

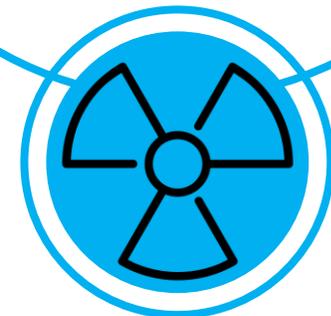
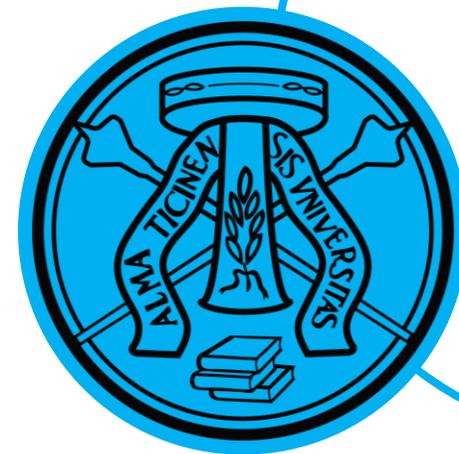
A.I.F. - XLVI CORSO DI AGGIORNAMENTO IN FISICA

PHYSICS
for
TEENAGERS

ENERGIA NUCLEARE

PAOLO MONTAGNA
JACOPO BRAGHIERI

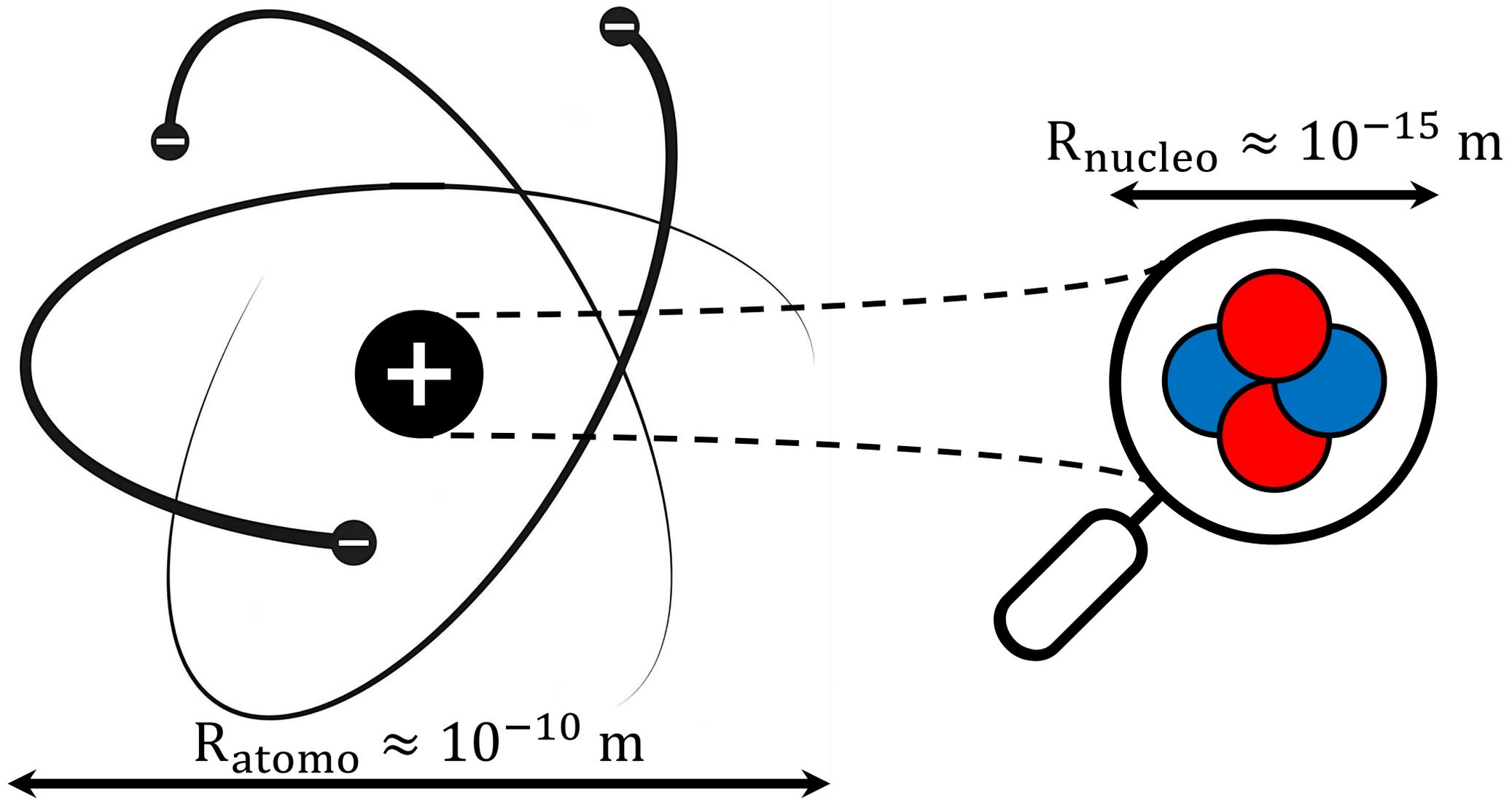
16-10-2024



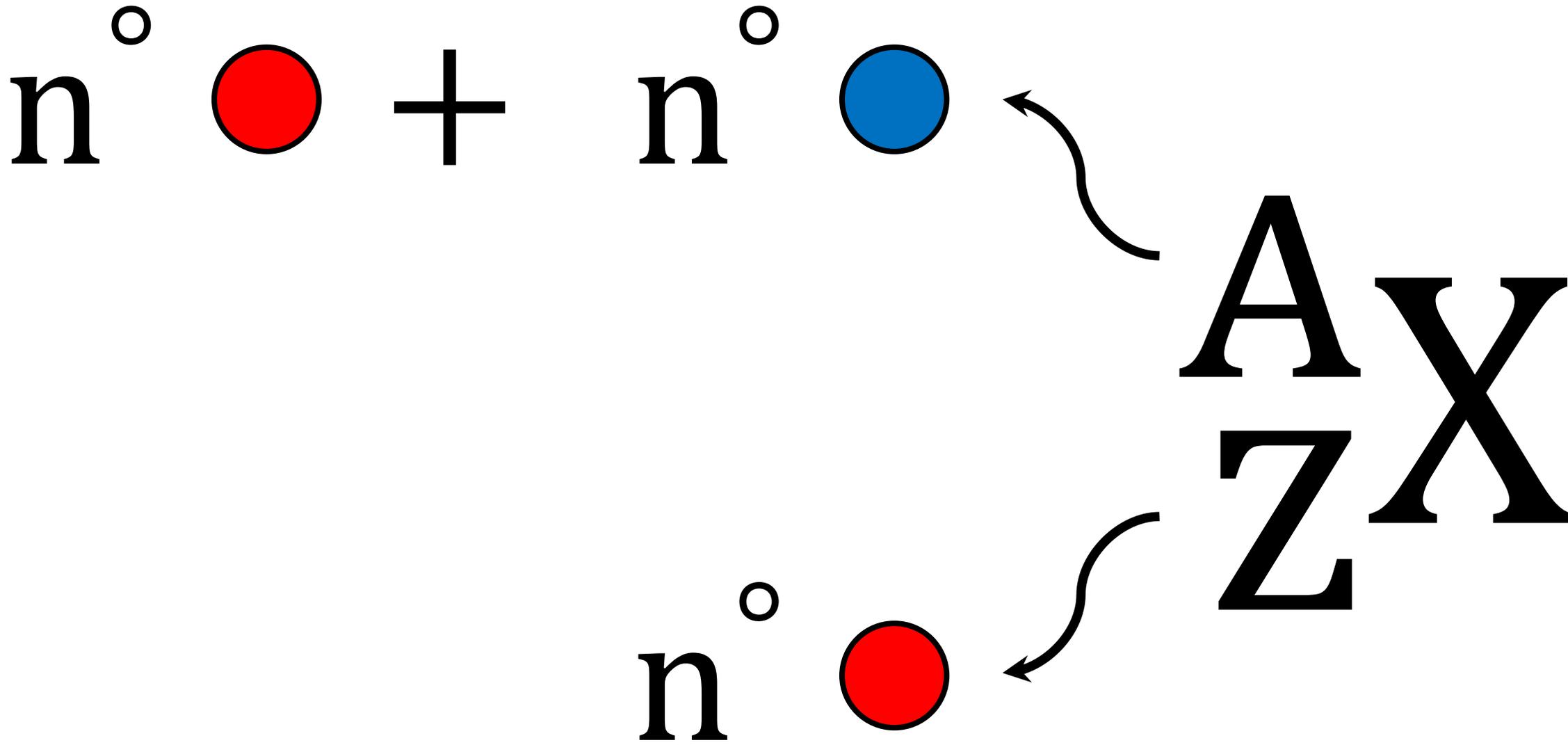


Introduzione
Fusione e fissione
Neutrone
Reattori e centrali
Bomba atomica

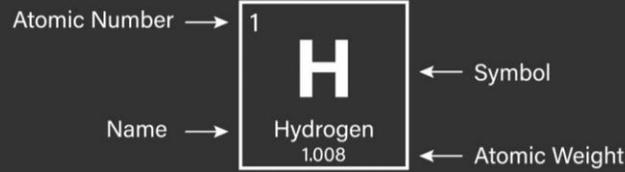
NUCLEO ATOMICO



	Protone	Neutrone	Elettrone
Carica (C)	$+1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}$	0	$-1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}$
Massa (kg)	$1.673 \cdot 10^{-27}$	$1.675 \cdot 10^{-27}$	$9.109 \cdot 10^{-31}$

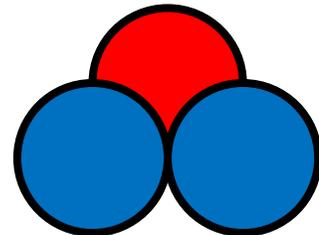
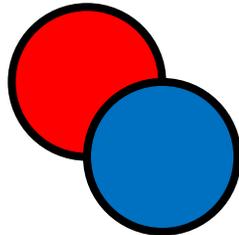
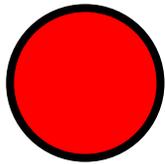


1 1A H Hydrogen 1.008																	18 VIIIA He Helium 4.002602
3 Li Lithium 6.94	4 2A Be Beryllium 9.0121831																
11 Na Sodium 22.98976928	12 2A Mg Magnesium 24.305																
19 K Potassium 39.0983	20 2A Ca Calcium 40.078	21 3 Sc Scandium 44.955908	22 4 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 5 V Vanadium 50.9415	24 6 Cr Chromium 51.9961	25 7 Mn Manganese 54.938044	26 8 Fe Iron 55.845	27 9 Co Cobalt 58.933194	28 10 Ni Nickel 58.6934	29 11 Cu Copper 63.546	30 12 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 13 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 14 Ge Germanium 72.630	33 15 As Arsenic 74.921595	34 16 Se Selenium 78.971	35 17 Br Bromine 79.904	36 18 Kr Krypton 83.798
37 Rb Rubidium 85.4678	38 2A Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.90584	40 4 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 5 Nb Niobium 92.90637	42 6 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 7 Tc Technetium (98)	44 8 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 9 Rh Rhodium 102.90550	46 10 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 11 Ag Silver 107.8682	48 12 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 13 In Indium 114.818	50 14 Sn Tin 118.710	51 15 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 16 Te Tellurium 127.60	53 17 I Iodine 126.90447	54 18 Xe Xenon 131.293
55 Cs Caesium 132.90545196	56 2A Ba Barium 137.327	57 - 71 Lanthanoids	72 6 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 7 Ta Tantalum 180.94788	74 8 W Tungsten 183.84	75 9 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 10 Os Osmium 190.23	77 11 Ir Iridium 192.227	78 12 Pt Platinum 195.084	79 11 Au Gold 196.966569	80 12 Hg Mercury 200.592	81 13 Tl Thallium 204.38	82 14 Pb Lead 207.2	83 15 Bi Bismuth 208.98040	84 16 Po Polonium (209)	85 17 At Astatine (210)	86 18 Rn Radon (222)
87 Fr Francium (223)	88 2A Ra Radium (226)	89 - 103 Actinoids	104 6 Rf Rutherfordium (267)	105 7 Db Dubnium (268)	106 8 Sg Seaborgium (269)	107 9 Bh Bohrium (270)	108 10 Hs Hassium (269)	109 11 Mt Meitnerium (278)	110 12 Ds Darmstadtium (281)	111 11 Rg Roentgenium (282)	112 12 Cn Copernicium (285)	113 13 Nh Nihonium (286)	114 14 Fl Flerovium (289)	115 15 Mc Moscovium (289)	116 16 Lv Livermorium (293)	117 17 Ts Tennessine (294)	118 18 Og Oganesson (294)



57 La Lanthanum 138.90547	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.90766	60 Nd Neodymium 144.242	61 Pm Promethium (145)	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.92535	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.93033	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.93422	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.045	71 Lu Lutetium 174.9668
89 Ac Actinium (227)	90 Th Thorium 232.0377	91 Pa Protactinium 231.03588	92 U Uranium 238.02891	93 Np Neptunium (237)	94 Pu Plutonium (244)	95 Am Americium (243)	96 Cm Curium (247)	97 Bk Berkelium (247)	98 Cf Californium (251)	99 Es Einsteinium (252)	100 Fm Fermium (257)	101 Md Mendelevium (258)	102 No Nobelium (259)	103 Lr Lawrencium (266)

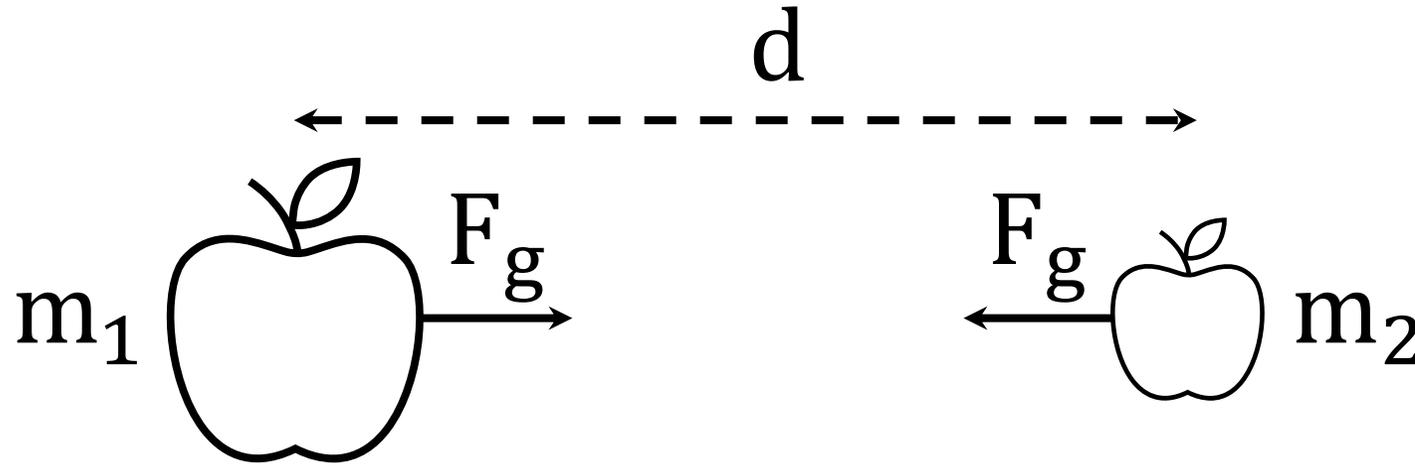
ISOTOPI



$= Z$

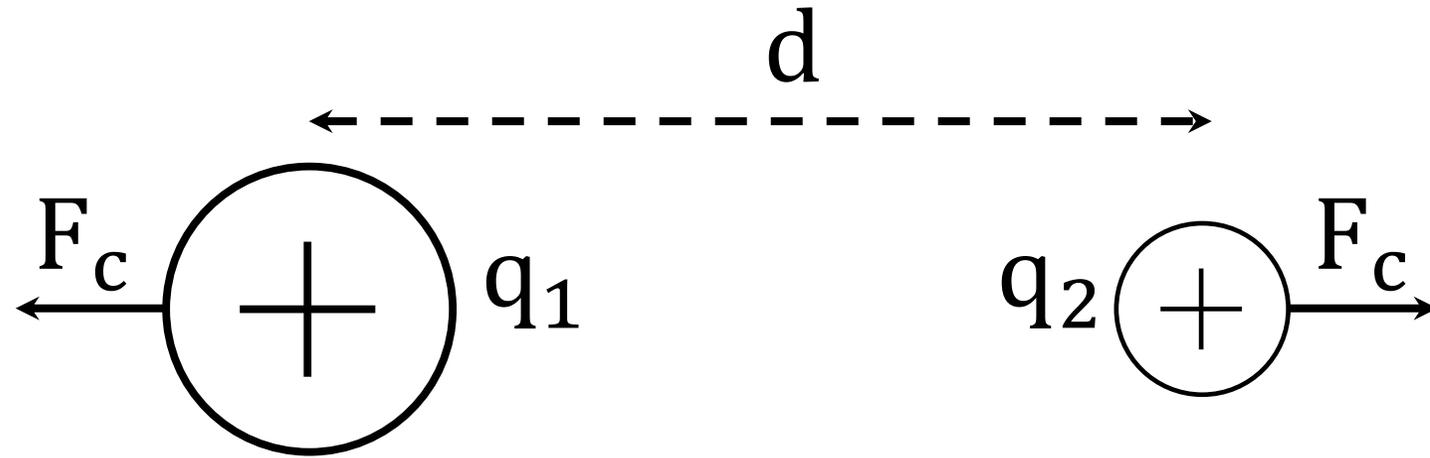
$\neq A$

FORZA GRAVITAZIONALE



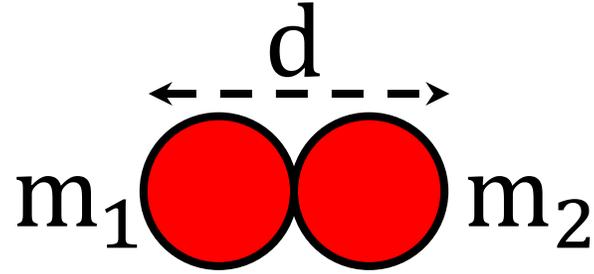
$$F_{gg} = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

