

2. Klausur am Freitag, den 1.2.2008

9:15 – 10:45

Gruppen 1-6 Otto-Haxel Hoersaal im KIP

Gruppen 7-10 Grosser Hoersaal Physikalischen Inst. (hier)

Stoff: bis einschliesslich Vorlesung 23.1.

1 Zettel mit Notizen darf mitgebracht werden

Konstanten werden am Ende der Klausuraufgaben gegeben

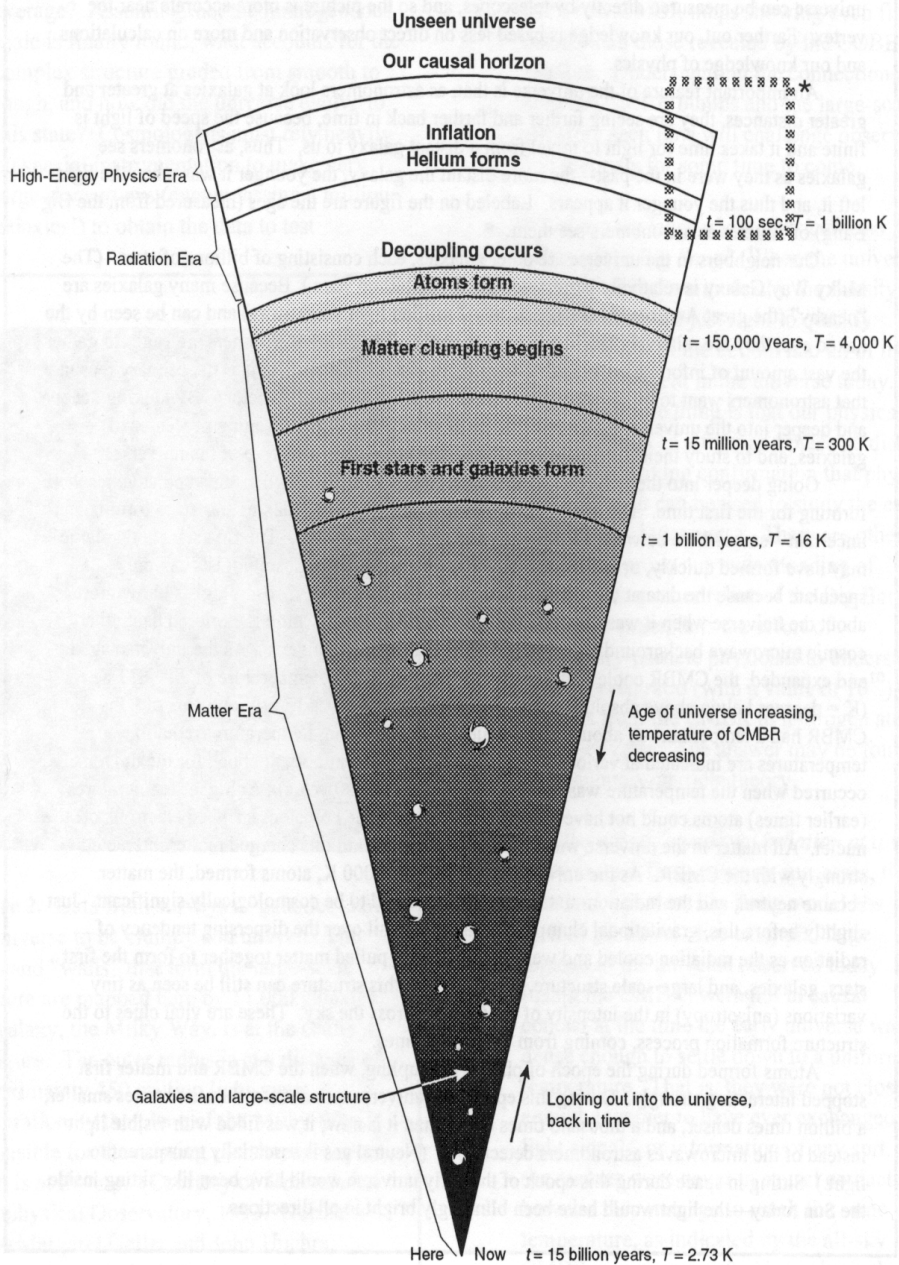
Seminar fuer mittlere Semester: Schluesselexperimente der Teilchenphysik

