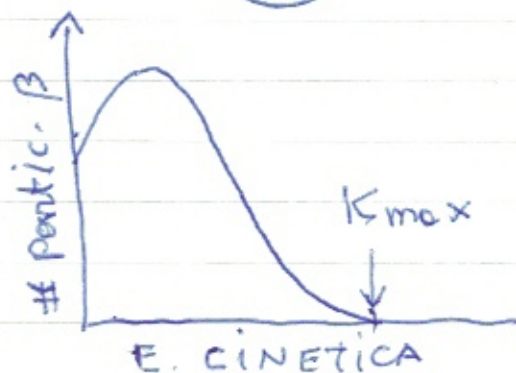
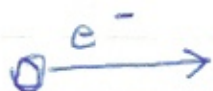
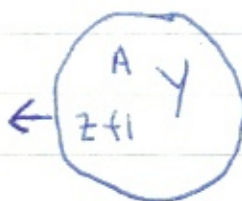
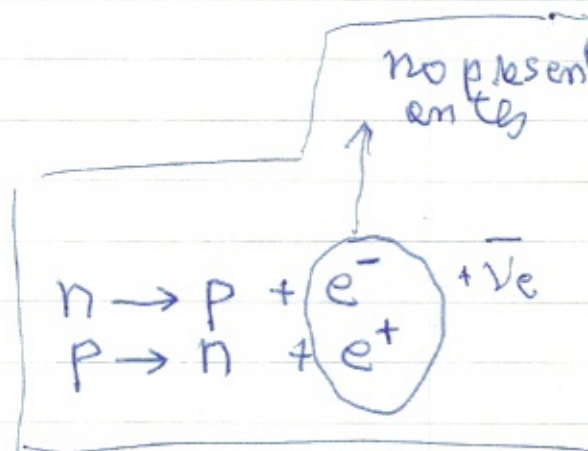
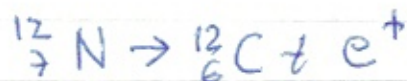
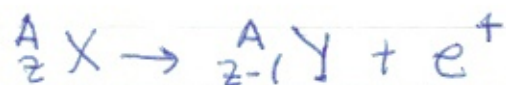
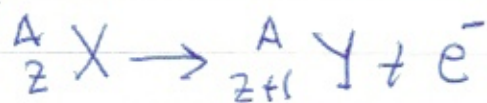
$$\Rightarrow T(E) = \exp \left[-4\pi \times 86 \sqrt{(0.0993/5)} + \right.$$

$$\left. 8\sqrt{86(7.27/7.25)} \right] = \exp(-78) = 1.32 \times 10^{-34}$$

 $f = \frac{v}{2R} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m_\alpha}} \frac{1}{2R} \sim 10^{21} \frac{\text{colis}}{\text{seg.}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{decaimientos}}{\text{segundo}} \sim f \times T \sim 10^{-13} \left(\frac{\text{experiments}}{10^{-11} \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)$

Decaimiento Beta



curva experimental

problema: valor Q es el mismo en cada decaimiento.

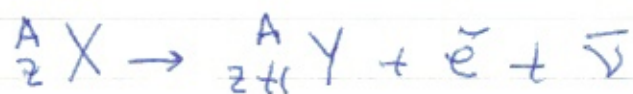
$\Rightarrow$ partículas β tienen diferentes energías

se viola la cons. de energía?

También hay problemas con el SPIN

Pauli (1930) $\rightarrow$ 3^{ra} particula & balancea
las ecuaciones. NEUTRINO
Descubierto en 1956.

- carga cero
- $m \ll m_e$. $m < 2.8 \text{ eV}/c^2$
- SPIN $1/2$
- débil interacción con la materia



Datación Por Carbono

Se mide la actividad cuando por el decaimiento β del ^{14}C .

$^{14}\text{C} \rightarrow$ vida media de 5730 años $\Rightarrow$ después de $t = T_{1/2}$
casi queda bastante
Si se usa ^{11}C ($T_{1/2}$ muy corta) No sirve

EX: $m = 25 \text{ gr. de carbon}$
 se observa ^{14}C de 250 deca/min
 ¿cuál es la edad del árbol?