FORZA ELETTROMAGNETICA



$$F_c = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{d^2}$$

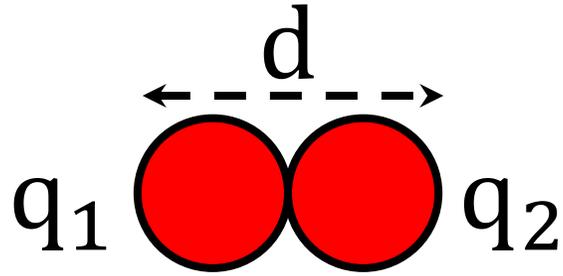
FORZA GRAVITAZIONALE



$$m_1 = m_2 = 1.673 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \qquad d = 2 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$F_g \approx 4.65 \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ N}$$

FORZA ELETTROMAGNETICA

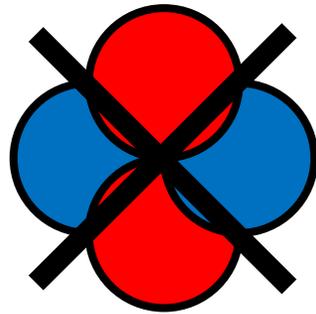
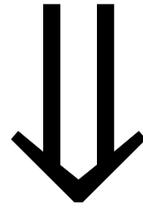


$$q_1 = q_2 = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

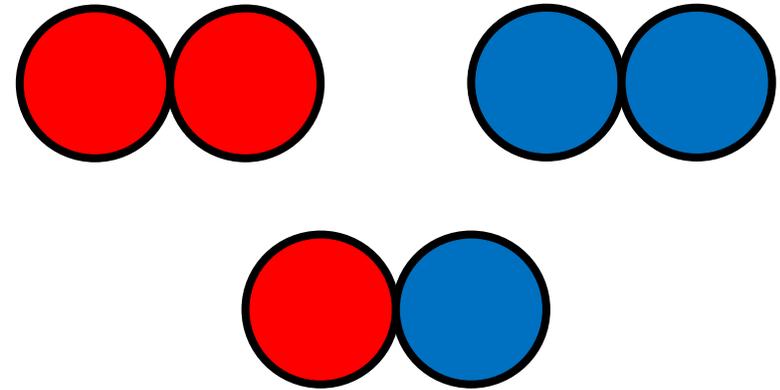
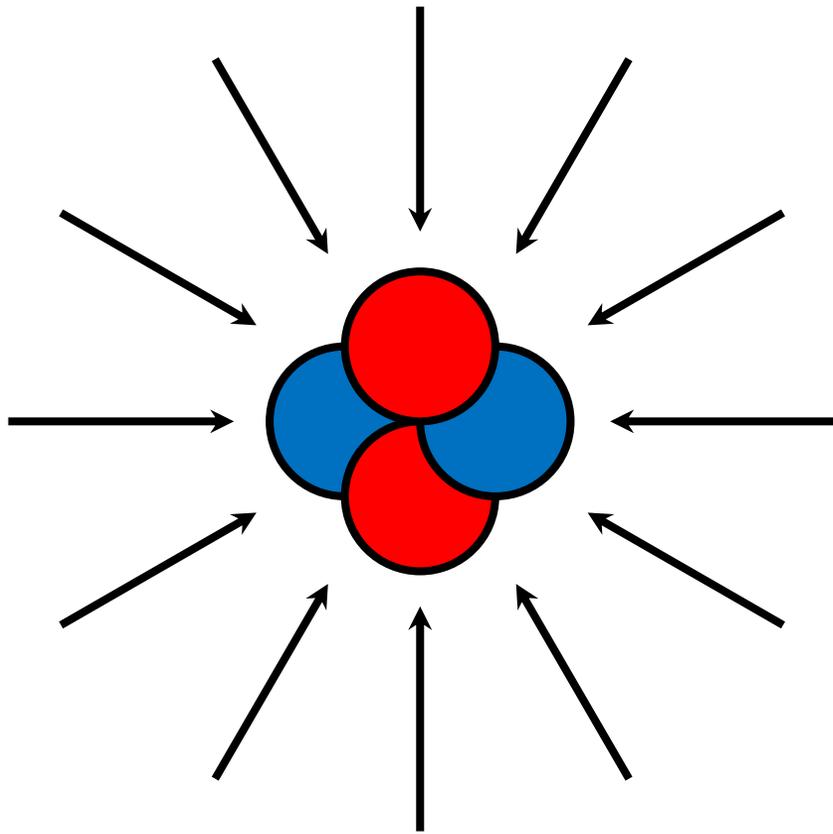
$$d = 2 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$F_c \approx 57.6 \text{ N}$$

$$F_c \gg F_g$$

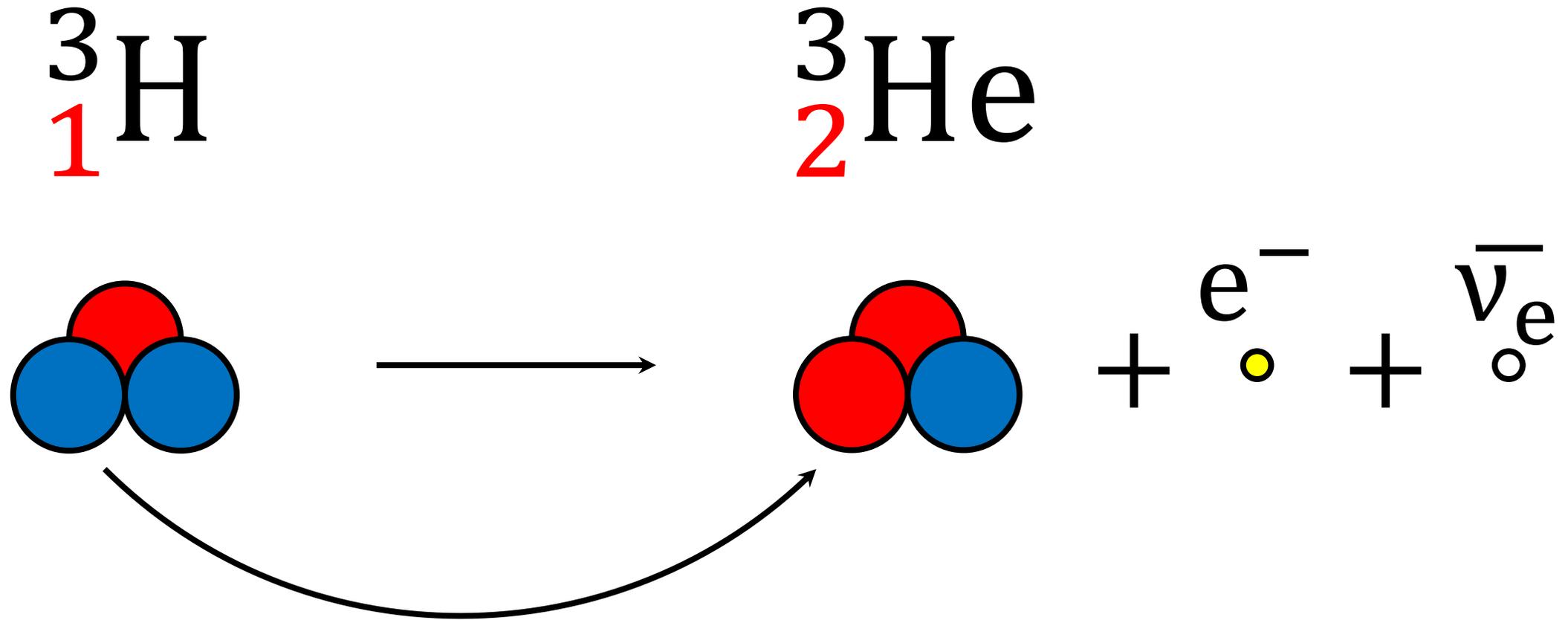


FORZA NUCLEARE FORTE



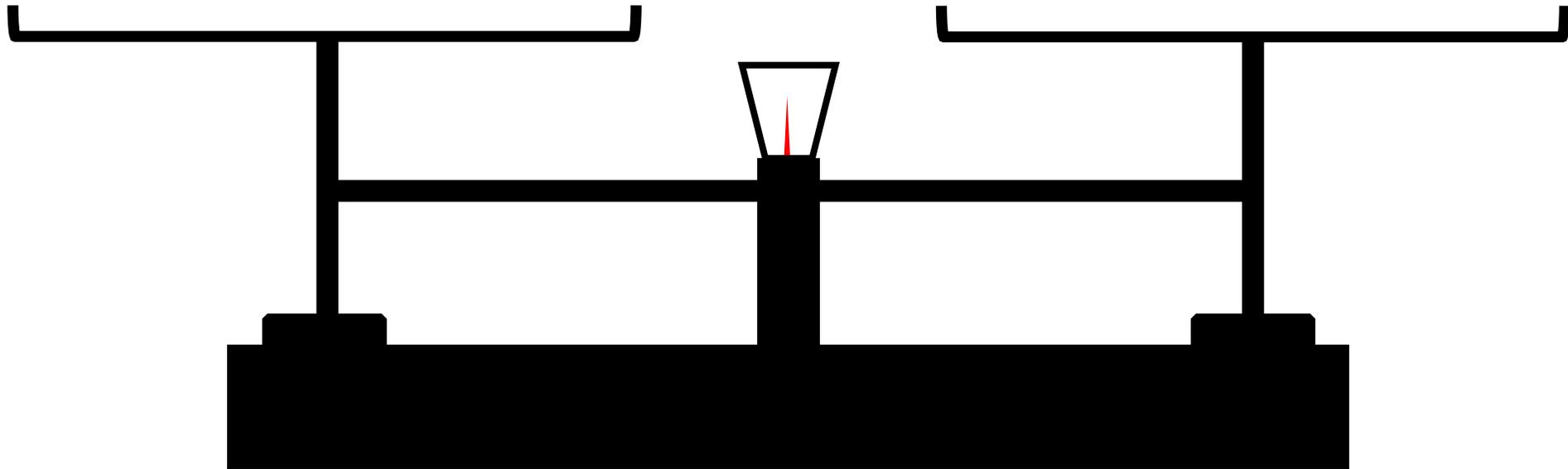
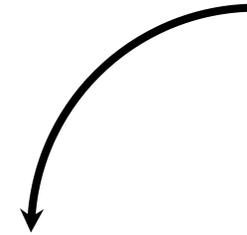
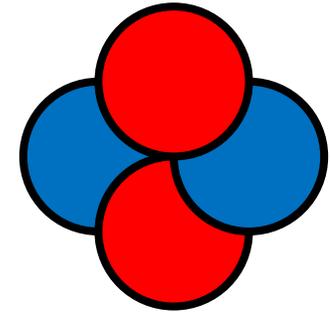
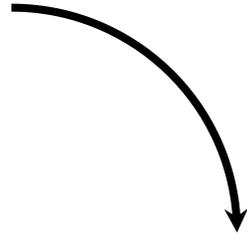
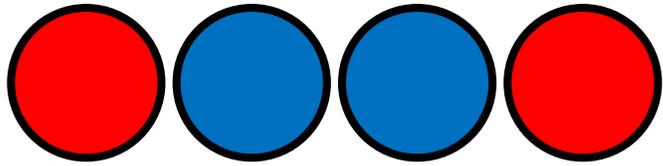
10^{-15} m

FORZA NUCLEARE DEBOLE

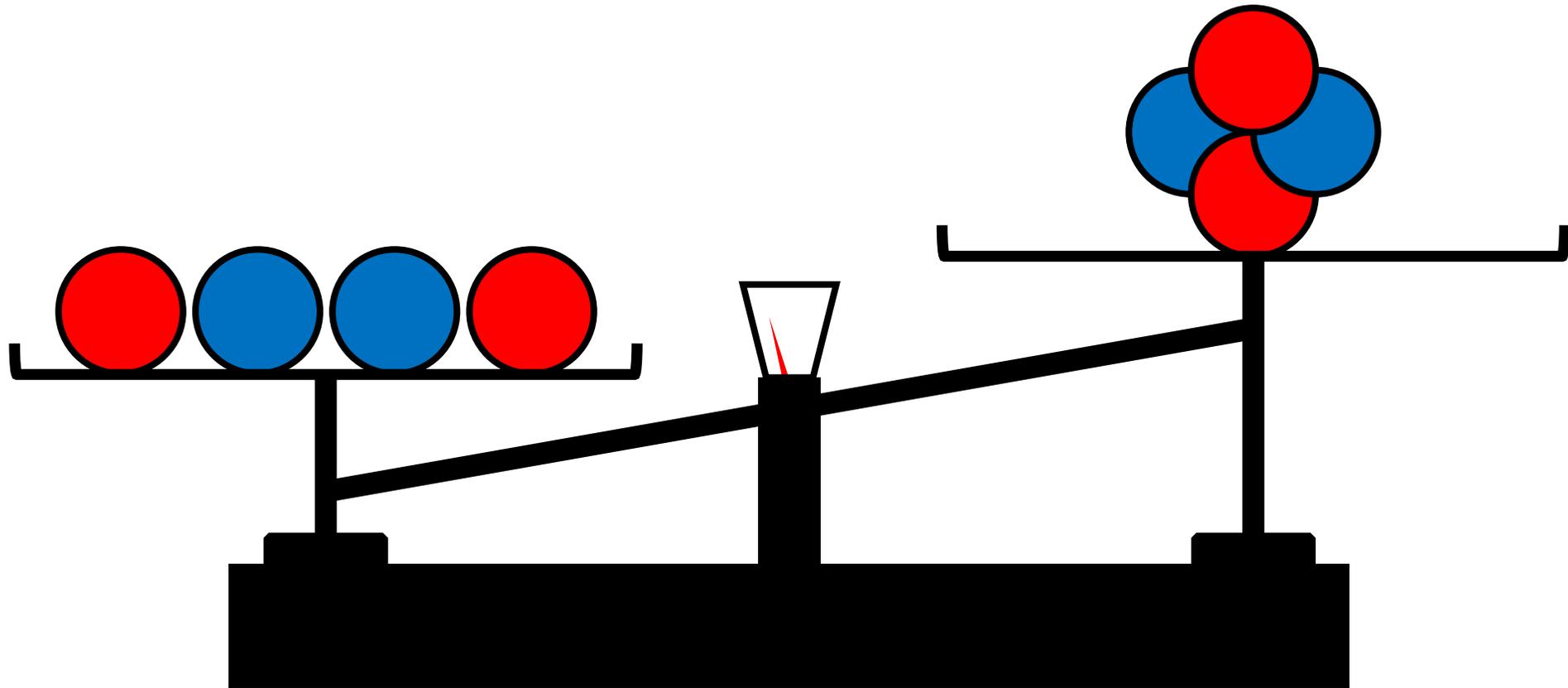


Interazione	Intensità relativa	Range (m)
Forte	10^{38}	10^{-15}
Elettromagnetica	10^{36}	∞
Debole	10^{25}	10^{-15}
Gravitazionale	1	∞

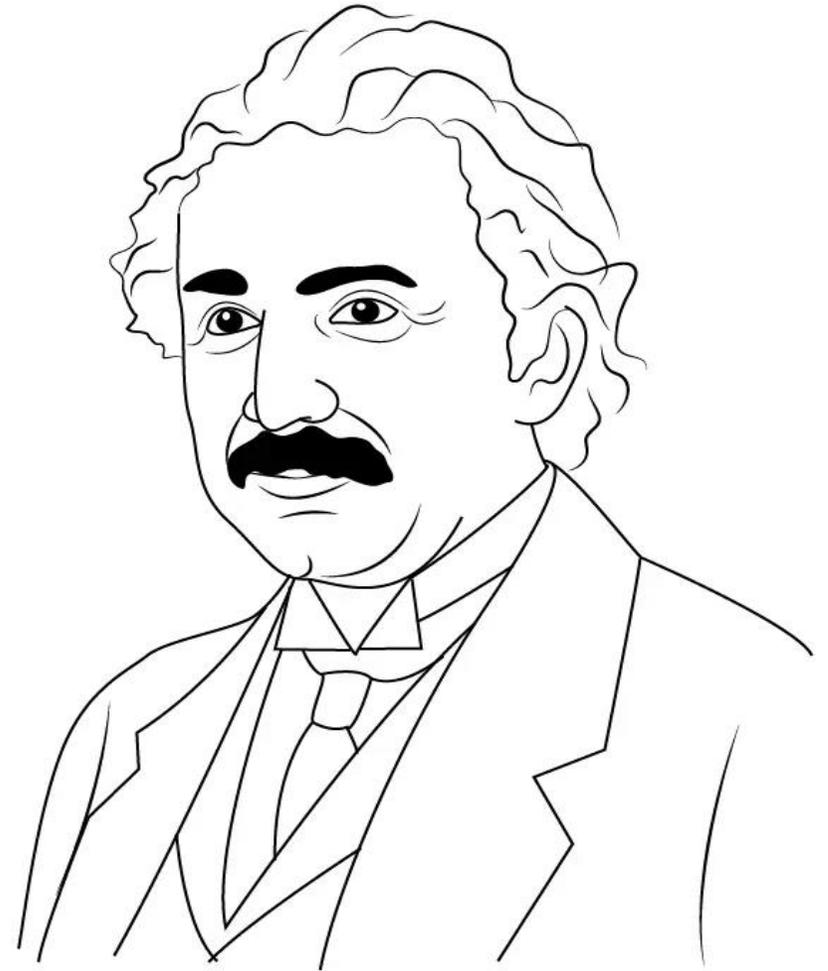
DIFETTO DI MASSA



DIFETTO DI MASSA



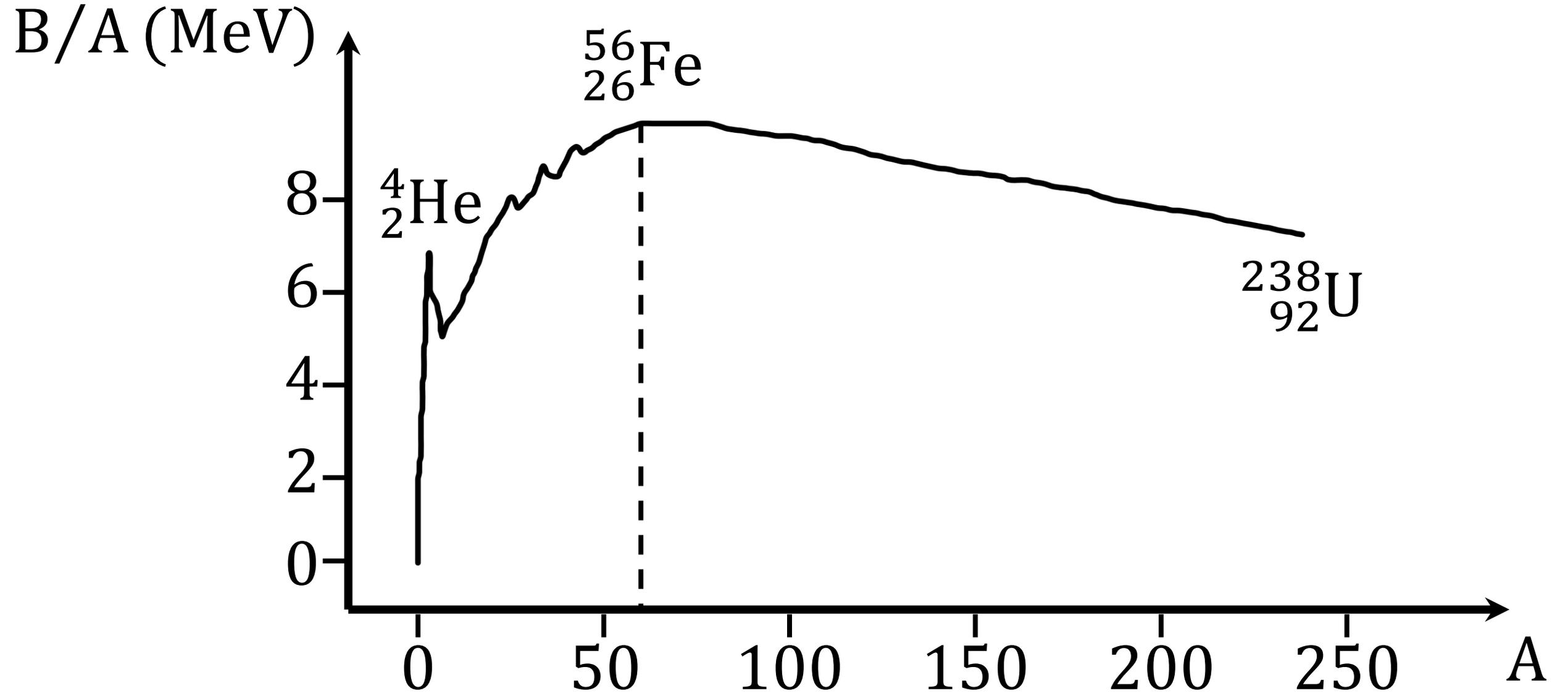
$$\Delta E = c^2 \Delta m$$





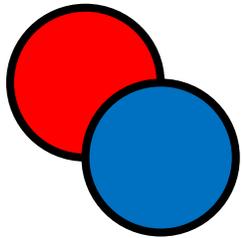
Introduzione
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Reattori e centrali
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ENERGIA DI LEGAME