SS 2008, Freitag 11:15

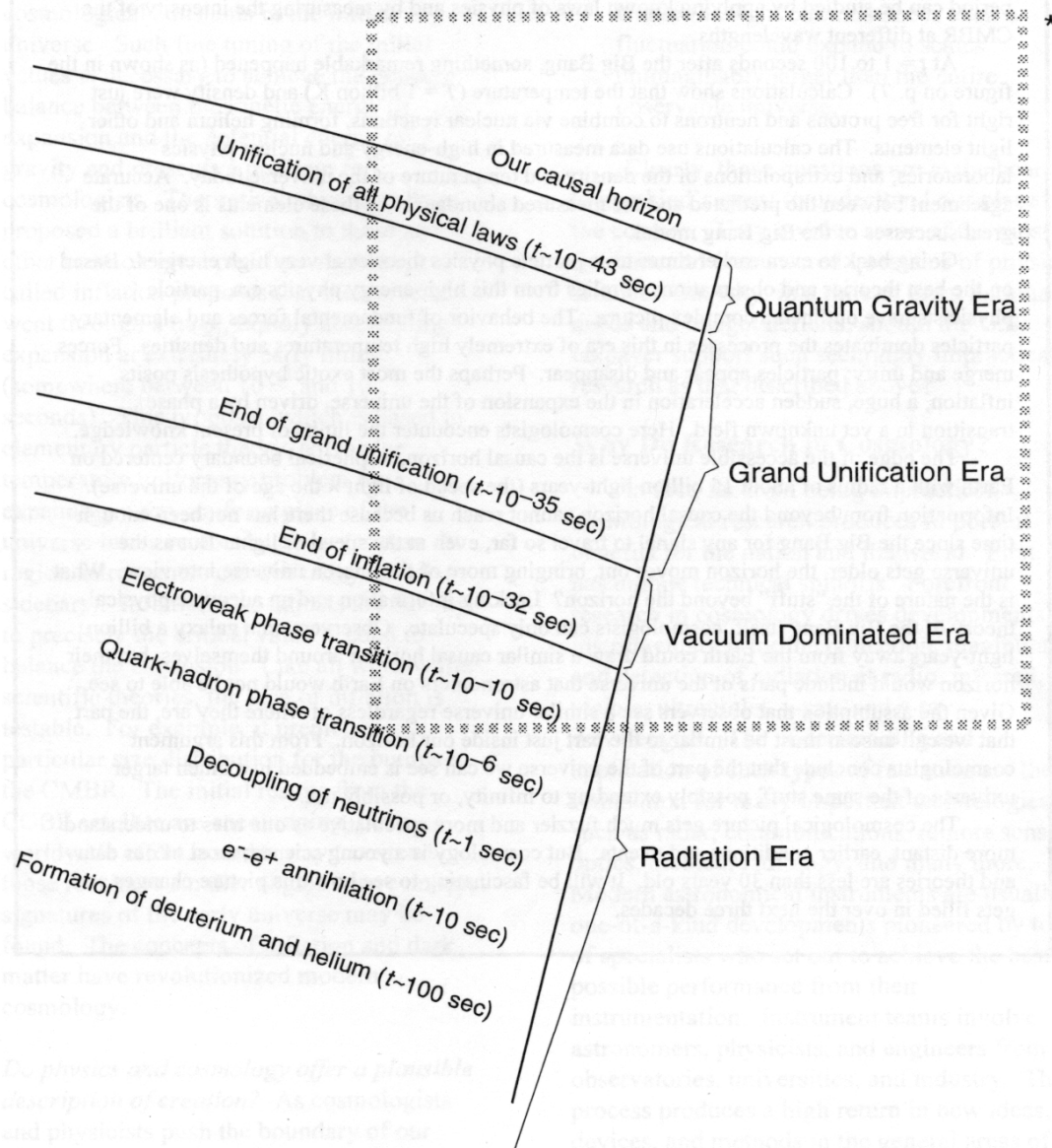
Vorbesprechung Freitag 1.2.2008, 11:15 Grosser Hoersaal PI

Themenvergabe!

