

Alpha decay

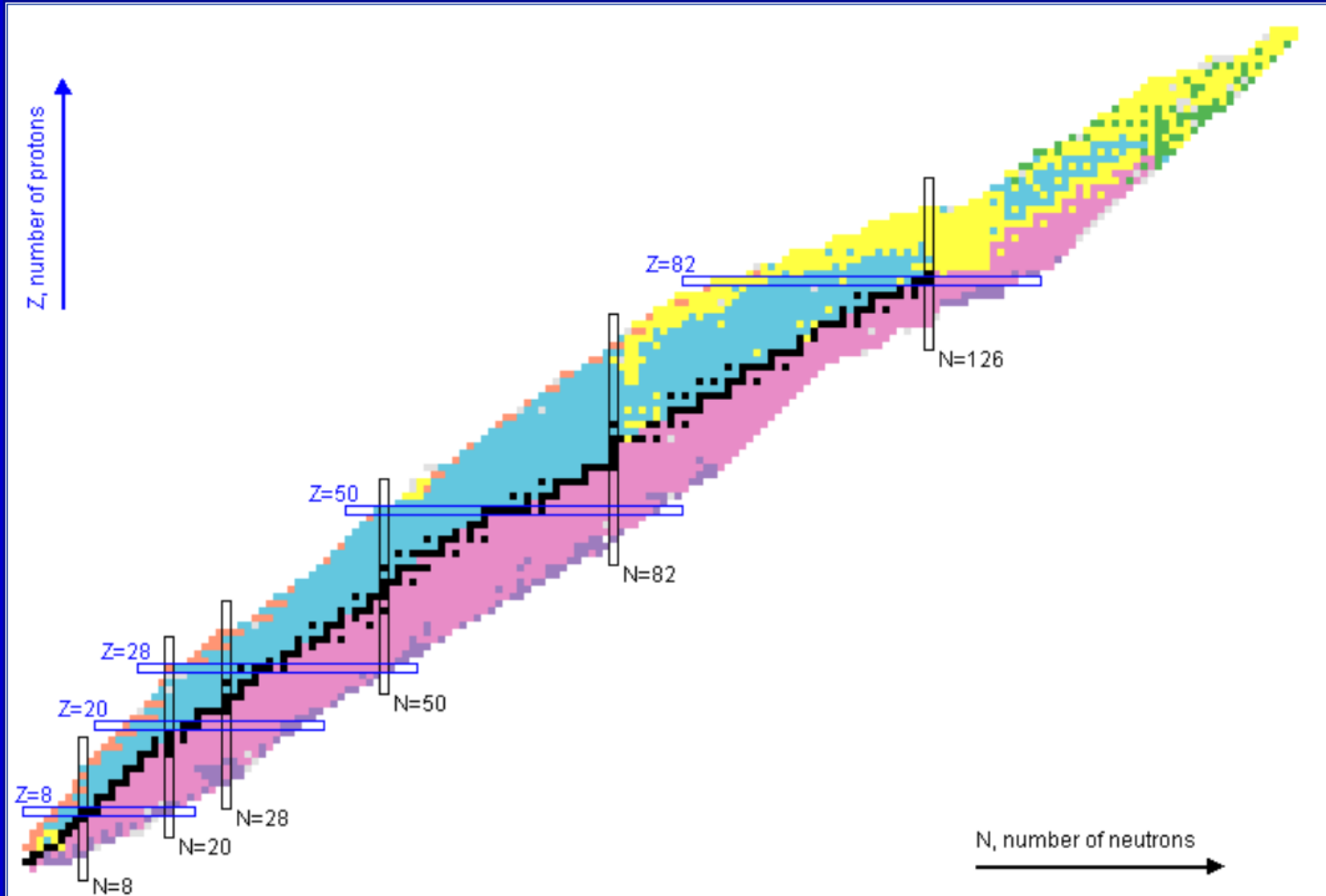
Alpha Decay



Chart of Nuclides

Click on a nucleus for information

Color code	Half-life	Decay Mode	Q_{β^-}	Q_{EC}	Q_{β^+}	S_n	S_p	Q_{α}	S_{2n}	S_{2p}	$Q_{2\beta^-}$	Q_{2EC}	Q_{ECp}
Q_{β^-n}	BE/A	(BE-LDM Fit)/A	$E_{1st\ ex. st.}$	E_{2+}	E_{3-}	E_{4+}	E_{4+}/E_{2+}	β_2	$B(E2)_{42}/B(E2)_{20}$	$\sigma(n,\gamma)$	$\sigma(n,F)$	235U FY	239Pu FY