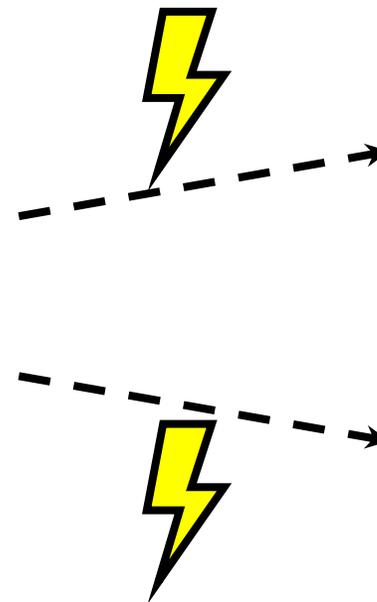
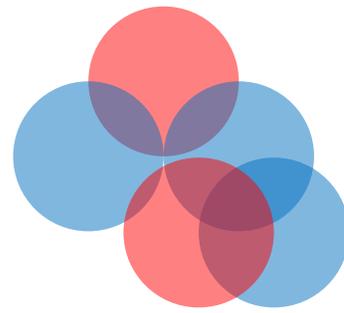
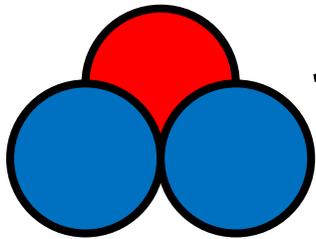


FUSIONE NUCLEARE

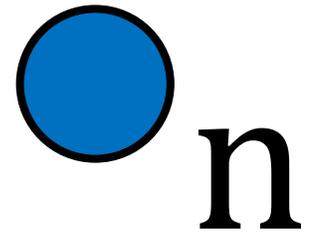
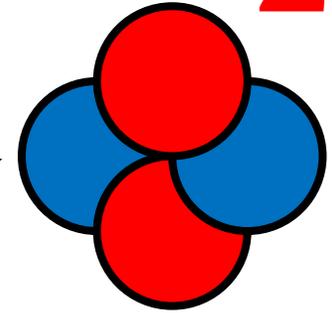
${}^2_1\text{H}$



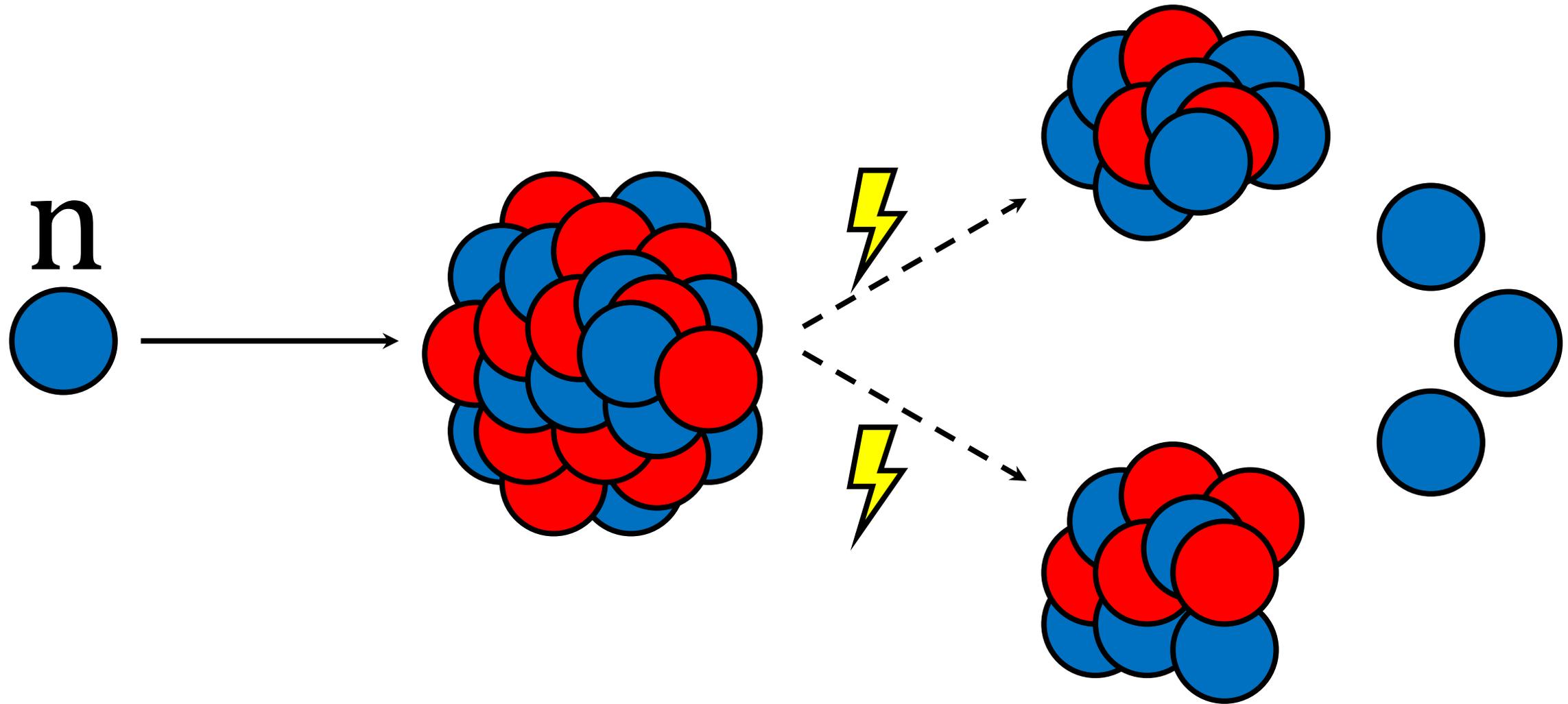
${}^3_1\text{H}$



${}^4_2\text{He}$



FISSIONE NUCLEARE

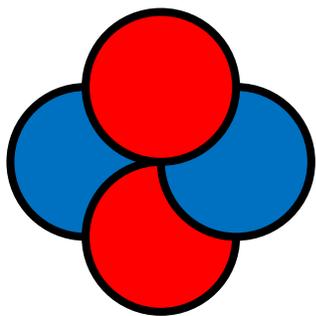




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DECADIMENTI RADIOATTIVI

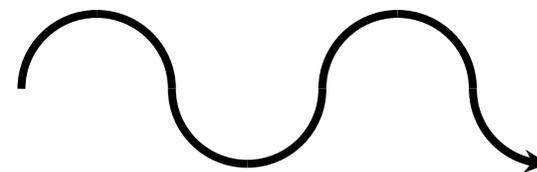
α



β



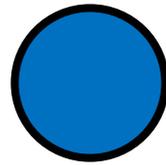
γ



James Chadwick

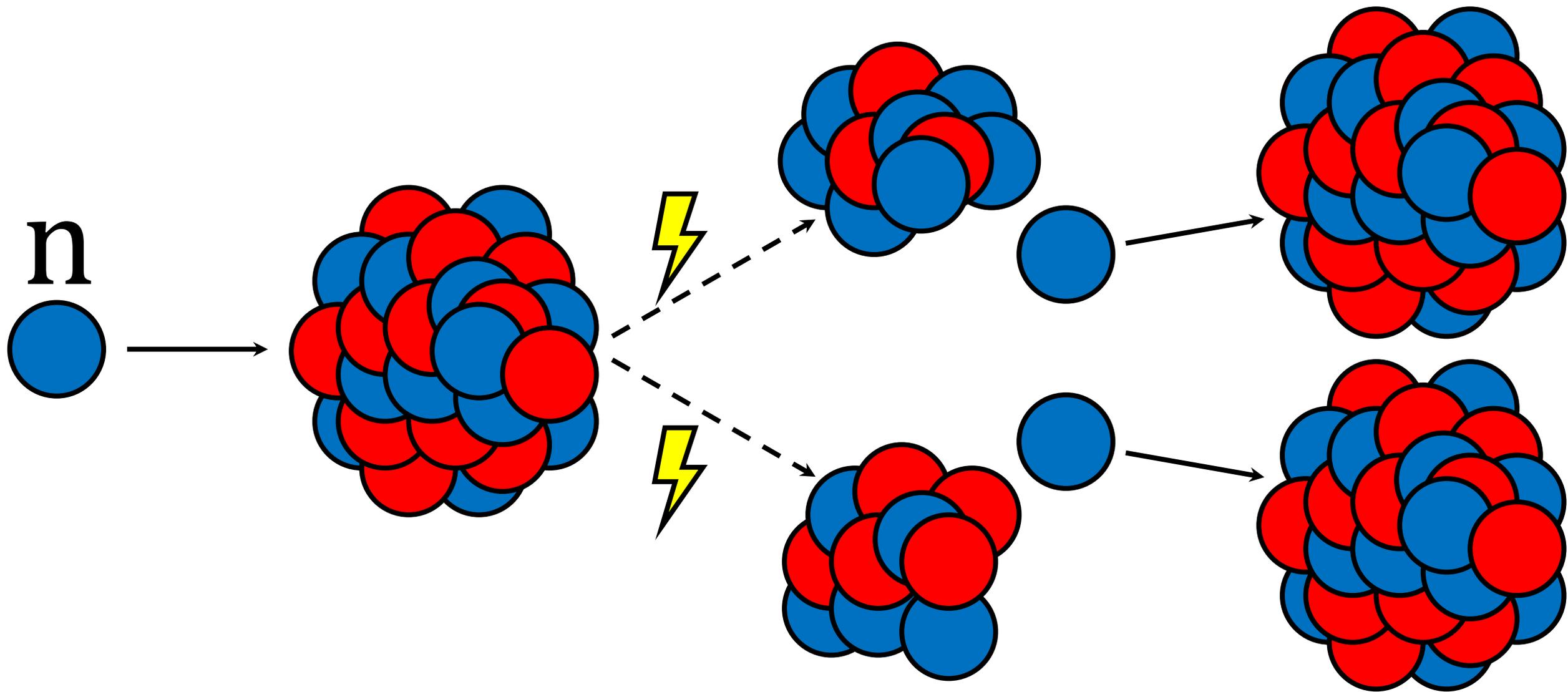


1932



~~F_c~~

REAZIONE A CATENA

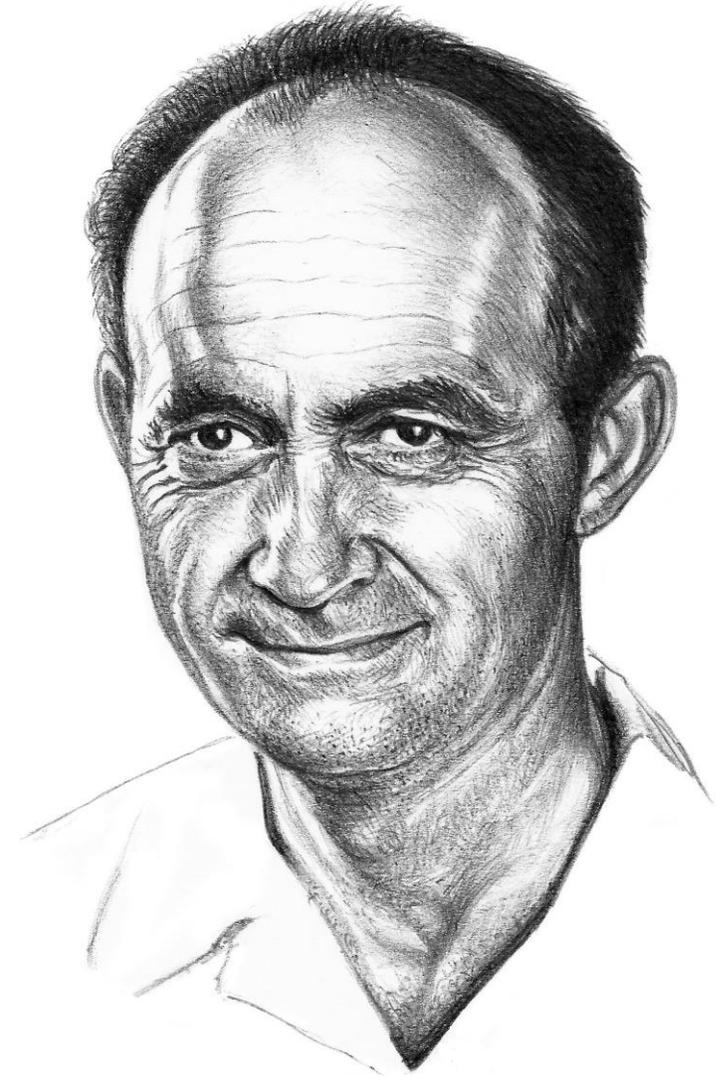


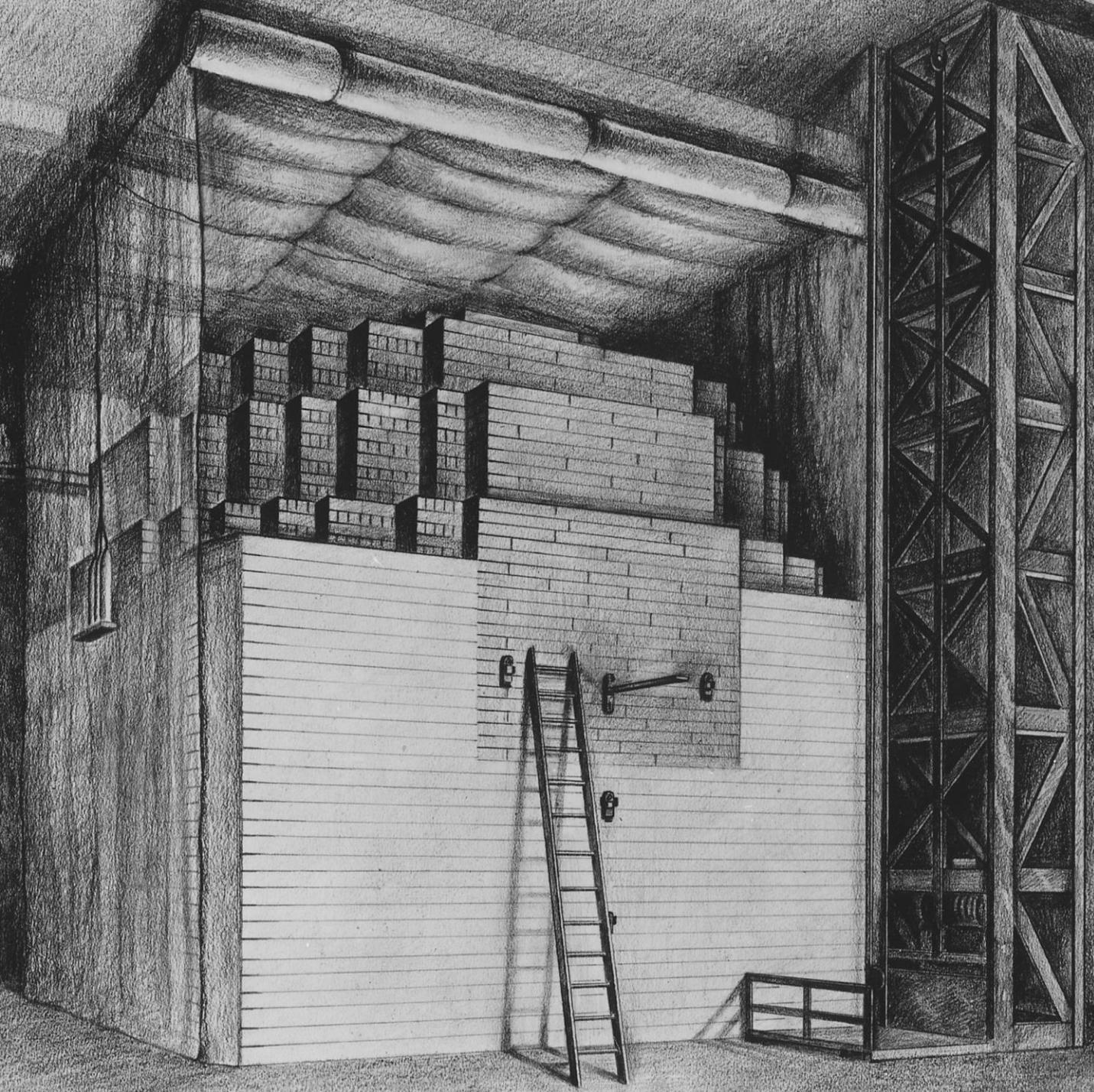


Introduzione
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Reattori e centrali
Bomba atomica