The Cosmic Picture

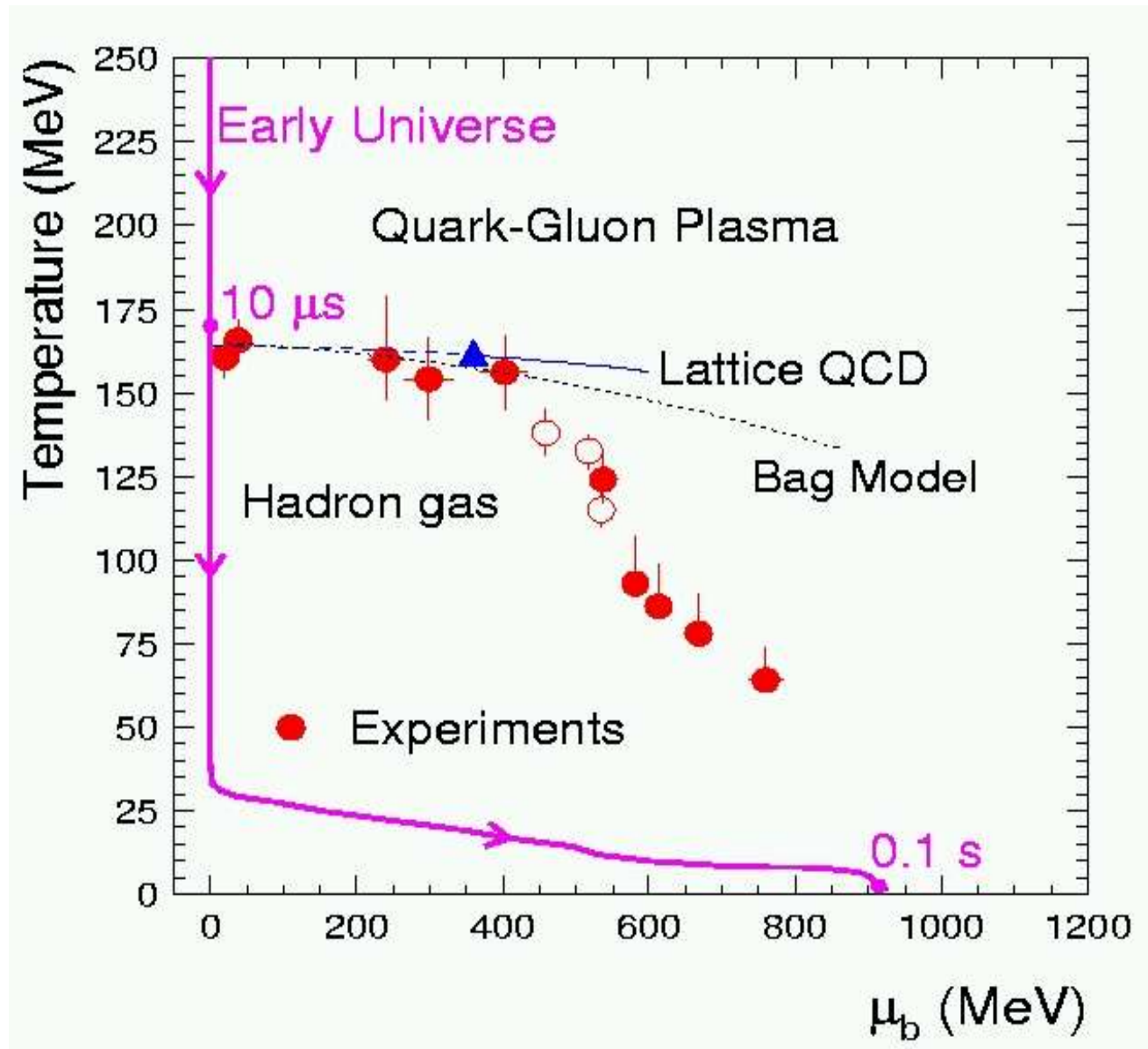


The Early Universe

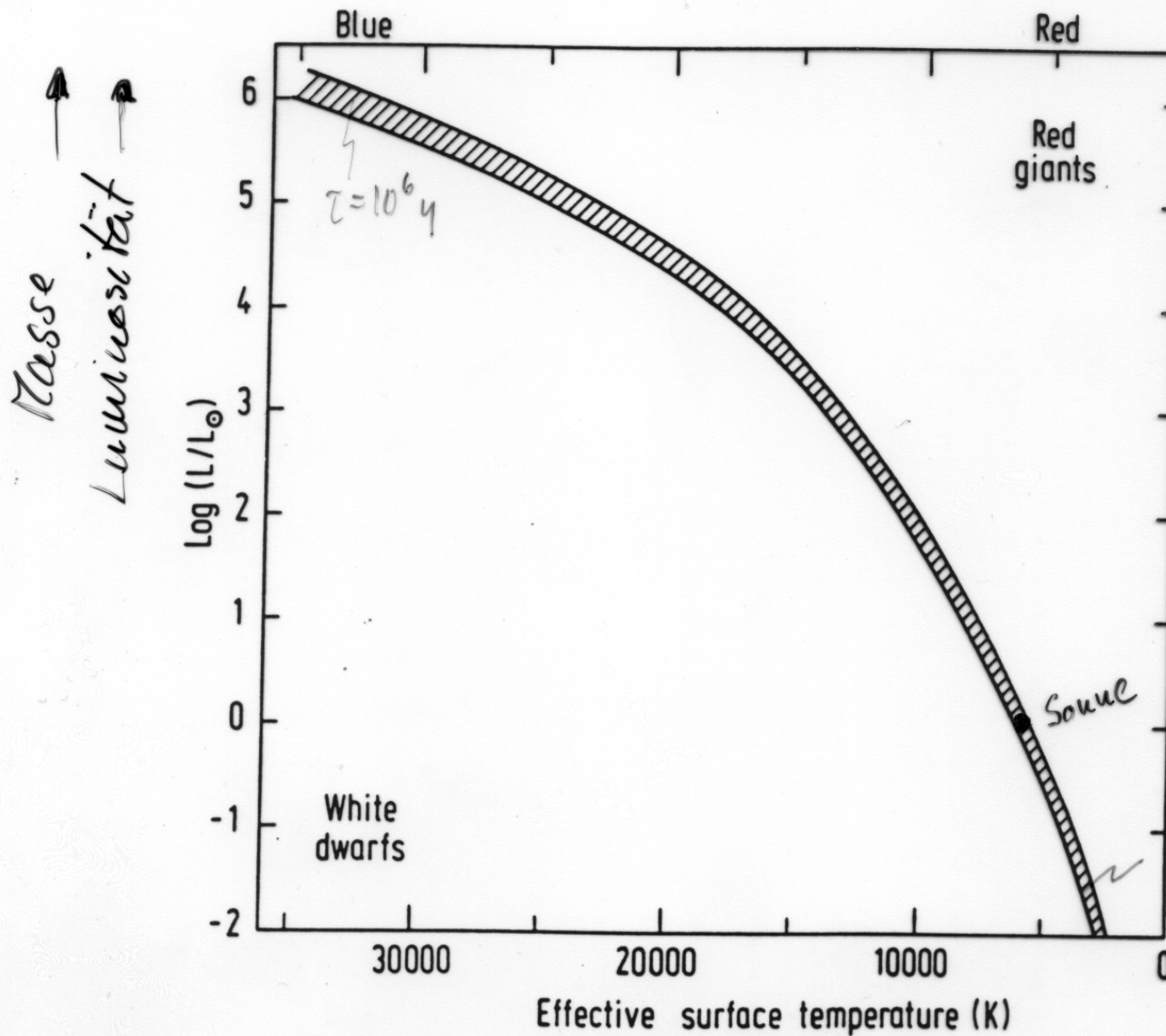


Phasendiagramm stark wechselwirkender Materie und die Entwicklung des fruehen Universums

- in Kern-Kern-Kollisionen an Beschleunigern etabliert



Hertzprung-Russell Diagramm der Sterne:

