

$$\vec{E} =$$

$$\vec{E}_I = \vec{E}_F$$

$$\vec{E}_x = \vec{E}_{x_1} + \vec{E}_{x_2}$$

Remarque:

Supposons que $\vec{v}_x$ est au repos $\Rightarrow (\vec{T}_x = 0)$

$$\Pi(A_1, z) c^2 = \Pi(A_1, z_1) c^2 + \vec{T}_{x_1} + \Pi(A_2, z_2) c^2 + \vec{T}_{x_2}$$

$$\vec{T}_{x_1} + \vec{T}_{x_2} = [\Pi(A_1, z) - \Pi(A_1, z_1) - \Pi(A_2, z_2)] c^2 \quad (A)$$

$$\vec{P}_x = \vec{P}_{x_1} + \vec{P}_{x_2}$$

$$(P_x = 0) \Rightarrow \vec{P}_{x_1} = -\vec{P}_{x_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{x_1}^2 = \rho_{x_2}^2 \quad \text{--- (A)}$$

à partir de (A) $\Rightarrow \Pi^2(A_1, z_1) v_x^2 = \Pi^2(A_2, z_2) v_x^2$

Or $a = \frac{1}{\rho_x} = \frac{1}{\rho} v^2 \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{\partial \vec{T}_x}{\partial \rho_x}$

donc: $\Pi^2(A_1, z_1) \frac{\partial \vec{T}_{x_1}}{\partial \rho_{x_1}} = \Pi^2(A_2, z_2) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{T}_{x_2}}{\partial \rho_{x_2}}$

$$\Pi(A_1, z_1) \vec{T}_{x_1} = \Pi(A_2, z_2) \vec{T}_{x_2}$$

$$\vec{T}_{x_1} = \frac{\Pi(A_2, z_2)}{\Pi(A_1, z_1)} \vec{T}_{x_2}$$

III) Les différents types de la désintégration radioactive

Il existe 4 types de désintégration radioactive

1) la désintégration α : émission du noyau ${}^4_2\text{He}$ (noyau α)

2) la désintégration β^- (β^- , β^-) : émission des électrons ou des positrons.

3) la désintégration β^+ (β^+ , β^+) : émission d'un positron ou d'un électron.

4) la désintégration γ : émission d'un rayonnement γ ou d'un photon d'état excité.

→ l'état stable.

La conversion interne : le noyau transmet une partie de son énergie à un autre noyau.

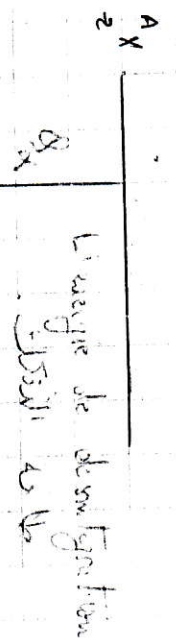
1) la désintégration α (${}^4_2\text{He}$)

Remarque : le type de désintégration α concerne des noyaux lourds $\Rightarrow$ les forces coulombiennes de jeu ont un rôle dans la stabilité de ces noyaux.

$${}^A_Z X \rightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-2} Y + {}^4_2\text{He}$$

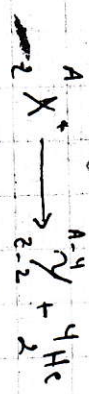
de noyau mère $\rightarrow$ de noyau fils

(ESLW)



$A-4$
 $Z-2$

4.1/ L'énergie de la désintégration α :