(i) Calc. λ para ^{14}C ($T_{1/2} = 5730 \text{ años}$)

$$\lambda = \frac{0.693}{T_{1/2}} = 3.83 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

(ii) El # de núcleos de ^{12}C en 25 gr. de carbon es

$$\begin{array}{l} N_0 \\ \times \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 12 \text{ gr} \\ 25 \text{ gr} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \times = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \cdot (25/12) \\ = 1.26 \times 10^{24} \text{ núcleos de } ^{12}\text{C} \end{array}$$

pero como $\frac{^{14}\text{C}}{^{12}\text{C}} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12}$ (cuando el árbol estaba vivo)

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ de } ^{14}\text{C} = 1.3 \times 10^{-12} \times 1.26 \times 10^{24} = 1.6 \times 10^{12} \text{ (inicial)}$$

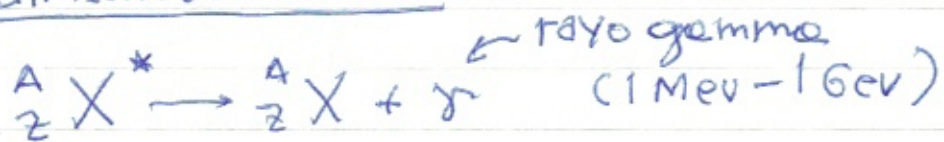
$$(iv) R_0 = N_0 \lambda = 1.6 \times 10^{12} \times 3.83 \times 10^{-12} = 370 \frac{\text{deca}}{\text{min}}$$

$$(v) R = R_0 e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow \frac{R}{R_0} = e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln\left(\frac{R}{R_0}\right)$$

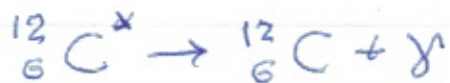
$\swarrow 250 \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $\searrow 370 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$= 3.2 \times 10^3 \text{ años}$$

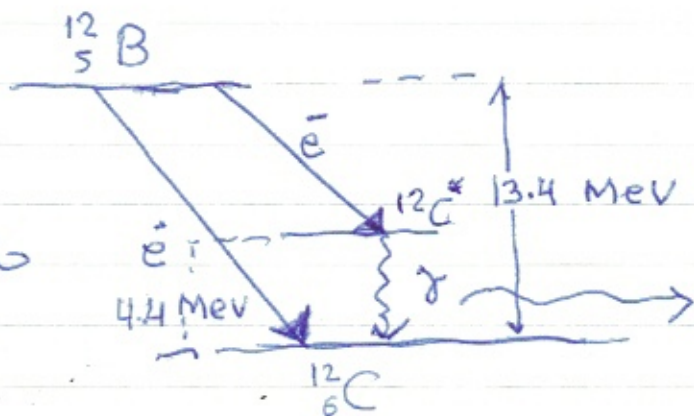
DECAIMIENTO Gamma



(Vida media $\sim 10^{-10} \text{ s}$)



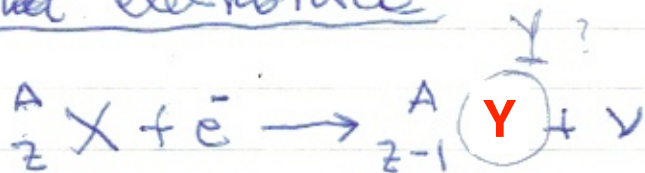
2 posibles
canales de
decaimiento



(1) dec. directo al G.S.
del ${}^{12}\text{C}$ emitiendo un
 e^- de 13.4 Mev

(2) dec. β a ${}^{12}\text{C}^*$, luego
 γ -decay a ${}^{12}\text{C}$

Captura electrónica



un protón se combina con el e^- para formar un n
 e^- de la capa inferior
solo ocurre dentro del núcleo



↓ excitado
decae con γ x-ray photon

Radioactividad Natural

3 series.