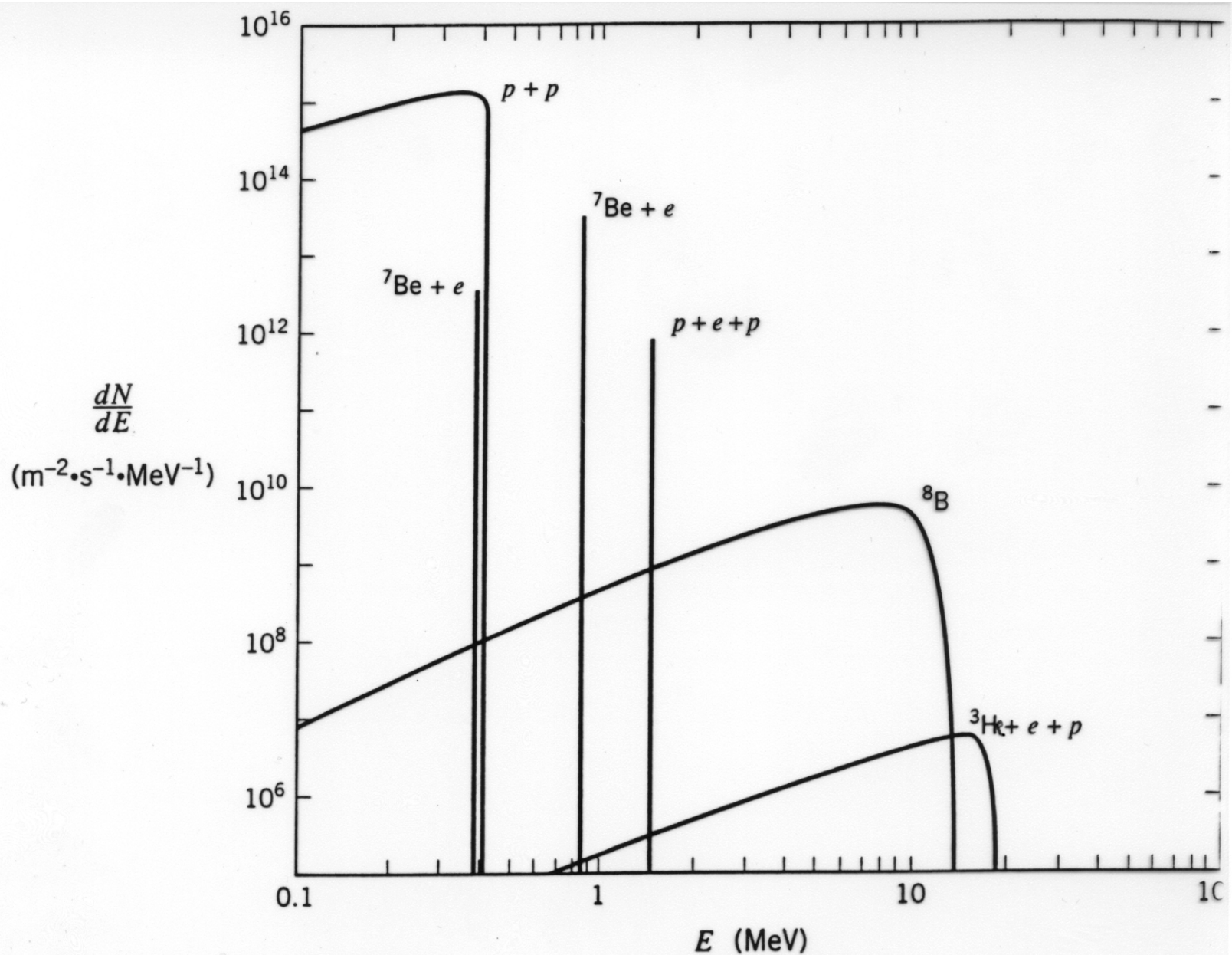


$M < 0.08 M_{\text{solar}}$: Masse zu klein, dass durch Gravitation im Innern Fusion moelglich wurde

$M > 60 M_{\text{solar}}$: T wuerde so hoch, dass Strahlungsdruck den Gravitationsdruck ueberschreitet

Lebensdauer \propto Energie / Luminositaet $\propto Mc^2/M^4 = M^{-3}$

Fig. 13-7 Schematic H-R diagram. The ordinate is luminosity relative to that of the sun, logarithmic scale. The diagonal band is the main sequence.



RE 11-15 Calculated neutrino flux from the sun incident on the earth.

Neutrinos are produced by nuclear fusion inside the sun. The spectrum consists of β spectra from many final states and lines from two-body final states. The height of the lines is plotted so that it gives the flux in $\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. Flux calculations are reported by J. N. Bahcall and R. K. Ulrich, "Models, Neutrino Experiments, and Helioseismology," *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **60**, 297 (1988).