Tooltips
 On
 Off

Zoom
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

Uncertainty
 NDS
 Standard
 Screen Size
 Narrow
 Wide

Nucleus

go

- Stable
- EC+β+
- β-
- α
- P
- N
- SF
- Unknown

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Alpha Decay

Energy relations

$$S_{\alpha}(A, Z) = -Q_{\alpha}(A, Z) = B(A, Z) - B(A - 4, Z - 2) - 28.3\text{MeV}$$

$$Q_{\alpha} = T_{\alpha} + T_d =$$

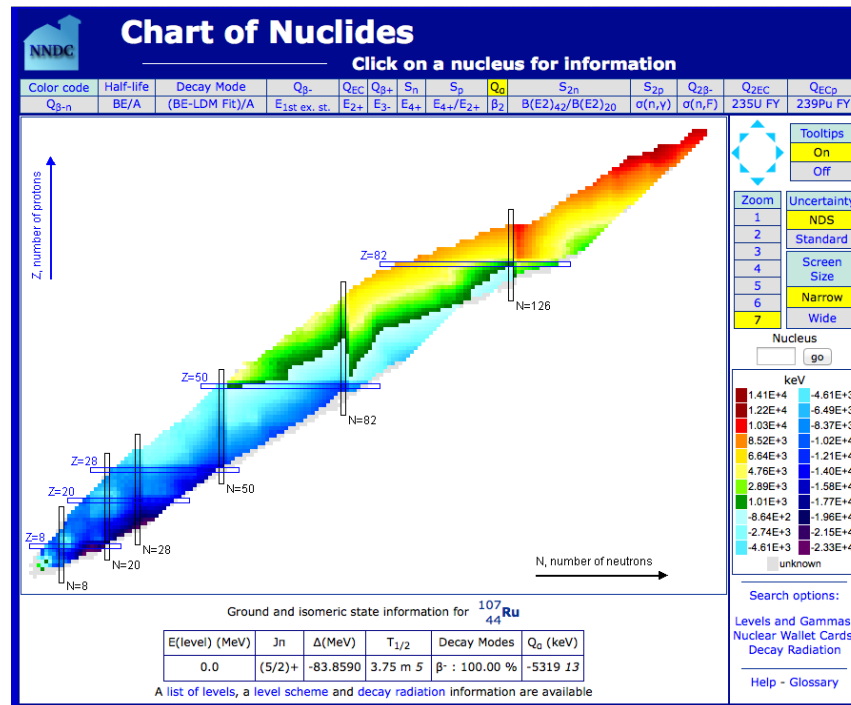
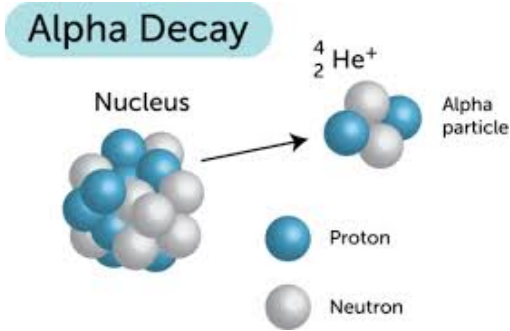
$$T_{\alpha} \left(\frac{M_D + M_{\alpha}}{M_D} \right) \approx T_{\alpha} \left(\frac{A}{A - 4} \right)$$