On applique la loi de C.E :

$$E({}^A_Z\text{X}^*) = E({}^{A-4}_{Z-2}\text{Y}) + E({}^4_2\text{He})$$

Supposons que ${}^A_Z\text{X}$ est au repos ($v=0, \vec{p}=0$) :

$$m(A, Z)c^2 = m(A-4, Z-2)c^2 + \overline{m}_Y + m(4, 2)c^2 + \overline{K}$$

$$Q_\alpha = \overline{m}_Y + \overline{K}$$

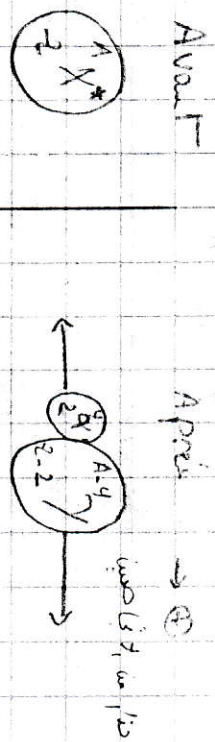
$$Q_\alpha = [m(A, Z) - m(A-4, Z-2) - m(4, 2)]c^2$$

طاقة الانتقال α

$$Q_\alpha = \overline{m}_Y + \overline{K} = ({}^2m_H + m_N)c^2 - {}^{\beta}(A, Z) - [({}^2-2)m_H + (A-2-2)m_N)c^2 - {}^{\beta}(A-4, Z-2)] - [({}^2m_H + 2m_N)c^2 - {}^{\beta}(4, 2)]$$

$$Q_\alpha = \overline{m}_Y + \overline{K} = {}^{\beta}(4, 2) + {}^{\beta}(A-4, Z-2) - {}^{\beta}(A, Z)$$

$$Q_\alpha = {}^{\beta}(A-4, Z-2) + {}^{\beta}(4, 2) - {}^{\beta}(A, Z)$$



On a $(C, \vec{p}) : (v=0, p_x = m v_x = 0)$

$$\vec{p}_\alpha = \vec{p}_Y + \vec{p}_\alpha \quad \text{et} \quad p_\alpha = 0$$

$$\vec{p}_Y = -\vec{p}_\alpha \Rightarrow |\vec{p}_Y|^2 = |\vec{p}_\alpha|^2 \dots (*)$$

$$\overline{K}_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} m_\alpha v_\alpha^2 \Rightarrow \overline{K}_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} m_\alpha v_\alpha^2 \Rightarrow \overline{K}_\alpha = \frac{p_\alpha^2}{2m_\alpha}$$

$$\overline{K}_Y = \frac{1}{2} m_Y v_Y^2 \Rightarrow \overline{K}_Y = \frac{1}{2} m_Y v_Y^2 \Rightarrow \overline{K}_Y = \frac{p_Y^2}{2m_Y}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho_\alpha^2 = 2\pi_\alpha \bar{T}_\alpha \\ \rho_\gamma^2 = 2\pi_\gamma \bar{T}_\gamma \end{cases}$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \rho_\alpha^2 = \rho_\gamma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi_\alpha \bar{T}_\alpha = 2\pi_\gamma \bar{T}_\gamma \Rightarrow \pi_\alpha \bar{T}_\alpha = \pi_\gamma \bar{T}_\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{T}_\alpha = \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha} \bar{T}_\gamma \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\bar{T}_\gamma = \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} \bar{T}_\alpha \quad \dots (2)$$

On a:

$$\delta_\alpha = \bar{T}_\alpha + \bar{T}_\gamma$$

$$= \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} \bar{T}_\alpha + \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha} \bar{T}_\gamma$$

$$= \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} \bar{T}_\alpha + \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha} \left(\frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} \right) \bar{T}_\alpha$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} + 1 \right) \bar{T}_\alpha = \left(\frac{\pi_\alpha + \pi_\gamma}{\pi_\gamma} \right) \bar{T}_\alpha \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\text{D'auc: } \bar{T}_\alpha = \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha + \pi_\gamma} \delta_\alpha \quad \dots (4)$$

$$\frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha} \bar{T}_\gamma = \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha + \pi_\gamma} \delta_\alpha$$

$$\bar{T}_\gamma = \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha + \pi_\gamma} \delta_\alpha$$