Enrico Fermi

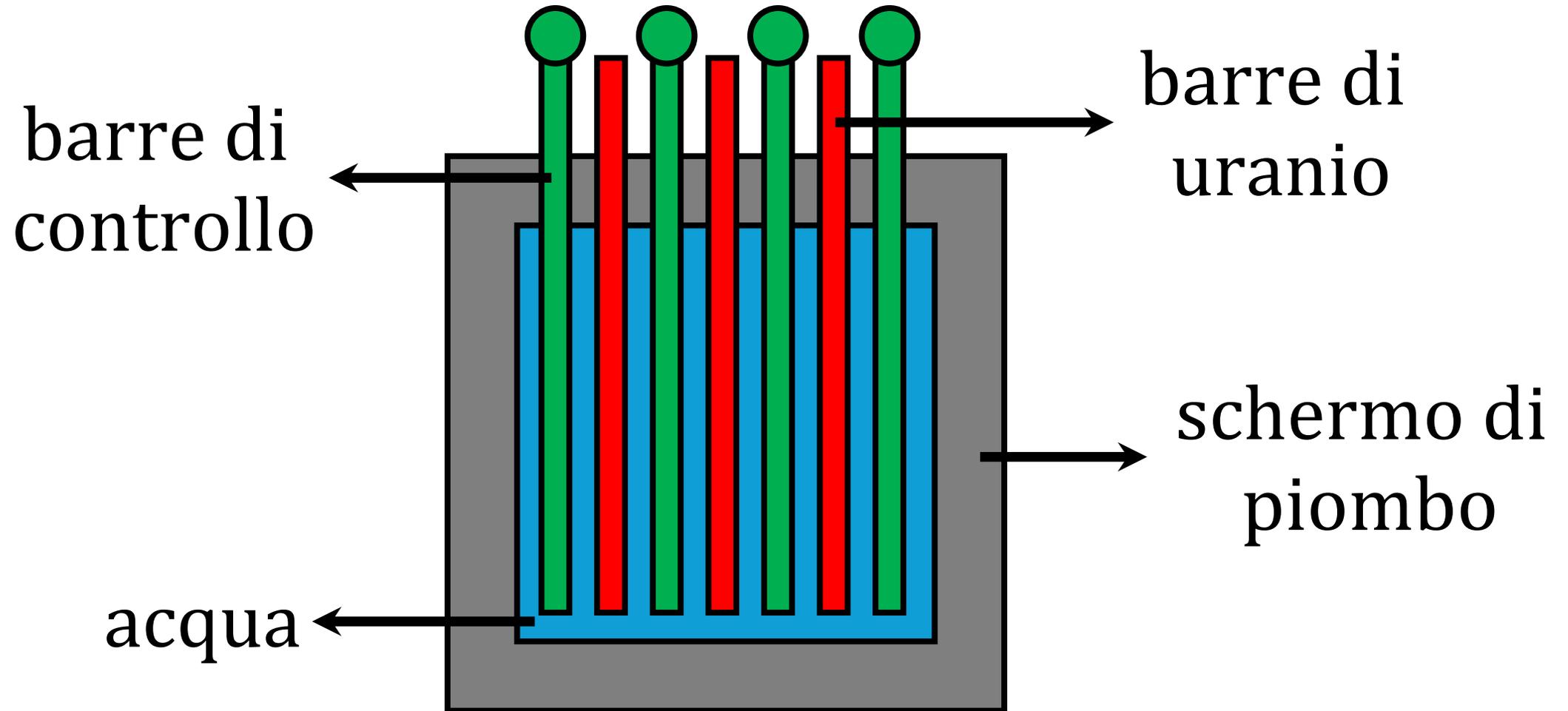
1942



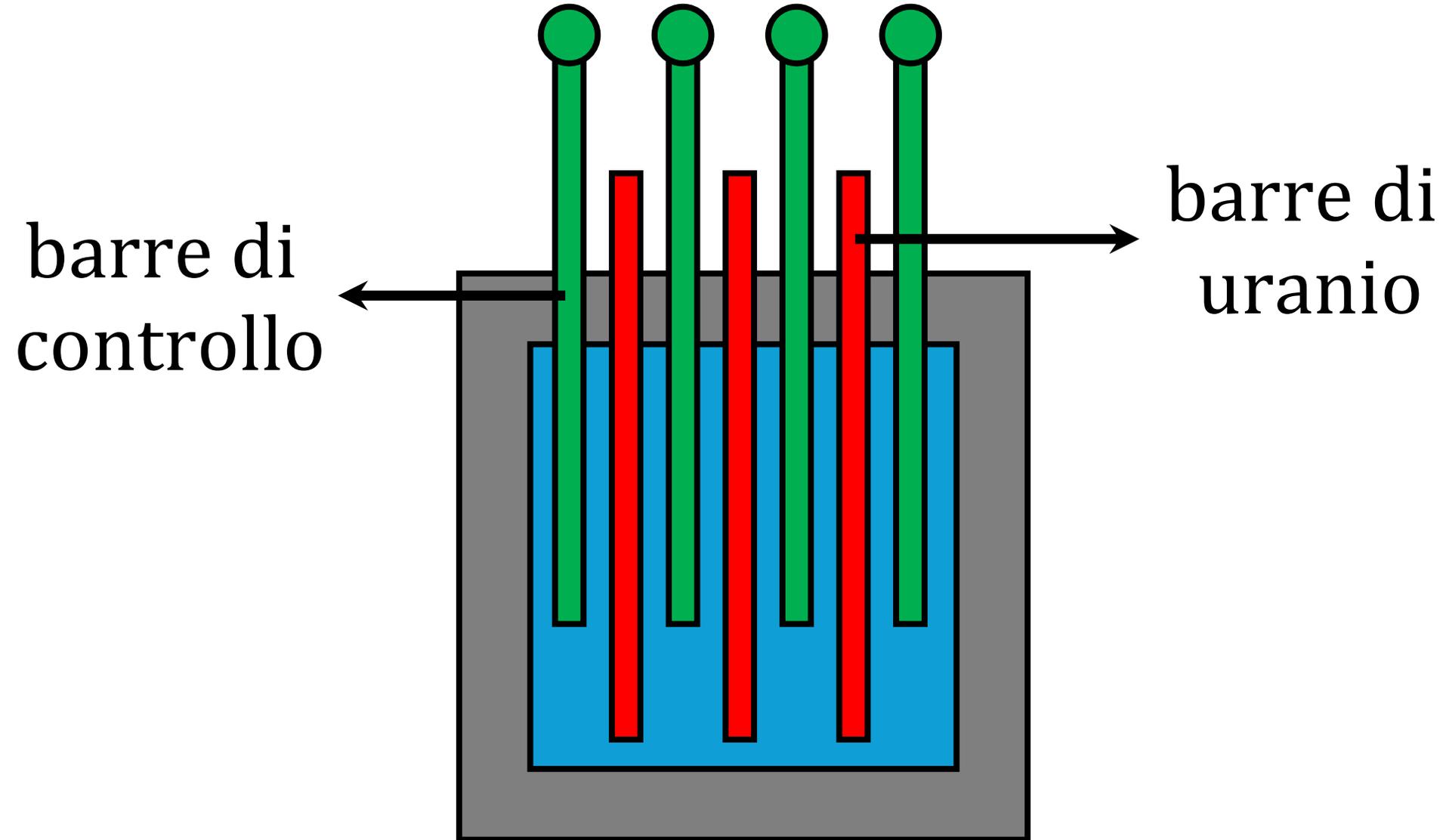


Chicago

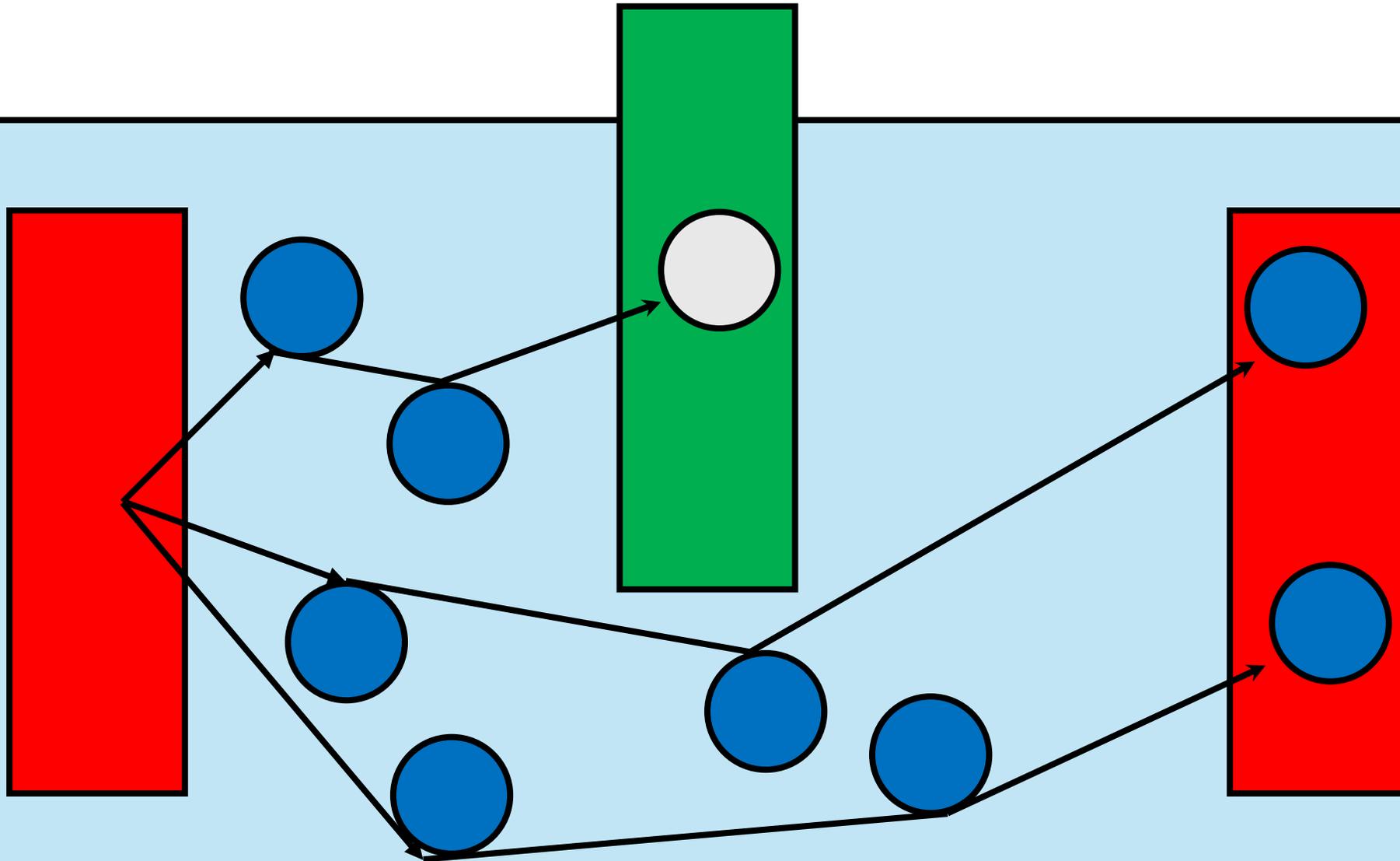
REATTORE NUCLEARE



REATTORE NUCLEARE



REATTORE NUCLEARE



PARAMETRO DI CRITICITÀ

$$k = \frac{P}{A + F}$$

$P = \bullet$ prodotti

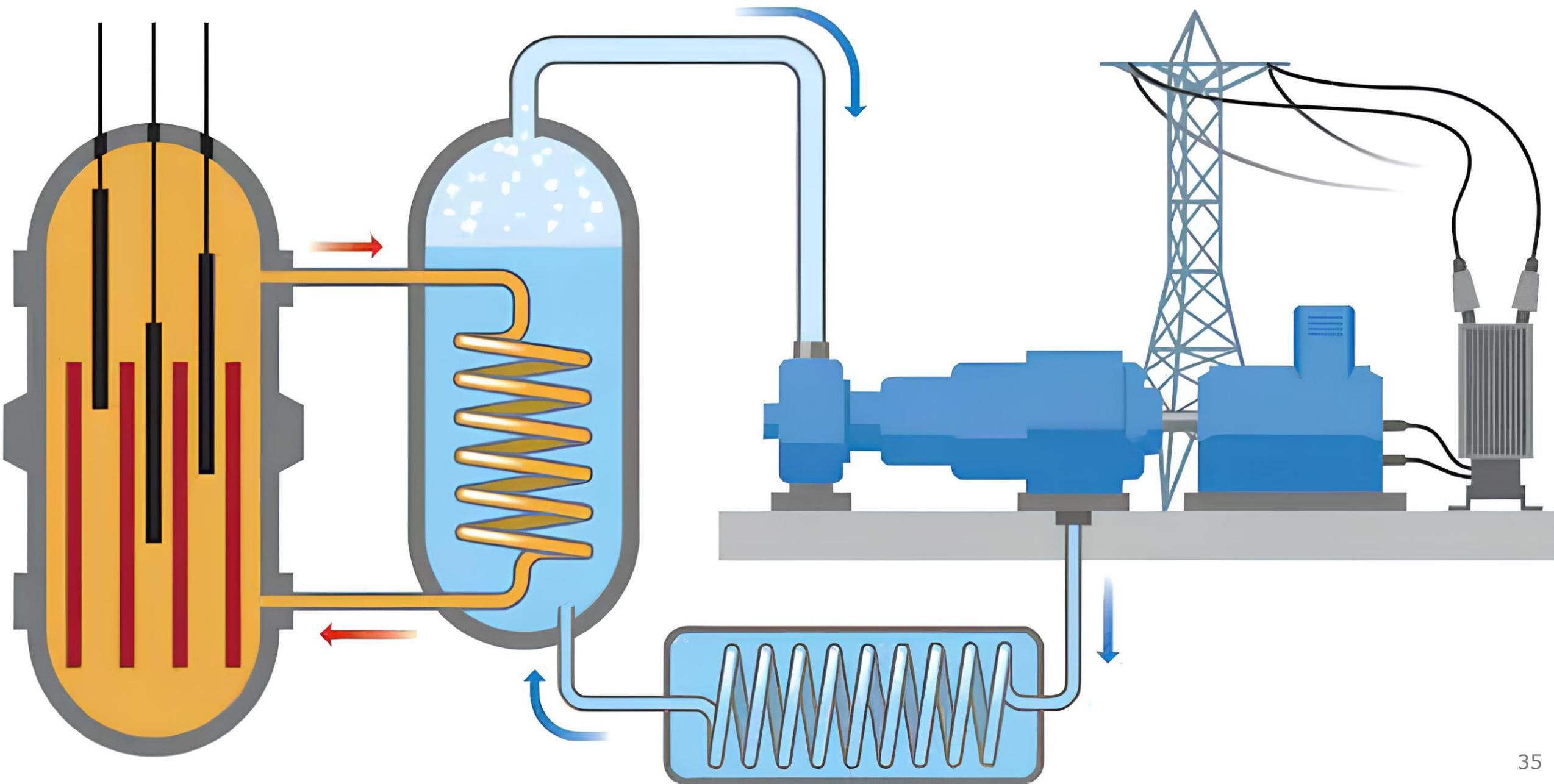
$A = \bullet$ assorbitori

$F = \bullet$ fissione

$$P = A + F \Rightarrow k = 1$$

$$P < A + F \Rightarrow k < 1$$

$$P > A + F \Rightarrow k > 1$$





Introduzione
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Chernobyl
Fukushima
Situazione attuale



Chernobyl
Fukushima
Situazione attuale



Chernobyl
Fukushima
Situazione attuale

☯ Centrale Latina: Latina (LT)

☯ Centrale Garigliano: Sessa Aurunca (CE)

☯ Centrale Enrico Fermi: Trino Vercellese (VC)

☯ Centrale Caorso: Caorso (PC)





Centrale Alto Lazio: Montalto di Castro (VT)