recoil term effect

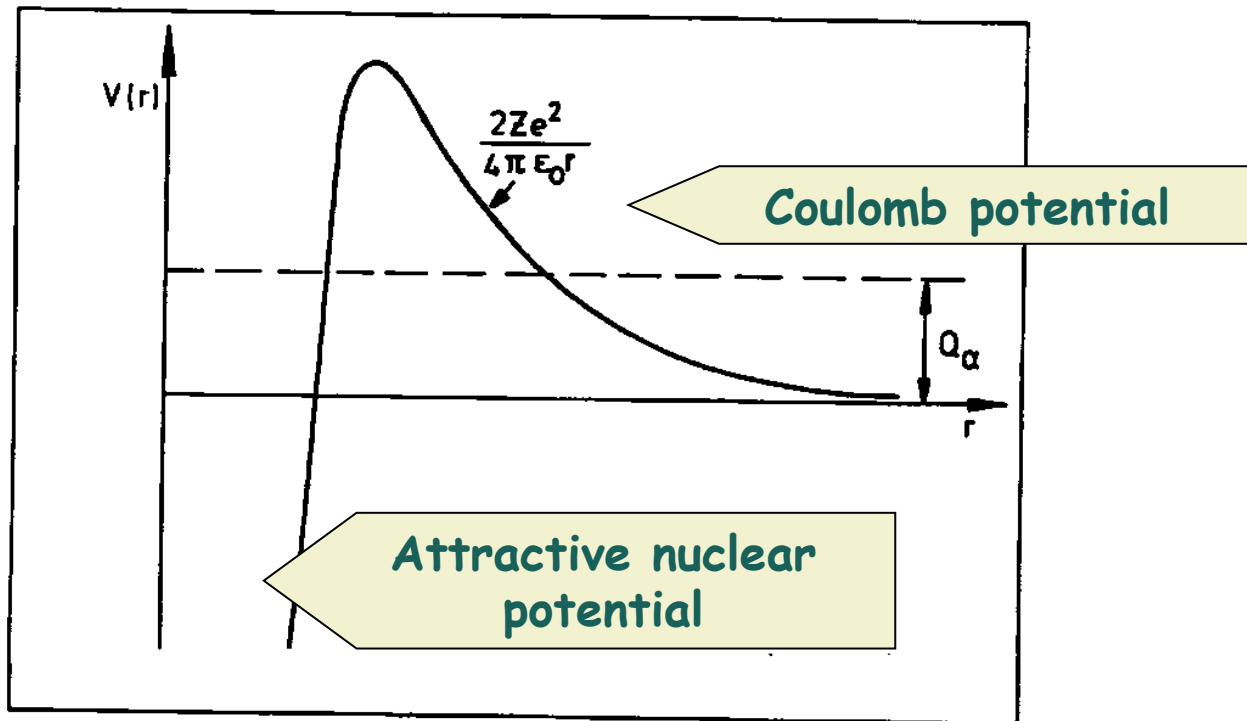
experimental binding energy of ${}^4\text{He}$

+electron screening
+bremsstrahlung

<http://www.nndc.bnl.gov/chart/reColor.jsp?newColor=qa>



Theory of Alpha decay: Gamow 1928



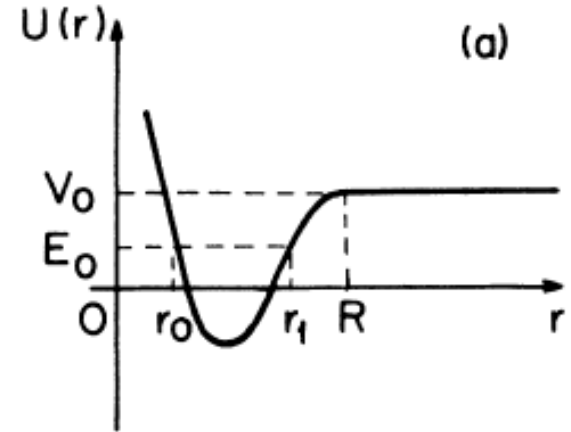
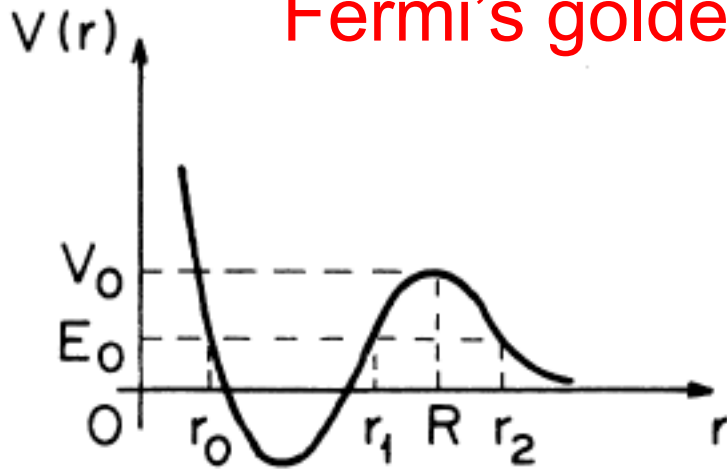
At $t=0$, alpha particle is localized inside the nucleus. It can be represented by a wave packet. At large times, the wave function is an outgoing wave.

