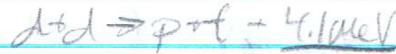


HW #1

1.2 Q-d,d



$Q = 4.1 \text{ MeV}$

4.546

$Q = [2M_d - (M_p + M_t)]c^2$

↑ use ION mass $\rightarrow 2.013553 \text{ u}$

not atom mass $\rightarrow 2.014102 \text{ u}$

1.5 1 L Water

$\hookrightarrow 1 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \frac{18 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \rightarrow \# \text{ of } \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\frac{D}{H} = \frac{1}{6700} \sim \frac{1}{6500}$

$D \sim \frac{1}{2} \text{ Reaction} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \text{ ddt} \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ddp} \end{array} \right\} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2}$

Why 8.6 MeV α ?

1.8 ${}^7_3\text{Li} + {}^1_1\text{H} \rightarrow 2 {}^4_2\text{He}$

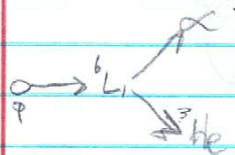
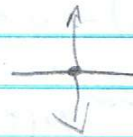
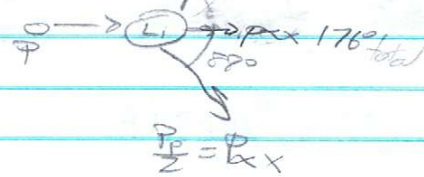


$Q = (M_i - M_f)c^2 \rightarrow 17.3 \text{ MeV}$

$\frac{1}{2} MV^2 \leftarrow 8.6 \text{ MeV Lab}$

$8.65 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow 2 \alpha$'s

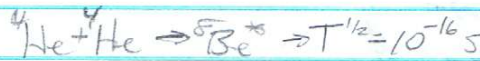
Why 175°?



$Q \approx 4 \text{ MeV}$ others α 's had 8.6 MeV

↑ Key point

$E_\alpha = \frac{M_h}{M_h + M_h} Q = \frac{3}{7} (4.0)$



Search Triple Alpha process

HW #2

2.2

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{aean}{(R_a + R_b)}$$

$$\vec{r} \rightarrow R_0 = R_a (A_a^{1/3} + A_b^{1/3})$$

$$d \frac{q}{r^2} A$$

$$t \quad 1 \quad 3$$

$$h \quad 2 \quad 3$$

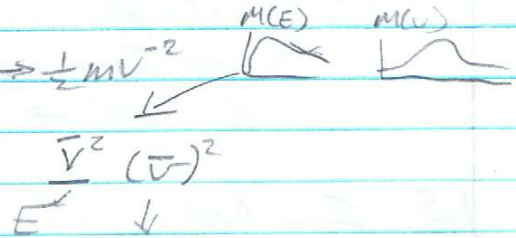
$$"B \quad 5 \quad 11$$

2.4

$$E \quad kT = 9 \text{ keV}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 9 \text{ keV}$$

$$\vec{p} \quad \vec{v} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$



$$\frac{\vec{v}^2}{E} \quad (\vec{v})^2$$

$$M(v) \rightarrow M(E)$$

$$M(E) = M(v) \frac{dv}{dE}$$

$$\int_0^\infty M(v) dv = \int_0^\infty M(E) dE$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^\infty M(v) dE \frac{dv}{dE}$$

$$\int_0^\infty M(v) \frac{dv}{dE} dE$$

$$f(v) \rightarrow v \rightarrow E \quad \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = E$$

$$dE = d\left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2\right) = m v dv$$

2.6

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} M(\vec{v}) d\vec{v} = \int_0^\infty M(E) dE$$

$$\vec{v} = v \hat{e}_r$$

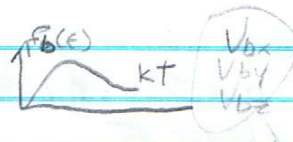
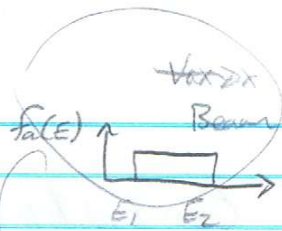
$$d\vec{v} = v^2 dv \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$d\vec{r} = r^2 dr \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\int M(\vec{v}) v^2 dv \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$M(\vec{v}) v^2 4\pi = M(v)$$





$$\langle \mathbf{v} \rangle_{ab} = \int_{E_1}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbf{v}_b} \frac{d\mathbf{v}_a d\mathbf{v}_b}{|\mathbf{v}_a - \mathbf{v}_b|} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{v}_a - \mathbf{v}_b|} f_a(v_a) f_b(v_b) d\mathbf{v}_a d\mathbf{v}_b$$

$$d\mathbf{v}_a \rightarrow d\mathbf{v}_x d\mathbf{v}_y d\mathbf{v}_z$$

$$(-) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}^2 / kT\right)$$

$$v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2$$

$$\int_{E_1}^{\infty} f_a(E) dE = 1$$

$$f_a(E) = \frac{1}{E_2 - E_1} \quad E_1 \leq E \leq E_2$$

$$f_a(v_a) \rightarrow f_v(v_{ax})$$

$$f_a(v_{ax}) = f(E) \left(\frac{dE}{dv_{ax}} \right)$$

$$f_a = \frac{1}{E_2 - E_1} m v$$

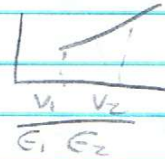


Fig 2.6



Interf