REFERENDUM 1987



1. Vietare la costruzione di nuove centrali?



2. Eliminare i contributi per incentivare le centrali nucleari?



3. Impedire la partecipazione dell'Enel a impianti nucleari all'estero?





REFERENDUM 2011



1. Eliminare la realizzazione sul territorio nazionale di impianti di produzione di energia nucleare?

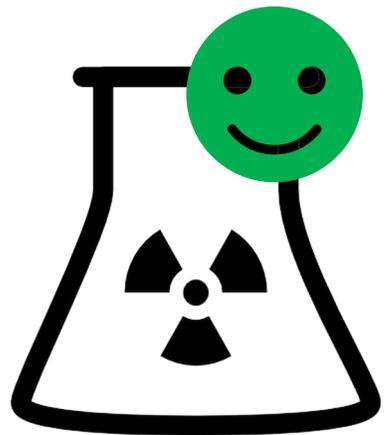




1959



1987



2008



2011

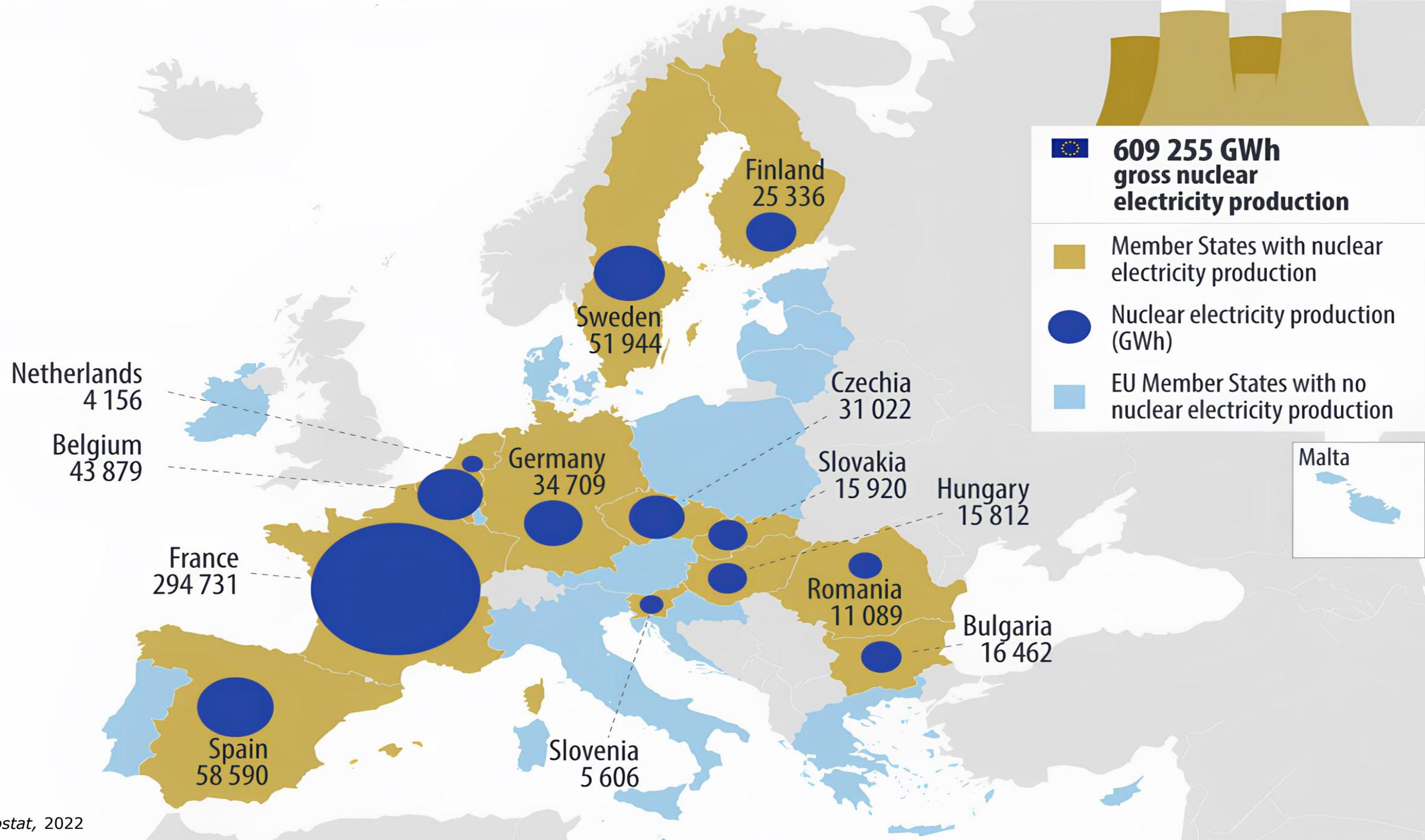


 **609 255 GWh**
gross nuclear
electricity production

 Member States with nuclear
electricity production

 Nuclear electricity production
(GWh)

 EU Member States with no
nuclear electricity production

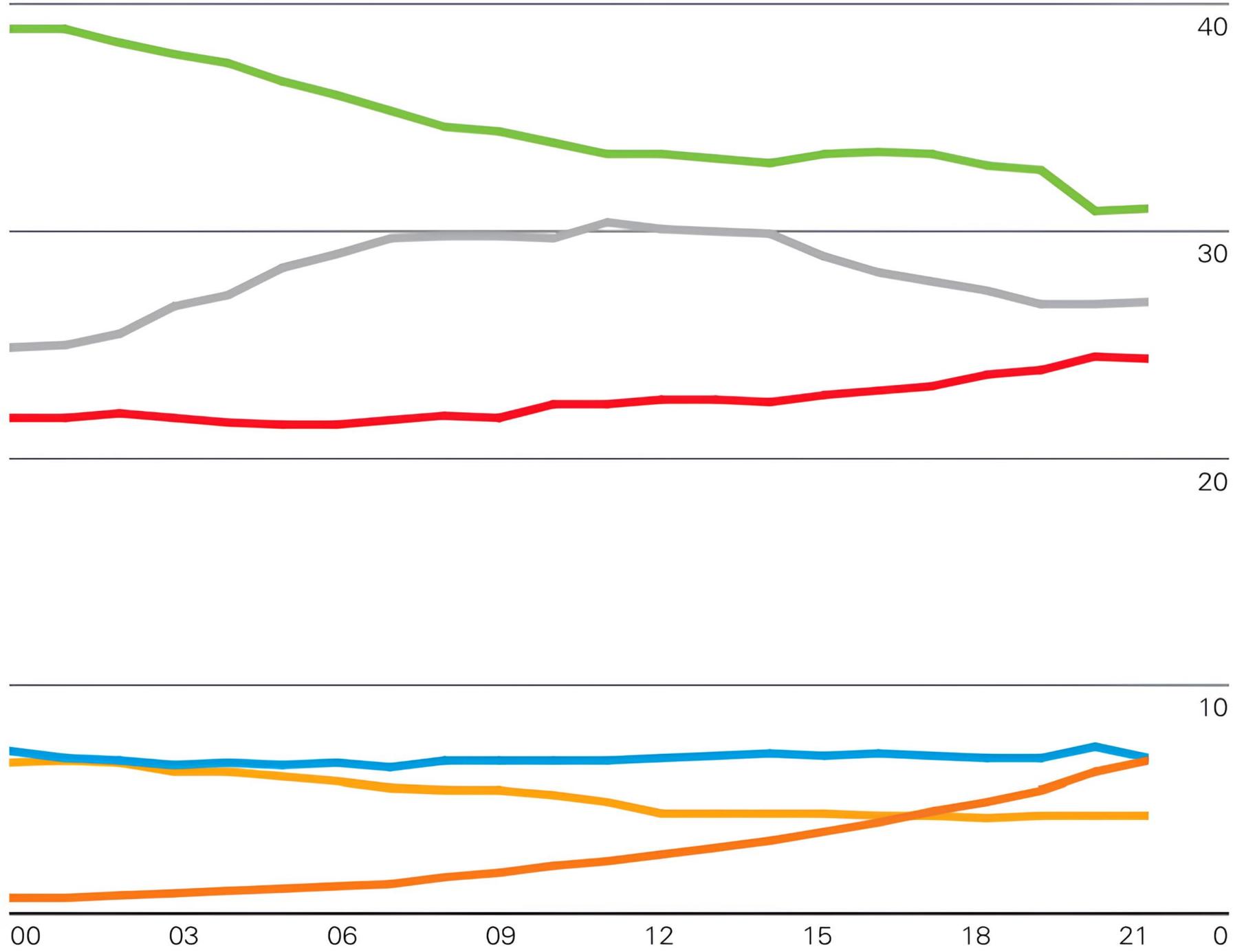


La situazione delle **centrali nucleari** nel mondo a oggi:

- Reattori in funzione, nuovi reattori in costruzione
- Reattori in funzione, nuovi reattori in considerazione
- Nessun reattore in funzione, nuovi reattori in costruzione
- Nessun reattore in funzione, nuovi reattori in considerazione
- Reattori in funzione, situazione stabile
- Reattori in funzione, in considerazione la loro chiusura
- L'energia nucleare non è legale
- Nessun reattore

- Oil
- Coal
- Natural gas

- Hydroelectricity
- Nuclear energy
- Renewables



A photograph of two large, cylindrical cooling towers of a nuclear power plant. The towers are light-colored with vertical ribbing and are emitting thick plumes of white steam that rise into a clear blue sky. The towers are situated behind a dense, lush green forest that fills the foreground and middle ground. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

Sicurezza e affidabilità

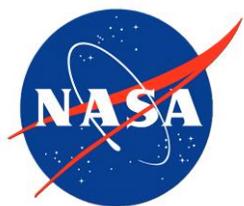
Rischio

Basso impatto ambientale

Tempi lunghi

Costi

Scorie



Goddard Institute for Space Studies

James E. Hansen



Pushker A. Kharecha



1971

2009



-2 milioni



2010 ----- 2050



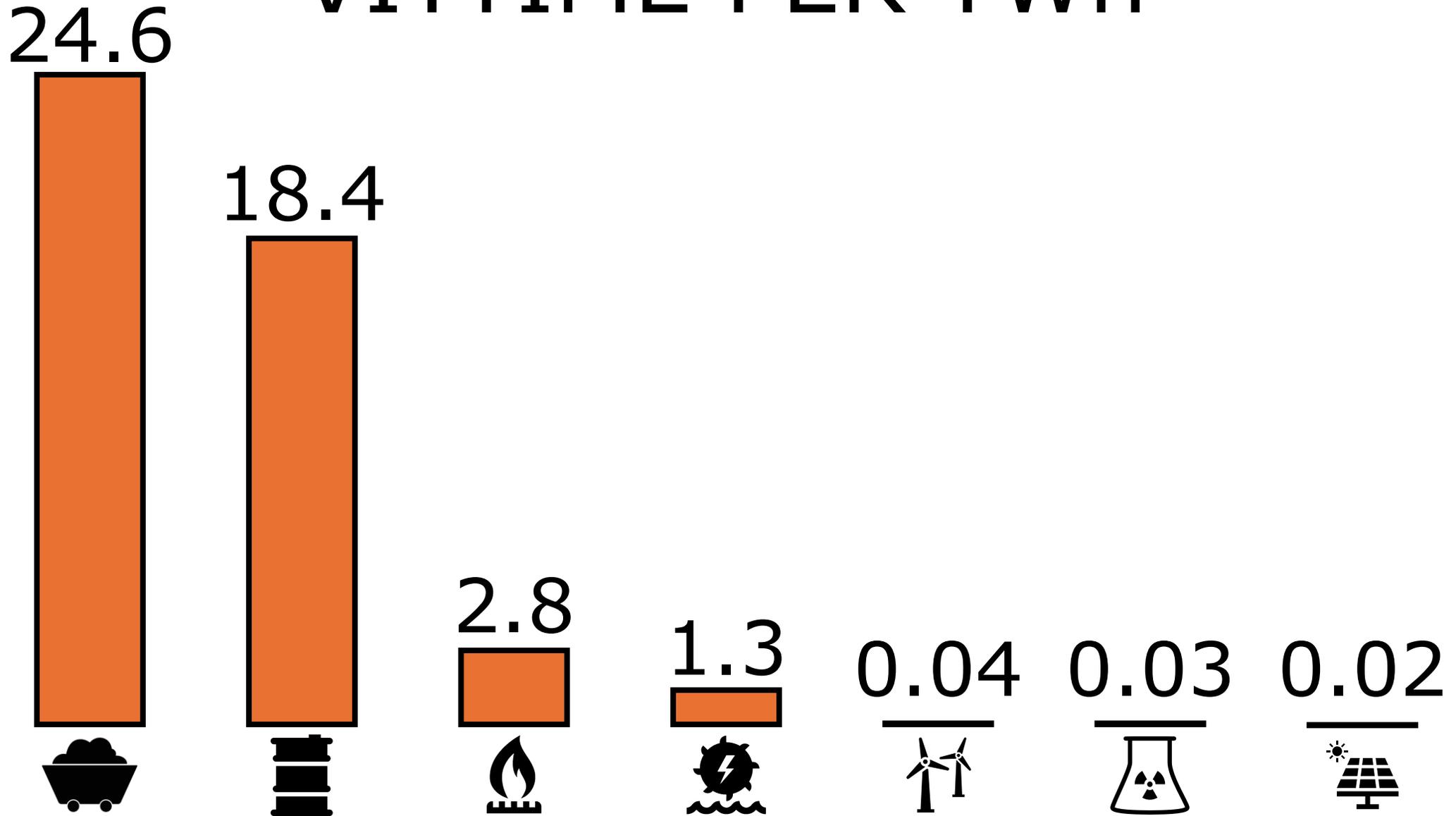
+420 mila

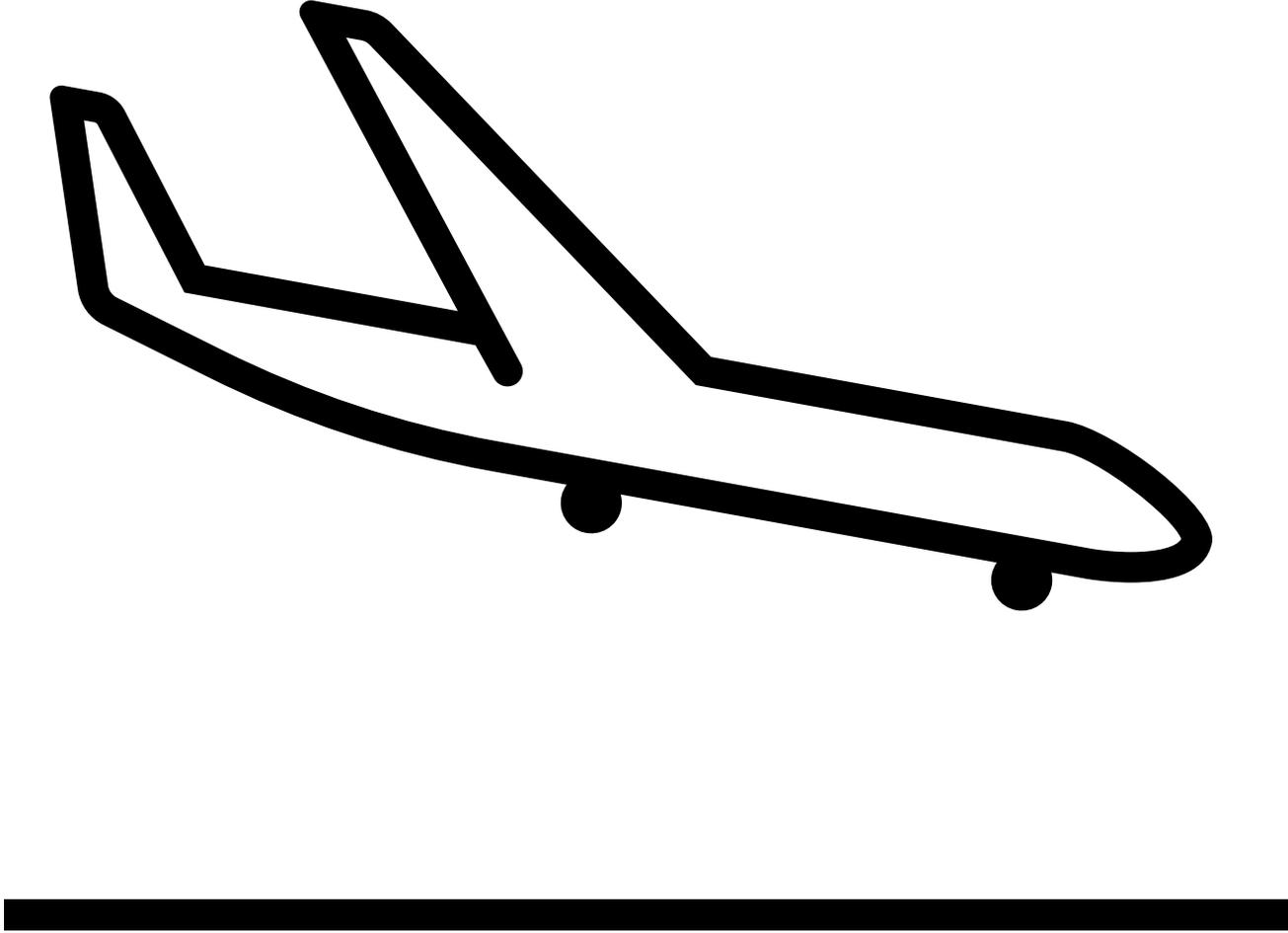


+7 milioni



VITTIME PER TWh





A photograph of two large, cylindrical cooling towers of a nuclear power plant. The towers are light-colored with vertical ridges and are emitting thick plumes of white steam that rise into a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a dense, lush green forest of trees stretches across the bottom of the frame, partially obscuring the base of the towers.