Two potential approach to tunneling

(decay width and shift of an isolated quasistationary state)

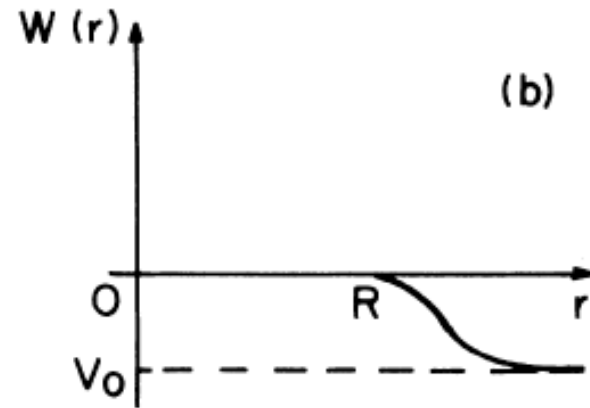
Phys. Rev. A 38, 1747 (1988); Phys. Rev. A 69, 042705 (2004)

Fermi's golden rule!

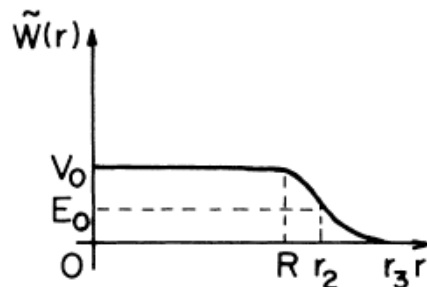


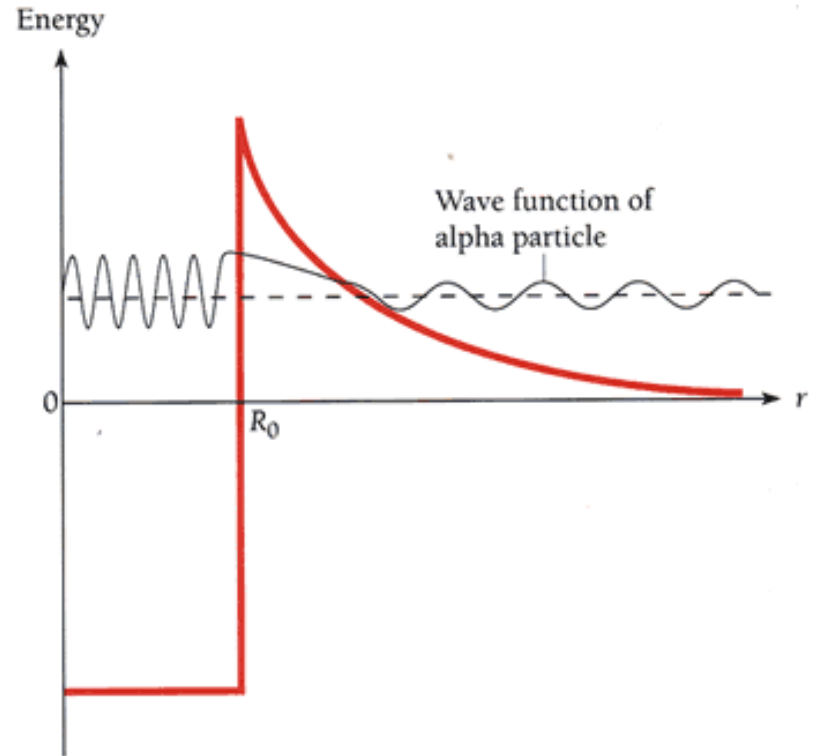
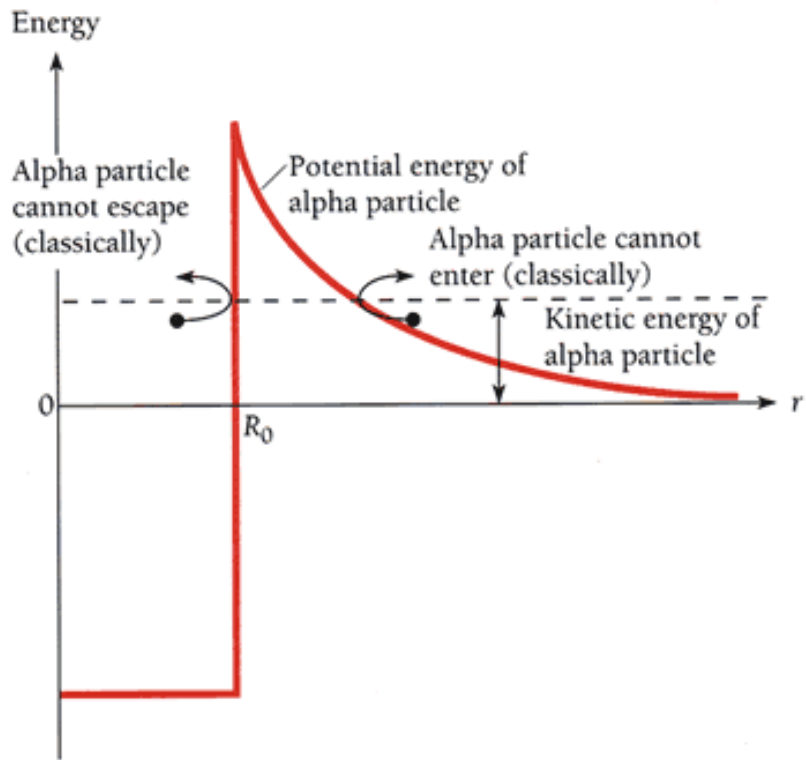
$$V(r) = U(r) + W(r)$$

open closed scattering

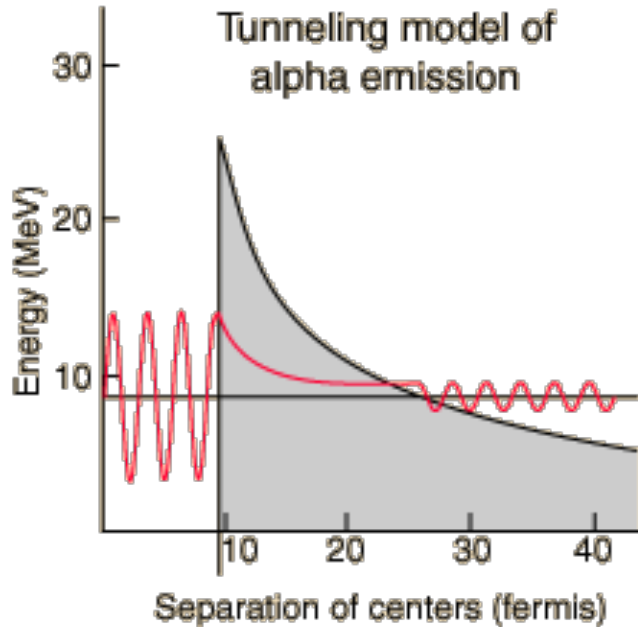


$$\tilde{W} = W + V_0$$





$$P = \frac{|\chi_{III}|^2}{|\chi_I|^2} \propto \exp \left[-2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} k(r) dr \right] \quad T \propto \frac{1}{P}$$



In the case of the Coulomb barrier, the above integral can be evaluated exactly.

$$\log T = a + \frac{b}{\sqrt{Q_\alpha}}$$

Geiger-Nuttall law of alpha decay 1911



For the Coulomb barrier above, derive the Geiger-Nuttall law. Assume that the energy of an alpha particle is $E=Q_\alpha$, and that the outer turning point is much greater than the potential radius.