Remarquons:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{T}_\alpha = \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\alpha + \pi_\gamma} \delta_\alpha \\ \bar{T}_\gamma = \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\alpha + \pi_\gamma} \delta_\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_\gamma \gg \pi_\alpha$$

$$*) \bar{T}_\gamma = \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\gamma} \delta_\alpha \quad ; \quad \bar{T}_\alpha \approx \delta_\alpha$$

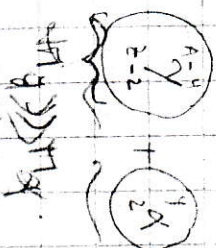
$$\bar{T}_\gamma < \delta_\alpha \approx \bar{T}_\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{T}_\gamma \ll \bar{T}_\alpha$$

Remarquons aussi:

$$\pi(1, 2) = A \cdot 100 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{T}_\alpha = \frac{\pi_\gamma}{\pi_\gamma + \pi_\alpha} \delta_\alpha$$



$$\overline{T}_Y = \frac{\pi_\alpha}{\pi_\alpha + \pi_Y} Q_\alpha$$

$$\pi_Y = \pi(A-4, z-2) \simeq A-4 \cdot 1 \text{ uua}$$

$$\pi_\alpha = \pi(4, 2) = 4 \cdot 1 \text{ uua}$$

$$\oplus \overline{T}_\alpha = \frac{A-4}{4+A-4} Q_\alpha = \frac{A-4}{A} Q_\alpha$$

$$\overline{T}_\alpha = \frac{A-4}{A} Q_\alpha$$

$$\oplus \overline{T}_Y = \frac{4}{4+A-4} Q_\alpha = \frac{4}{A} Q_\alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\overline{T}_Y = \frac{4}{A} Q_\alpha}$$

Remarque 333

Pour que la désintégration α , aura lieu (α est)

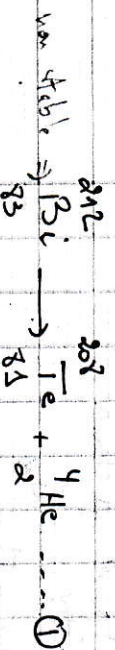
$$Q_\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\pi(A, z) > \pi(A-4, z-2) + \pi(4, 2)$$

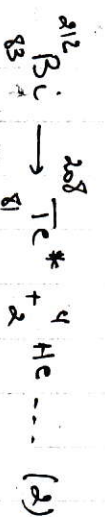
d'une façon générale:

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\pi_x^*(A, z) > (\pi_Y + \pi_\alpha)}$$

Application



5



1) Calculer "Q α "

2) Calculer l'énergie d'excitation du noyau 208Pb dans l'état (2) si $\overline{T}_\alpha = 5,76 \text{ MeV}$

Sachant que:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\pi(212, 83) = -8,118 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ \Delta\pi(208, 82) = -16,75 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ \Delta\pi(4, 2) = 2,43 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \end{cases}$$

Solution :

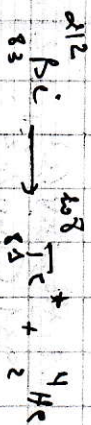
$$Q_\alpha = \overline{T}_\alpha + \overline{T}_Y = \left[\Delta\pi(A, z) - \Delta\pi(A-4, z-2) - \Delta\pi(4, 2) \right] c^2$$

$$Q_\alpha = \left[\Delta\pi(212, 83) - \Delta\pi(208, 82) - \Delta\pi(4, 2) \right] c^2$$

$$Q_\alpha = [-8,118 + 16,75 - 2,43] \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \cdot c^2$$

$$\boxed{Q_\alpha = 6,207 \text{ MeV}}$$

3) L'énergie d'excitation :



$$\pi(212, 83)c^2 = \pi(208, 82)c^2 + \overline{T}_Y + \overline{T}_\alpha^* + \pi(4, 2)c^2 + \overline{T}_\alpha$$