Sicurezza e affidabilità

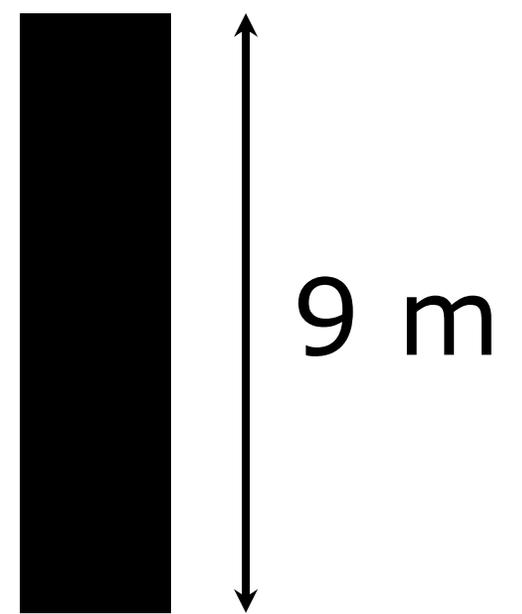
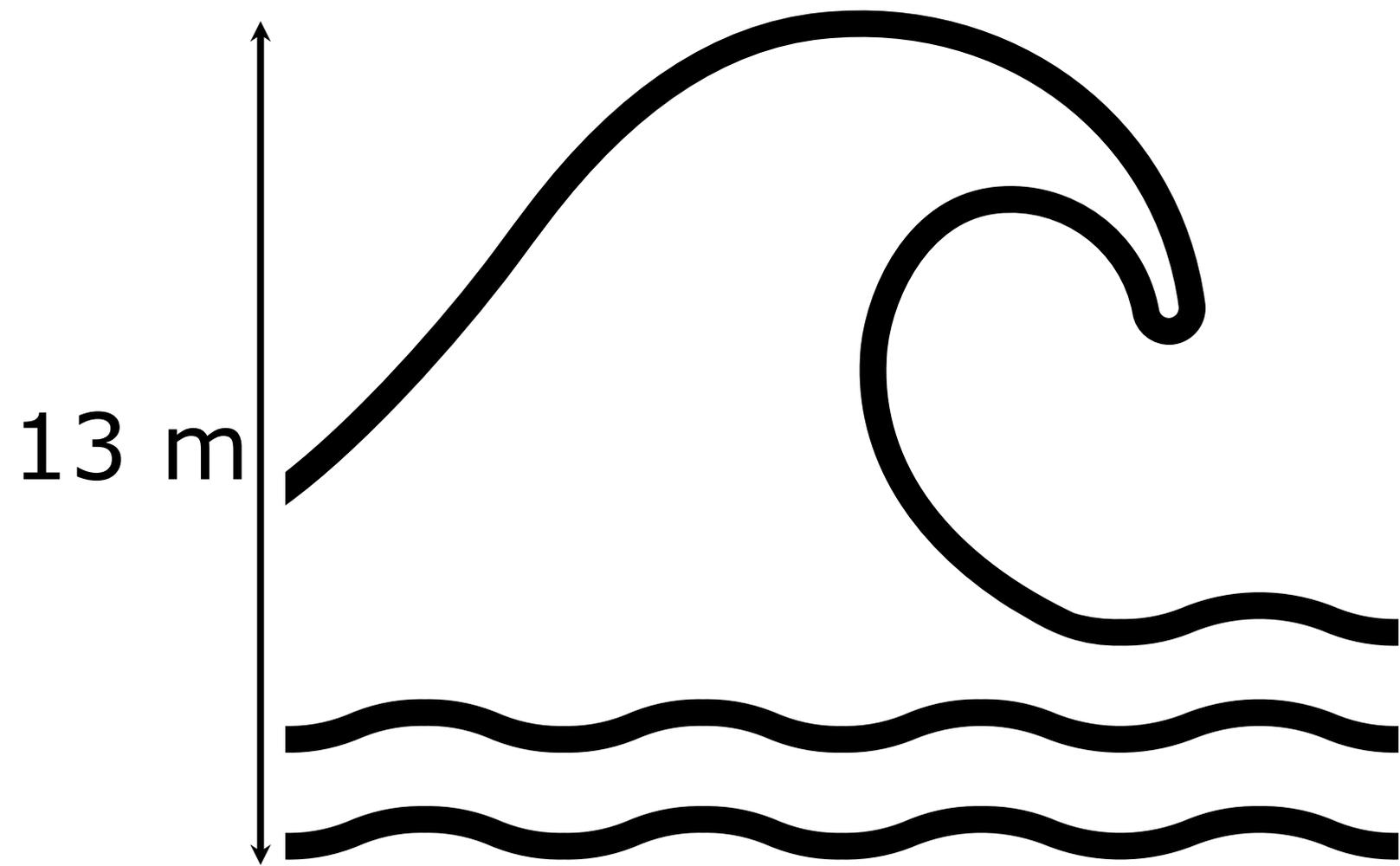
Rischio

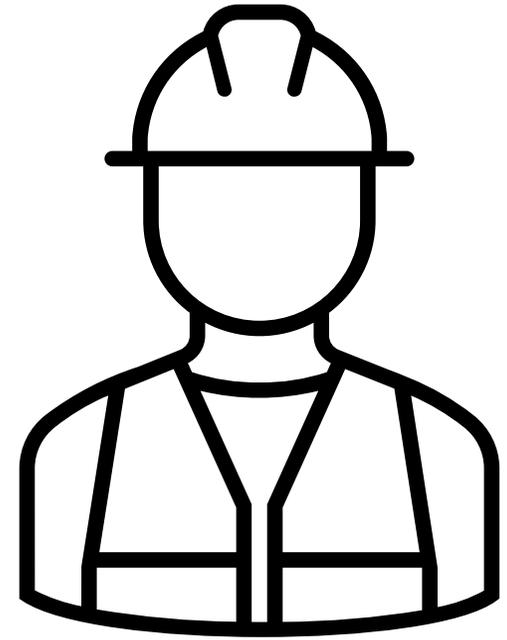
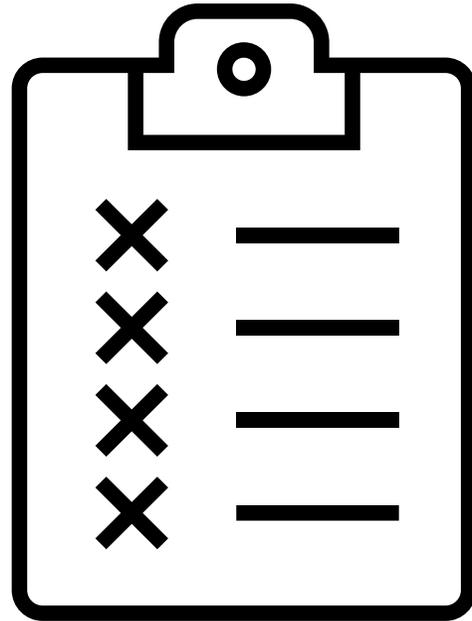
Basso impatto ambientale

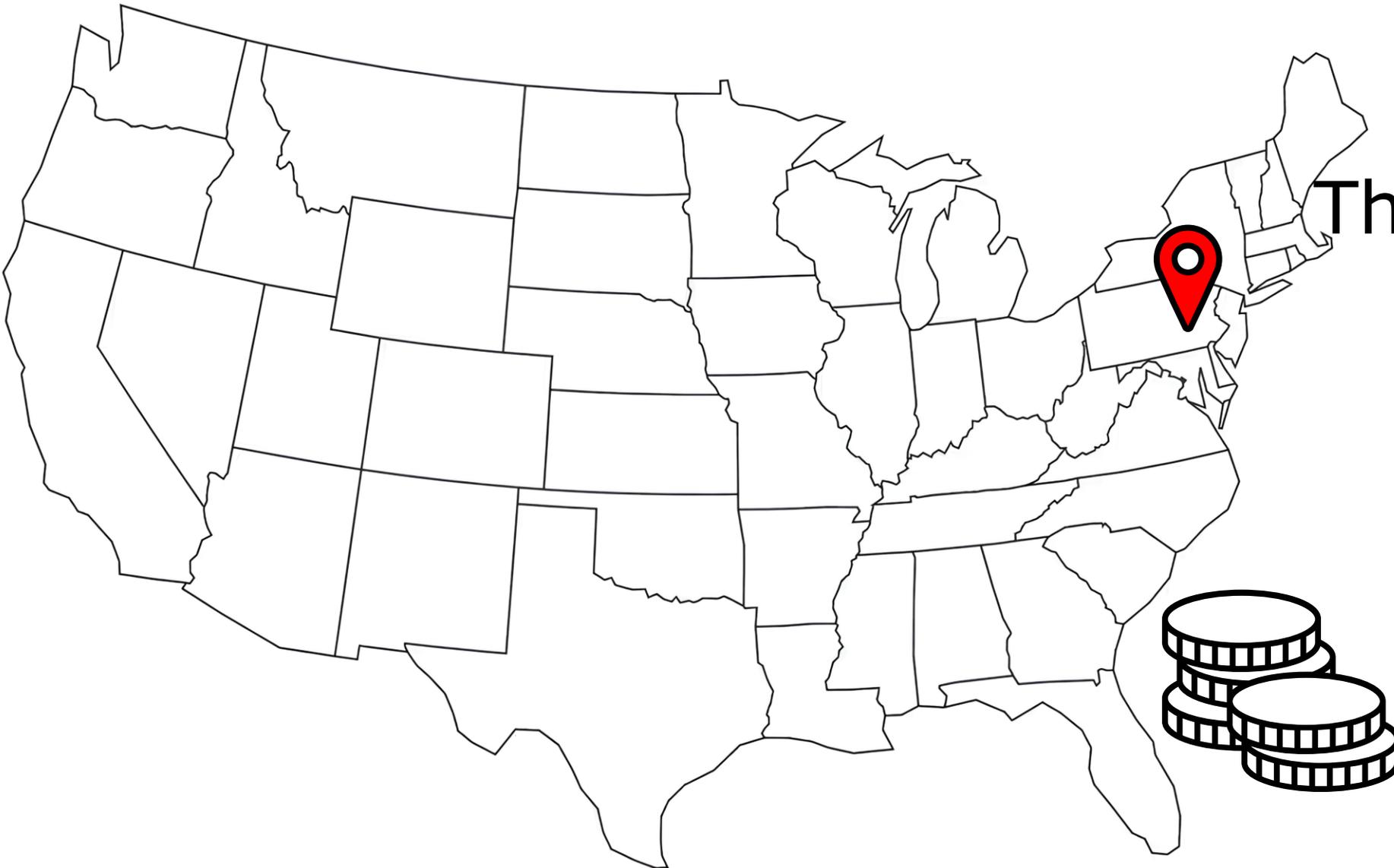
Tempi lunghi

Costi

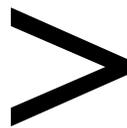
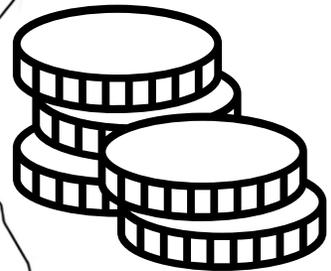
Scorie







Three Mile Island



A photograph of two large, cylindrical cooling towers of a nuclear power plant. The towers are light-colored with vertical ribbing and are emitting thick plumes of white steam that rise into a clear blue sky. The towers are situated behind a dense, lush green forest that fills the foreground and middle ground. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

Sicurezza e affidabilità

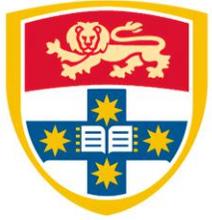
Rischio

Basso impatto ambientale

Tempi lunghi

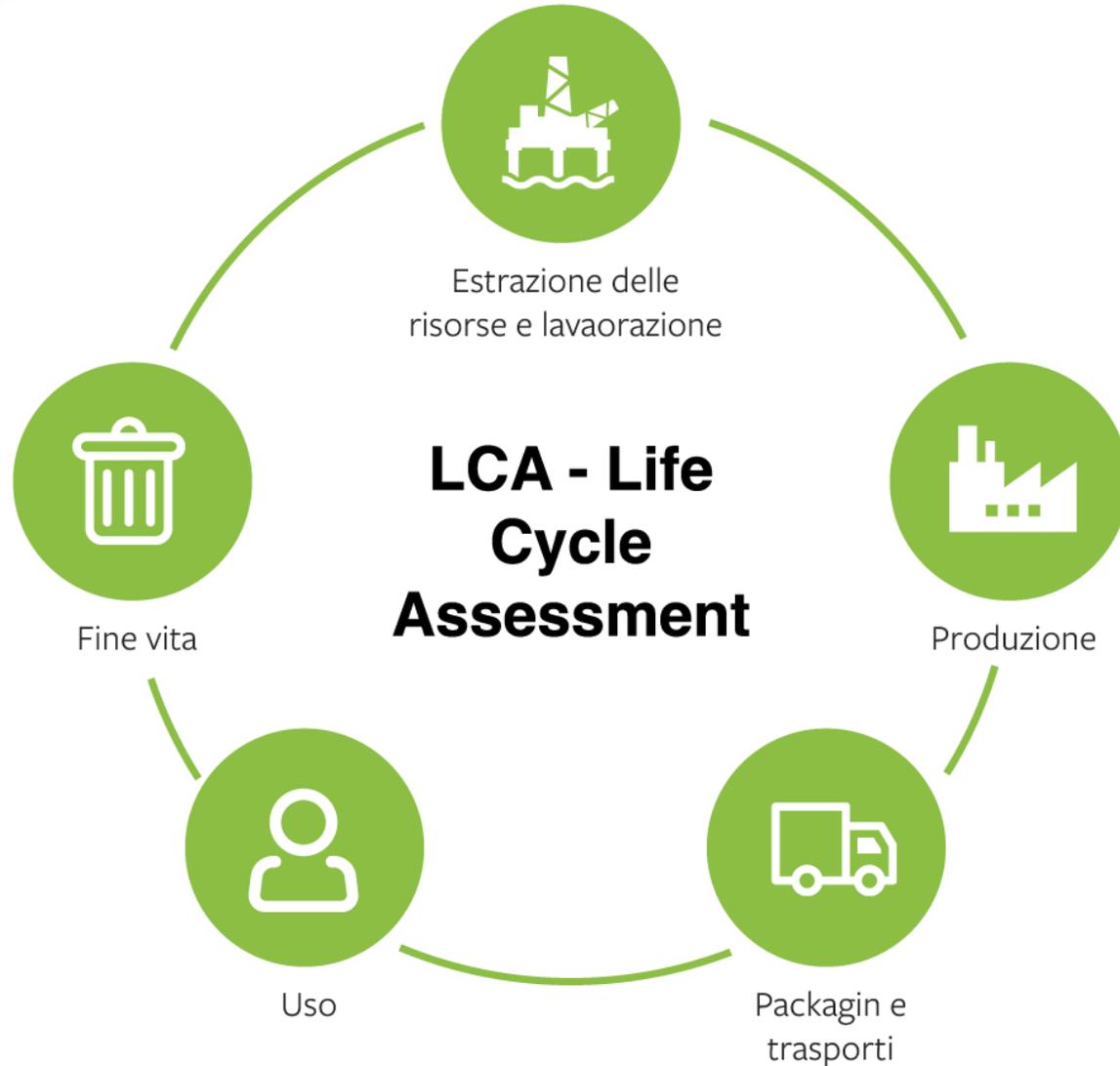
Costi

Scorie

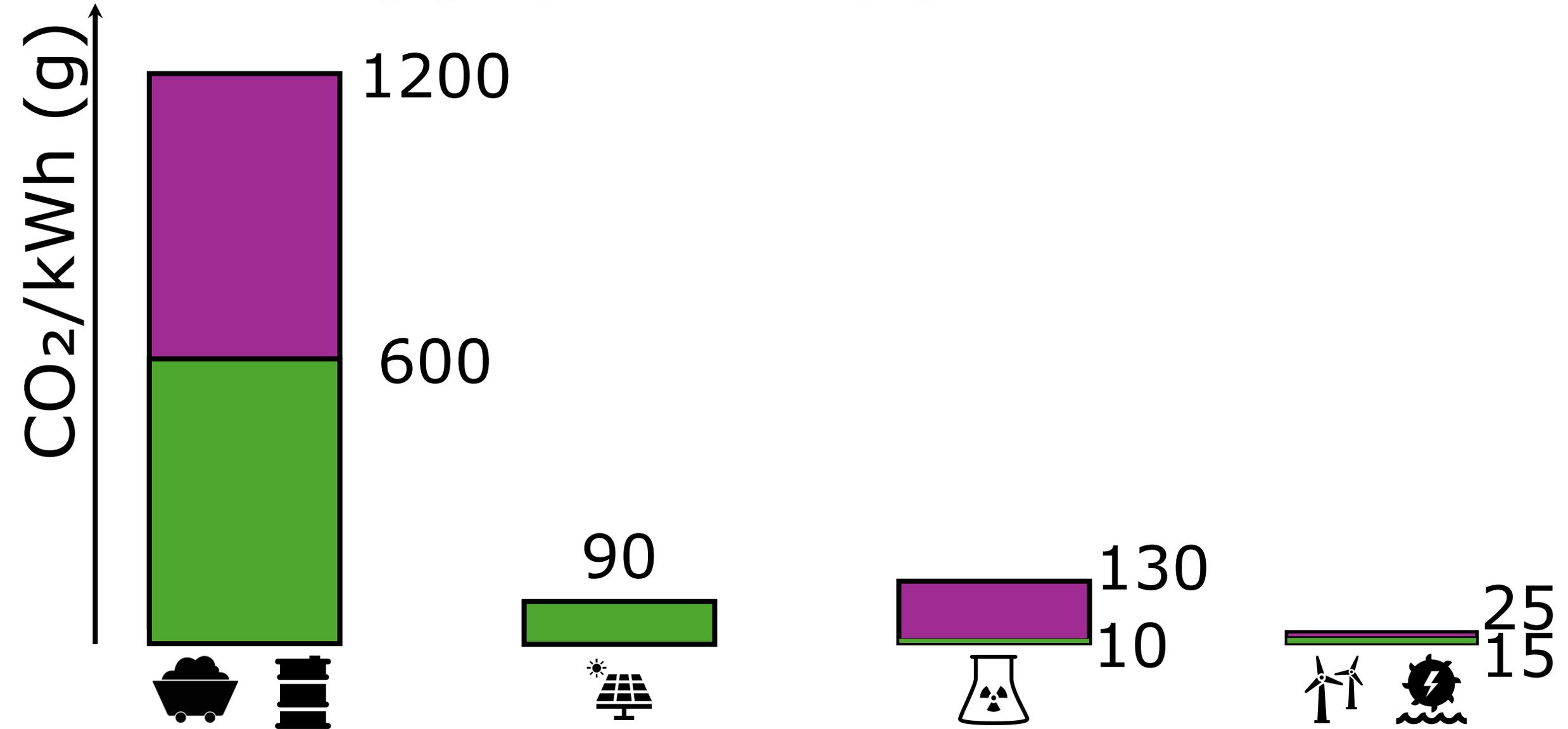


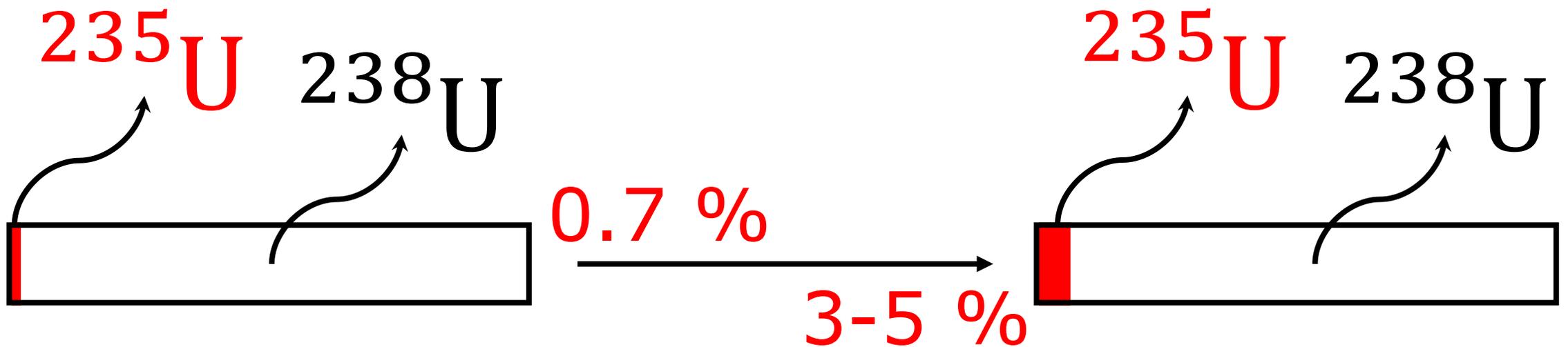
Sydney University

Manfred Lenzen



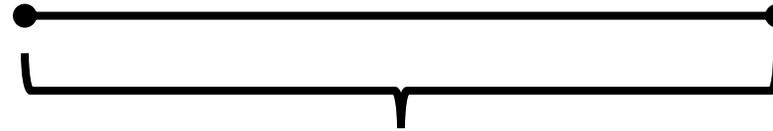
EMISSIONI DI CO₂ PER kWh



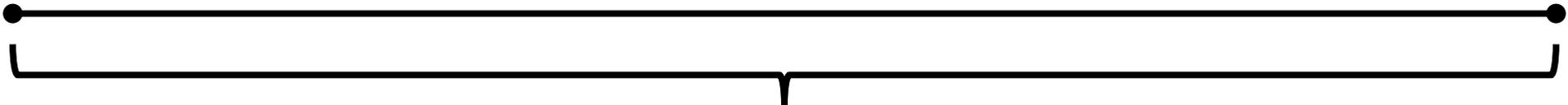


A photograph of two large, cylindrical cooling towers of a nuclear power plant. The towers are light-colored with vertical ribbing and are emitting thick plumes of white steam that rise into a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a dense, lush green forest of trees stretches across the bottom of the frame, partially obscuring the base of the towers.

