

Name: _____

PHYS 7501, FS 2021

Homework 1

Due: Start of class, September 2nd

1. Which of the following reactions are possible without non-standard model physics?
For invalid reactions, indicate what the issue is.
 - a. $^{69}\text{Kr} \rightarrow ^{69}\text{Br} + e^+ + \nu_e$
 - b. $^{44}\text{Ti}(\alpha, p)^{48}\text{Cr}$
 - c. $e^- + ^{55}\text{Sc} \rightarrow ^{55}\text{Ca} + \bar{\nu}_e$
 - d. $^{15}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$
2. Smoke detectors work by monitoring the current generated from ^{241}Am α decay.
When this material finally stops undergoing radioactive decay, what will it mostly become?
Write the dominant decay sequence.
3. There is a stable isotope of each element within $Z=1-82$, except Pm and what other element?
4. ^{11}Li has an rms radius of 3.5fm. What mass-number A would you predict from this radius given the empirical formula for matter radii? What rms radius would you predict for $A=11$?
5. Calculate the Q -values for the reactions $^{44}\text{Ti}(\alpha, \gamma)$, $^{44}\text{Ti}(\alpha, p)$, and $^{44}\text{Ti}(\alpha, n)$. Show your work.

6. A table of experimental binding energy **per nucleon** as compiled in the 2012 Atomic Mass Evaluation has been provided.

Fit these data using the 5-parameter liquid drop model and report fit-parameter values.

(Don't forget to report the fit-function to give the parameters context!)

Attach to this homework a plot of the fit residuals as a function of neutron number and, separately, as a function of proton number, as well as a copy of the code used to perform the fit (e.g. ROOT, gnuplot, Mathematica).

7. An optical potential describing the interaction of a projectile and target nucleus typically has the form $V(r)+iW(r)$. Since this potential generally describes the interaction between a tiny projectile and the distribution of nucleons in a nucleus, what is a plausible functional form for the radial dependence of V and W ? I.e. if $V(r) = -V_0 f(r)$, what is $f(r)$?

8. Calculate the experimental binding energy difference between ^{15}N and ^{15}O . Assuming this is due to the Coulomb term of the SEMF, what radius corresponds to $A=15$? Note that compared to a point-charge, a uniformly charged sphere has $U_{\text{sphere}} = (3/5)U_{\text{point}}$. Compare this to the usual approximation for the nuclear radius (using $r_0=1.2\text{fm}$).