(a) ^{238}U
uranio

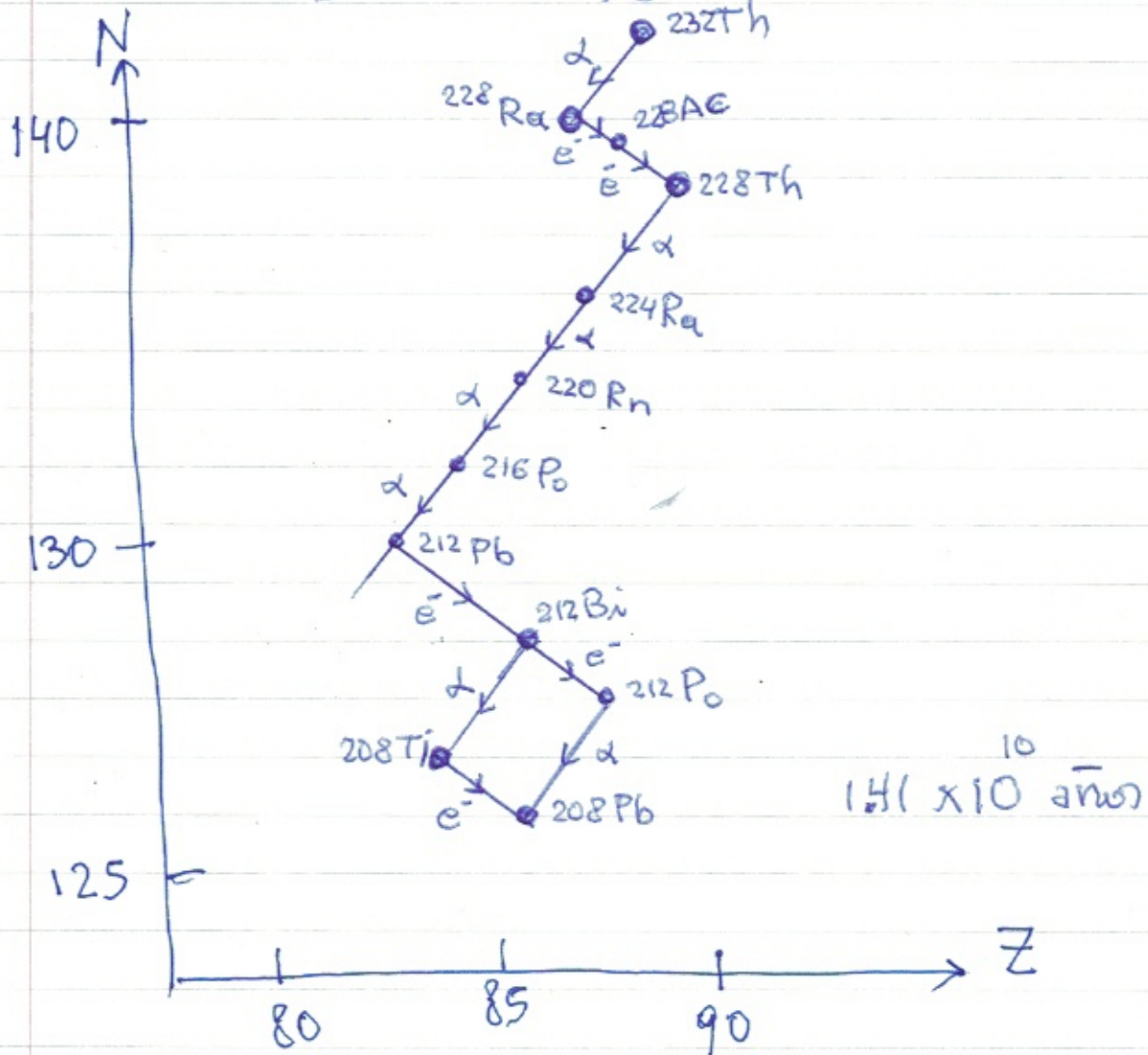
^{206}Pb

(b) ^{235}U

actinio

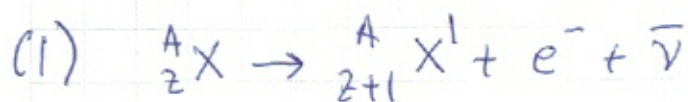
(c) ^{232}Th torio

^{208}Pb



ISÓTOPO de			
Serie	PARTIDA	$T_{1/2}$ (y)	Producto final (estable)
natural	$^{238}_{92}\text{U}$	4.47×10^9	$^{206}_{82}\text{Pb}$
	$^{235}_{92}\text{U}$	7.04×10^8	$^{207}_{82}\text{Pb}$
	$^{232}_{90}\text{Th}$	1.41×10^{10}	$^{208}_{82}\text{Pb}$
artificial	$^{237}_{93}\text{Np}$	2.14×10^6	$^{209}_{83}\text{Pb}$

Sobre los Q-values



$$Q = [m_N({}^A_Z X) - m_N({}^A_{Z+1} X') - m_e - m_{\bar{\nu}}] c^2$$

pero $m({}^A_Z X) = m_N({}^A_Z X) + z m_e - \sum_{i=1}^Z B_i$ (0)

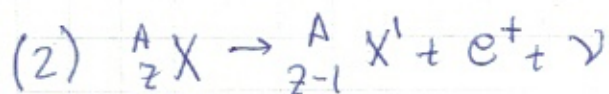
mase atómico $\swarrow$ $\nwarrow$ E. de enlace

típico/ $m_{\nu} \sim 0$; $B_i \sim 0$

$$\Rightarrow m_N({}^A_Z X) \simeq m({}^A_Z X) - z m$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = [m({}^A_Z X) - \underbrace{z m} - \underbrace{m({}^A_{Z+1} X') + (z+1)m - m}] c^2$$

$$\therefore Q = [m({}^A_Z X) - m({}^A_{Z+1} X')] c^2 \quad (1)$$



$$Q = [m_N({}^A_Z X) - m_N({}^A_{Z-1} X') - m_e - m_{\nu}] c^2$$

$$\stackrel{(0)}{=} [m({}^A_Z X) - \underbrace{z m_e} - m({}^A_{Z-1} X') + \underbrace{(z-1)m_e - m_e}] c^2$$

$$= [m({}^A_Z X) - m({}^A_{Z-1} X') - 2m_e] c^2 \quad (2) //$$