Sicurezza e affidabilità
Rischio
Basso impatto ambientale
Tempi lunghi
Costi
Scorie



10-14 anni

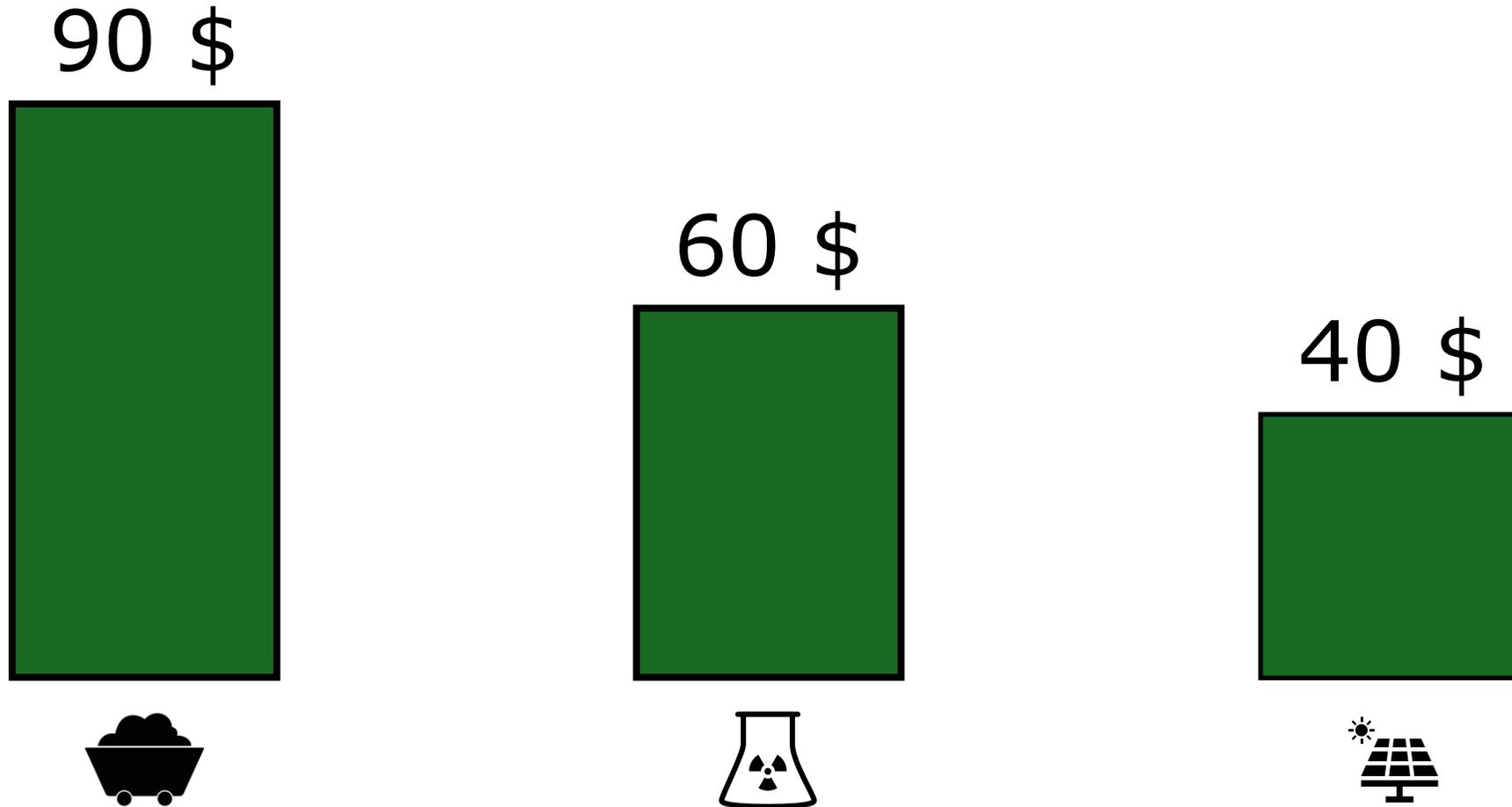


50-60 anni

A photograph of two large, cylindrical cooling towers of a nuclear power plant. The towers are light-colored with vertical ribbing and are emitting thick plumes of white steam that rise into a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a dense, lush green forest of trees covers a hillside, partially obscuring the base of the towers.

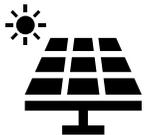
Sicurezza e affidabilità
Rischio
Basso impatto ambientale
Tempi lunghi
Costi
Scorie

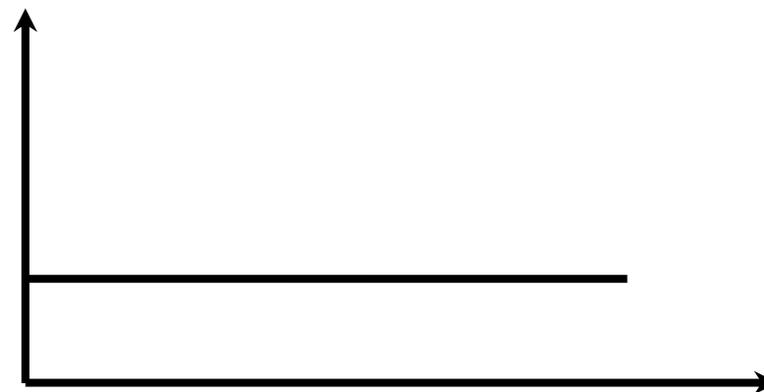
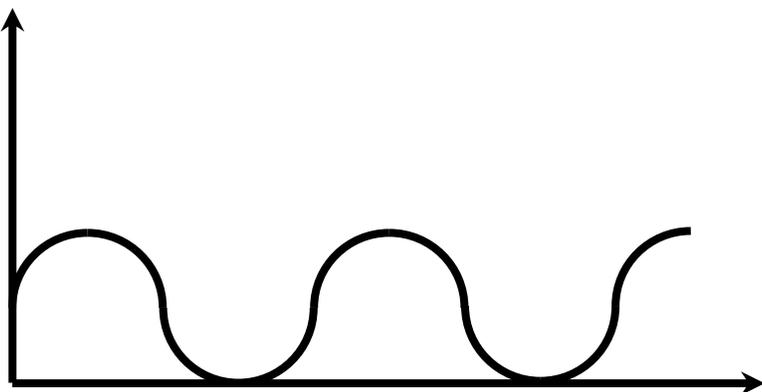
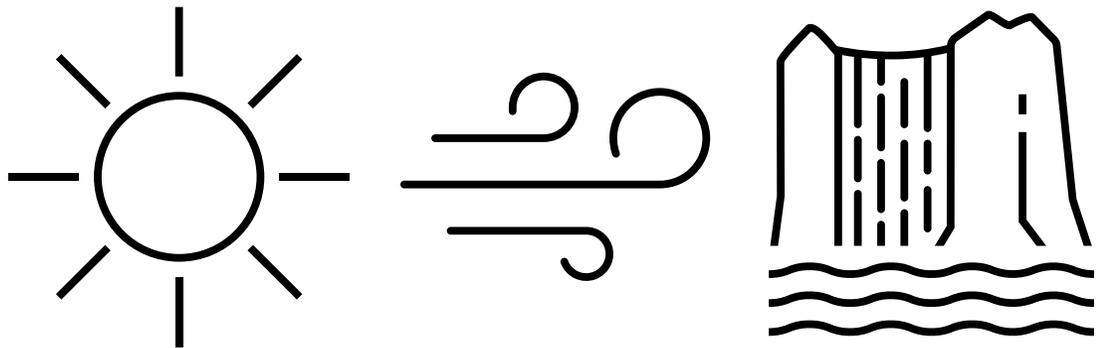
COSTI PER kWh



1 kg di ^{235}U = 18.7 milioni di kWh

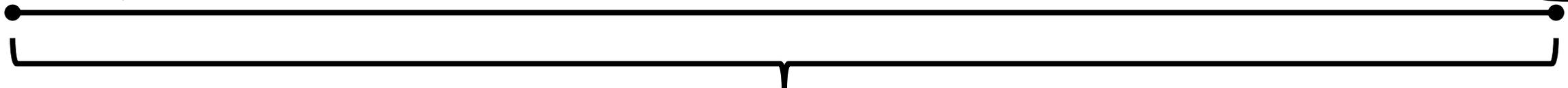


60 milioni di  da 1.7 m² al 100%



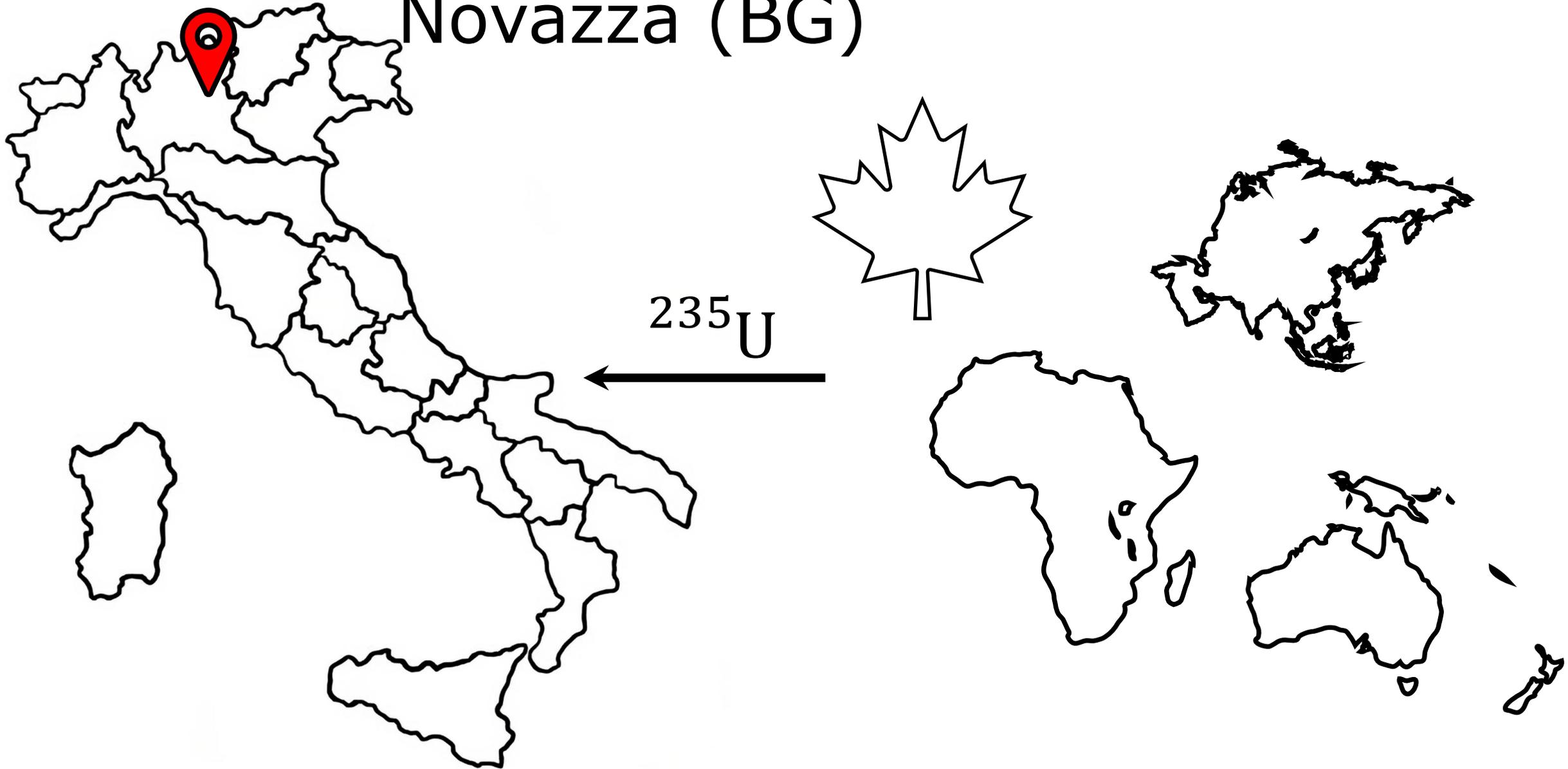


break even point = 20 anni



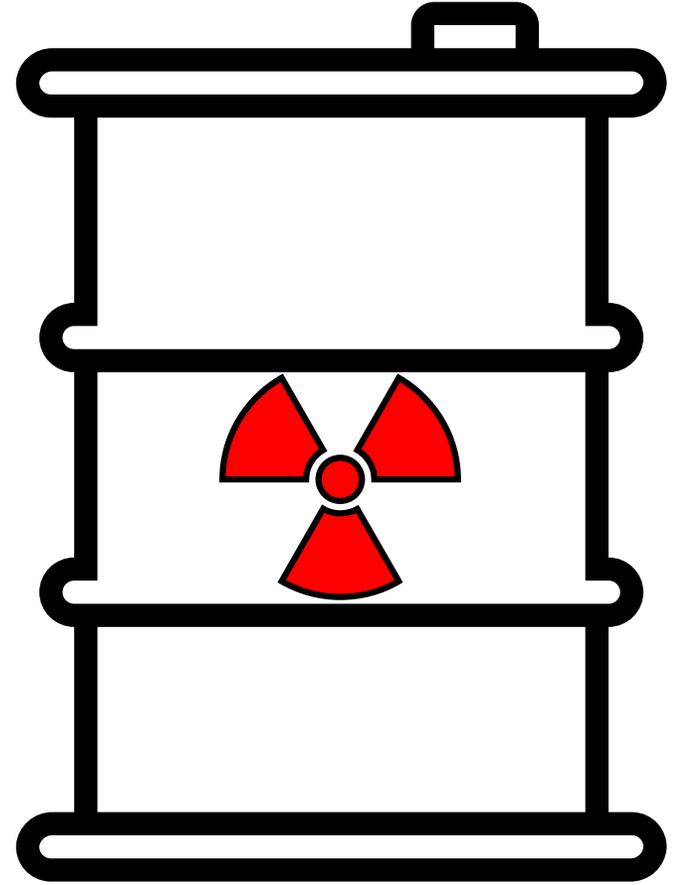
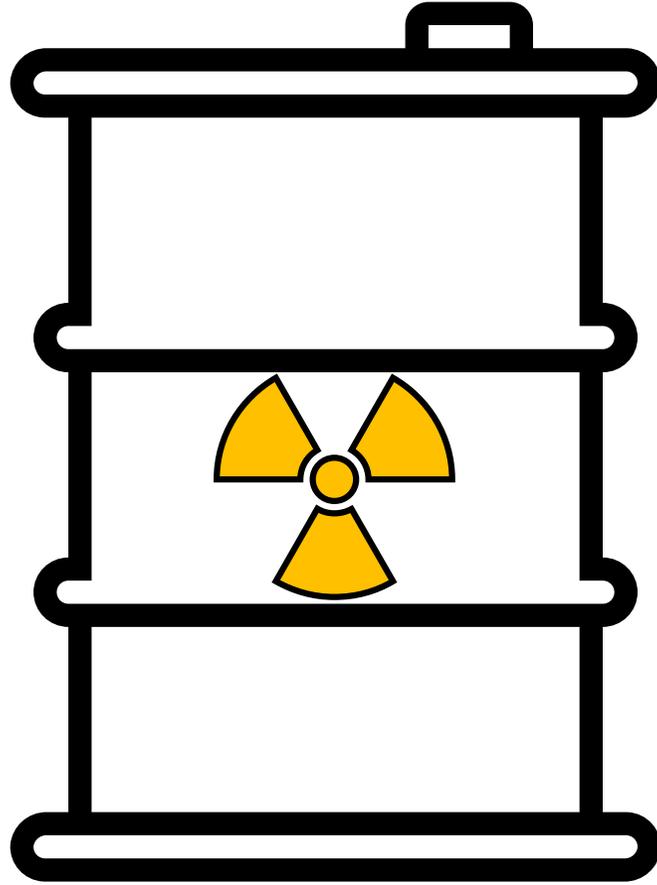
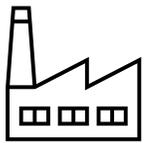
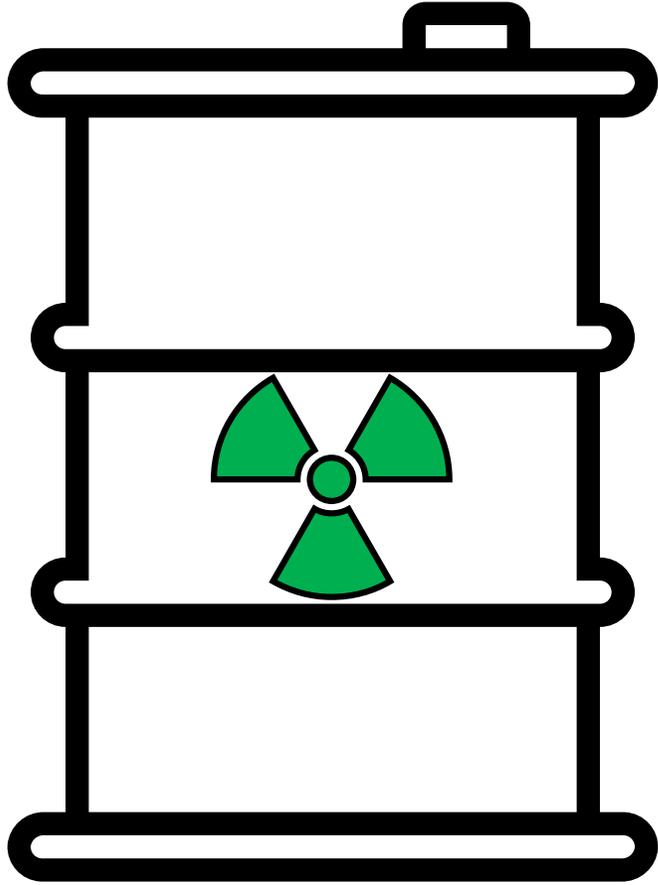
30-40 anni

Novazza (BG)

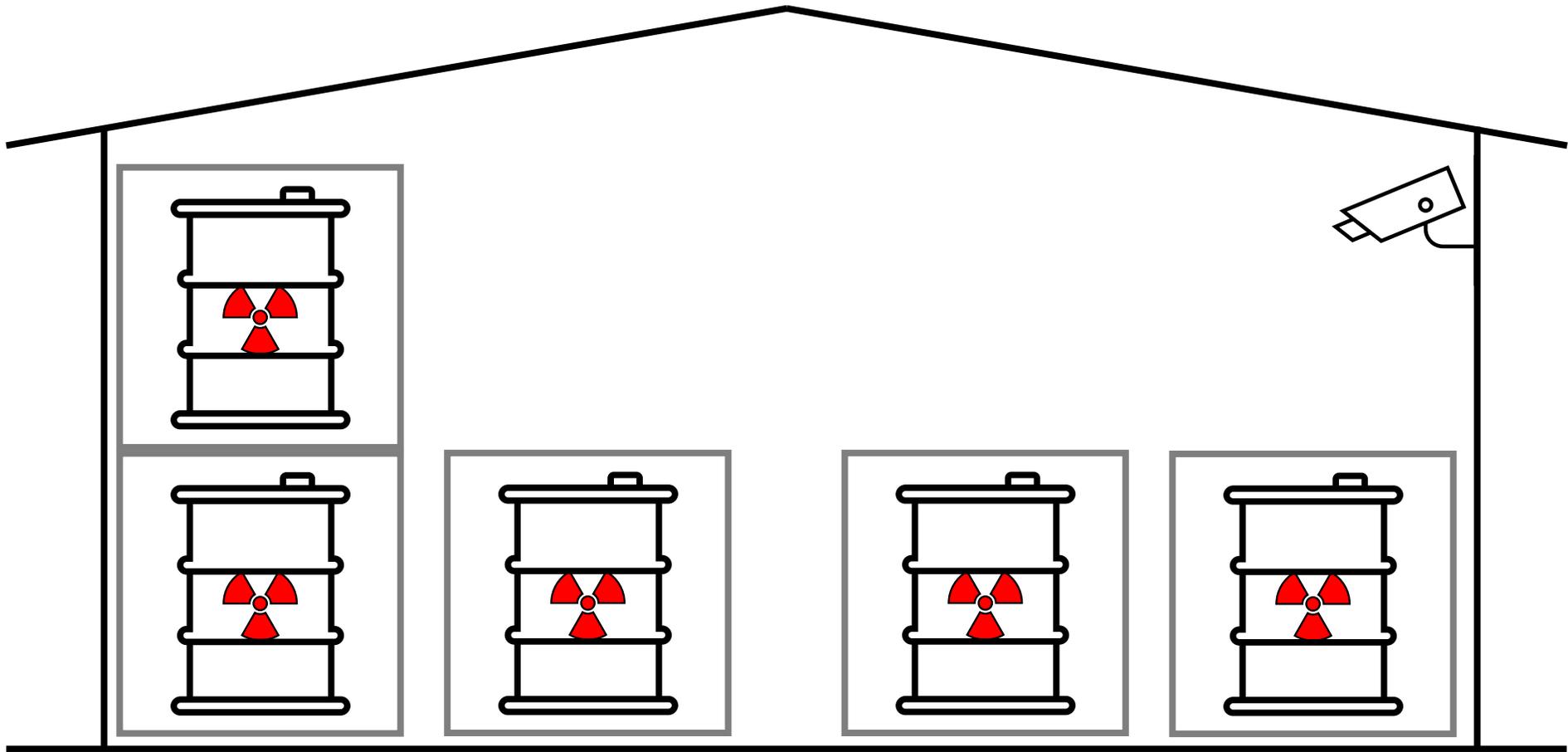


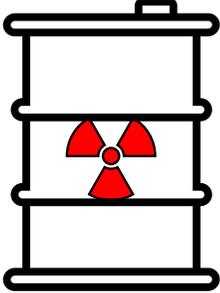
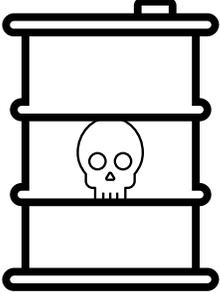
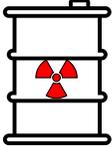
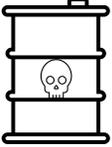
A photograph of two large, cylindrical cooling towers of a nuclear power plant. The towers are light-colored with vertical ribbing and are emitting thick plumes of white steam that rise into a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a dense, lush green forest of trees stretches across the bottom of the frame, partially obscuring the base of the towers.

Sicurezza e affidabilità
Rischio
Basso impatto ambientale
Tempi lunghi
Costi
Scorie

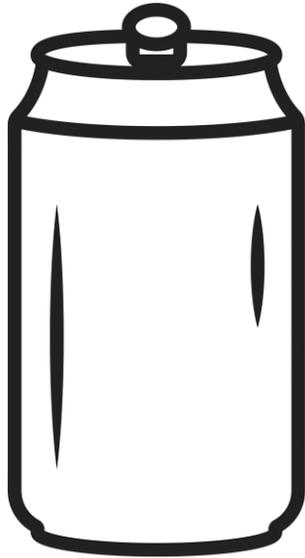


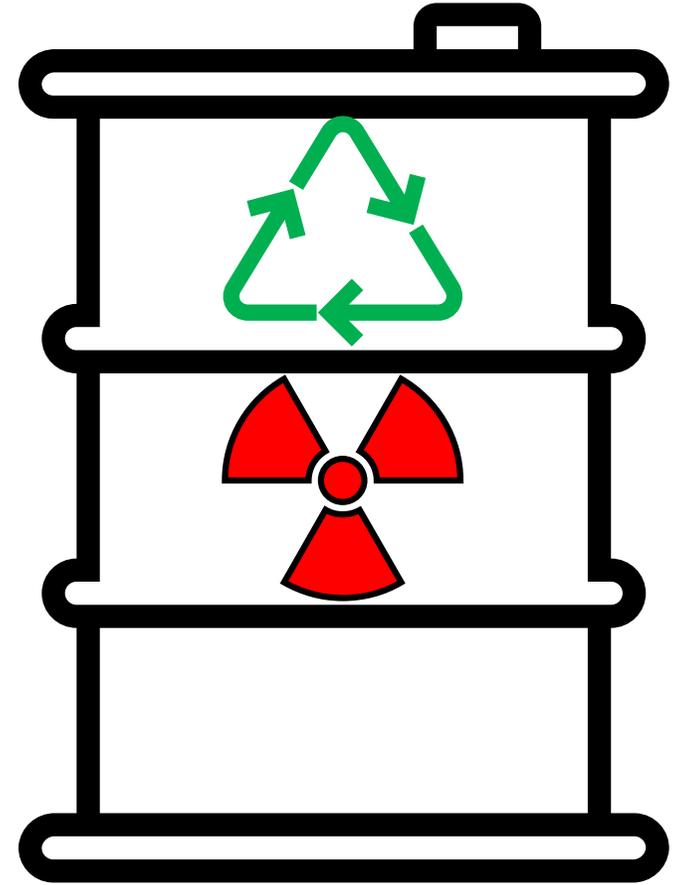
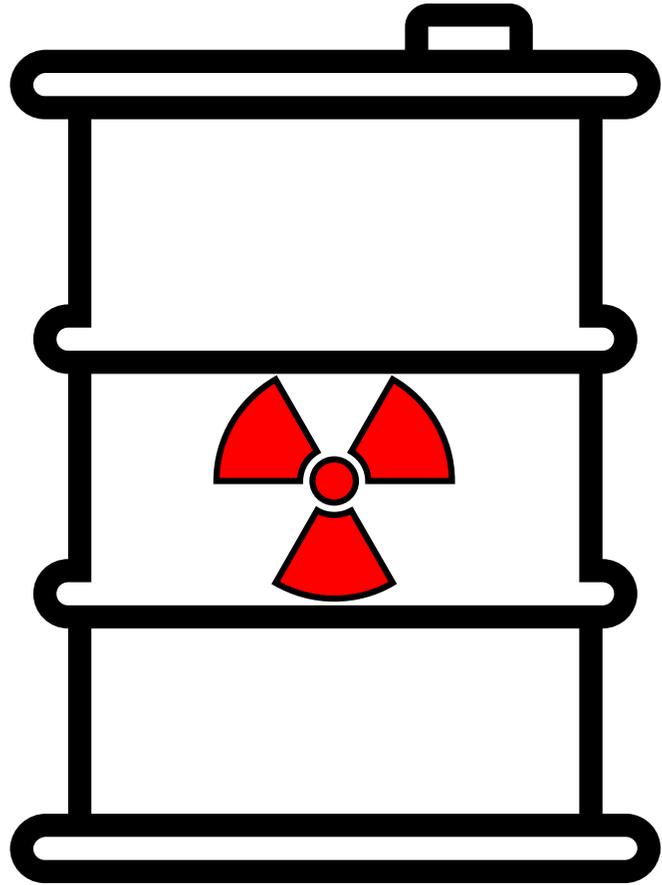
3 m³/anno

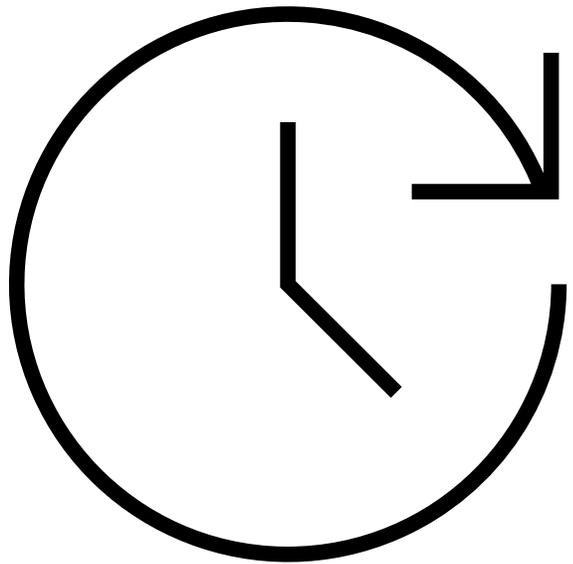
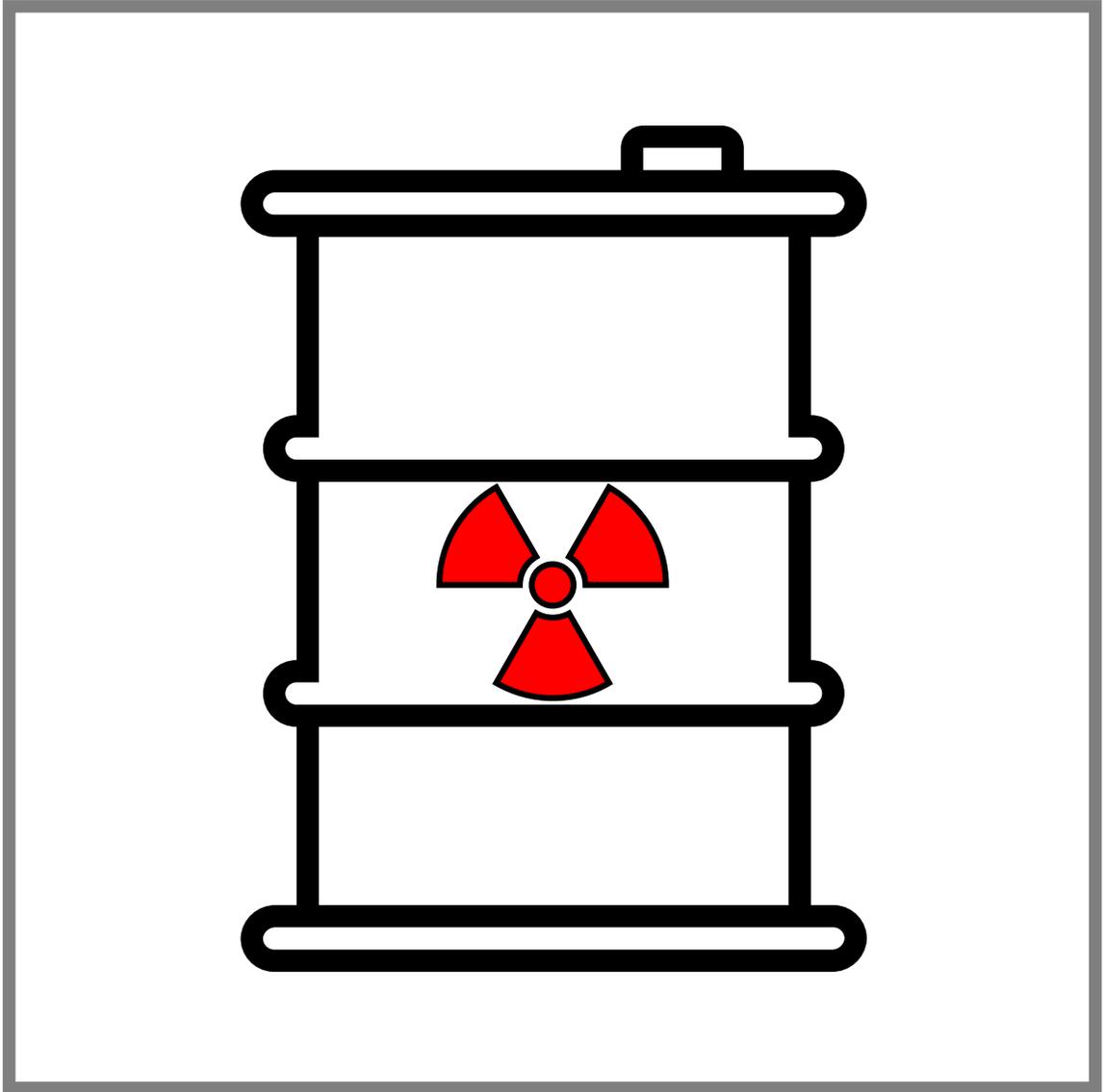


	radioattivi		chimici	
durata		10/100 k anni		∞
riciclo		sì		no
volume/energia				 $\times 10^3$

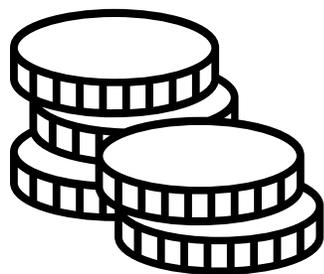
Se l'intero mix energetico mondiale contasse solo sul nucleare, quali sarebbero le dimensioni delle scorie prodotte per persona?



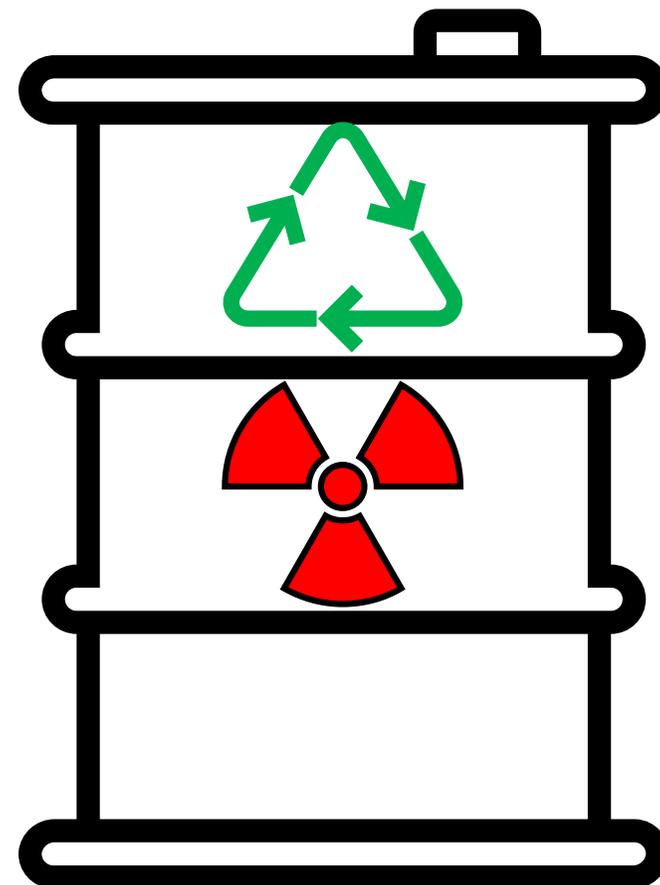


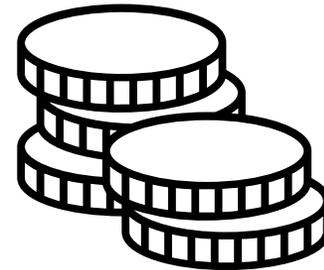
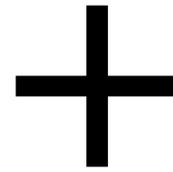
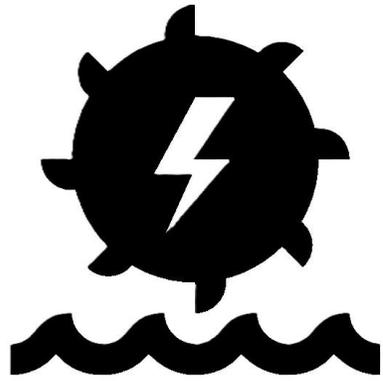
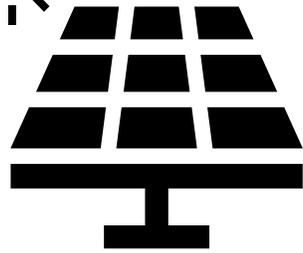
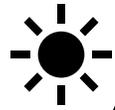
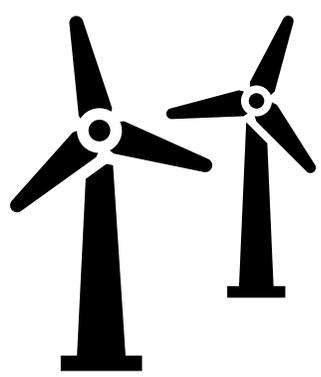


95%



7 impianti





25-35%
in meno