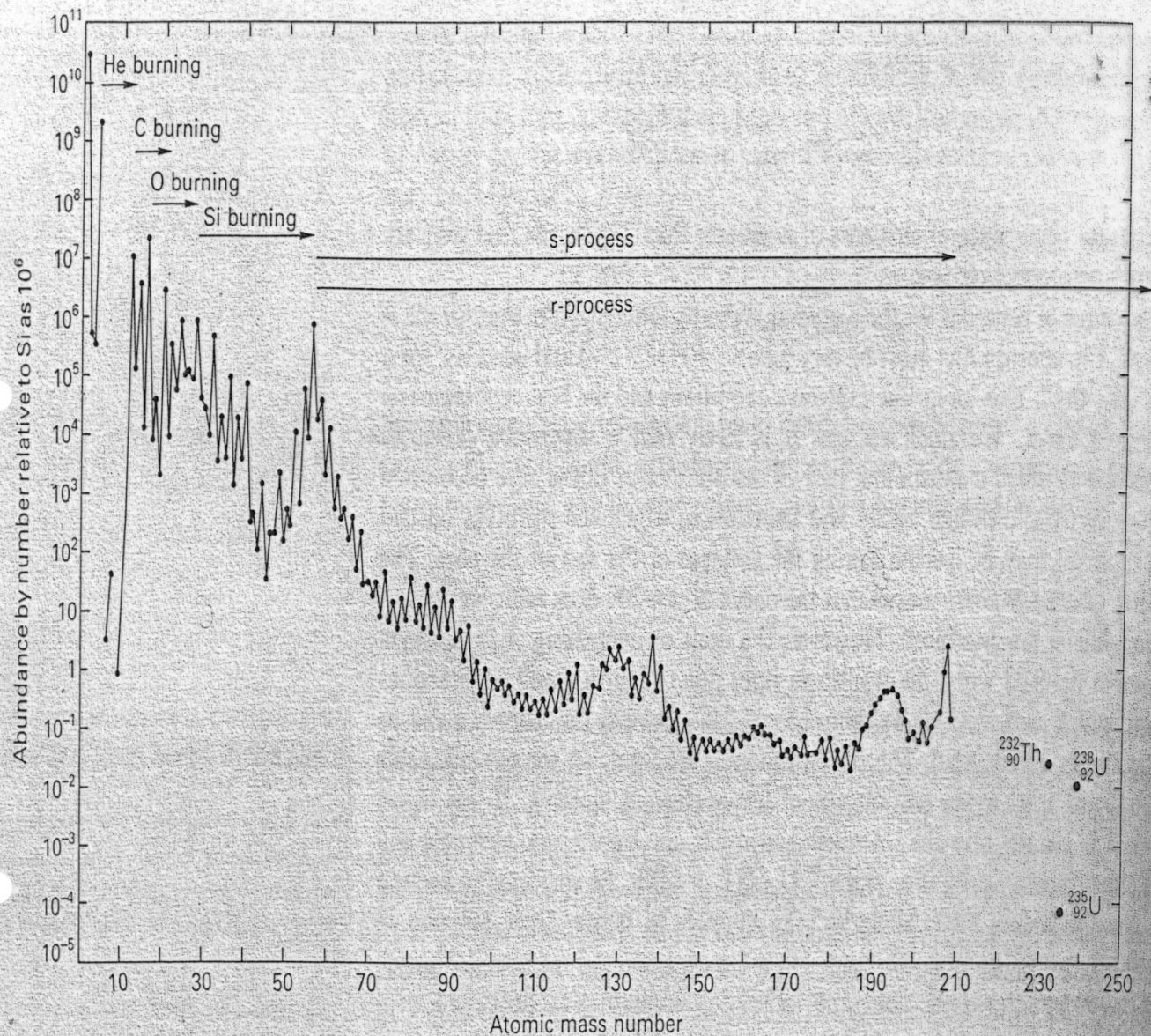


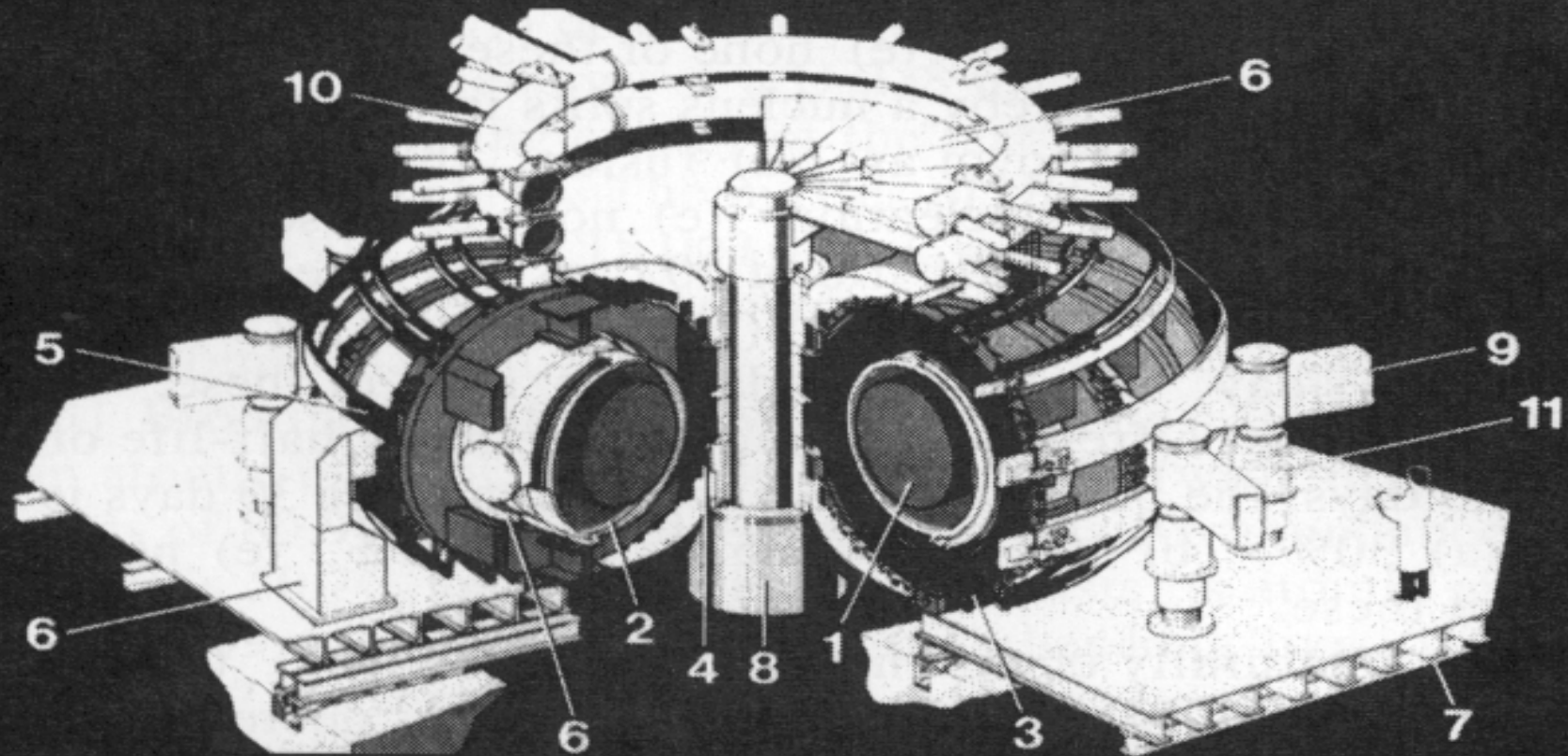
Fig. 14.3 The abundance by number of atoms relative to $^{28}_{14}\text{Si} + ^{29}_{14}\text{Si} + ^{30}_{14}\text{Si}$ as 10^6 in the solar system, as a function of the atomic mass number A . The relative H, He abundances are close to those existing after Big Bang nucleosynthesis. The obvious absences are those of $A=5, 8$, and $A > 209$ apart from $^{232}_{90}\text{Th}$, $^{234}_{92}\text{U}$ (not shown), $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$ and $^{238}_{92}\text{U}$. Large abundances occur for the even-even nuclei at $A=12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32$, and 40 . The broad peak near $A=56$ is the iron-like elements, noted as those with the greatest binding energy per nucleon in the

periodic table. The abundance enhancing effect of magic numbers are also seen!

- (1) at $A=86$ to 90 due to $N=50$,
- (2) at $A=114$ to 120 due to $Z=50$,
- (3) at $A=138$ due to $N=82$,
- (4) at $A=208$ due to $Z=82, N=126$.

In addition, the even-to-odd A abundance due to the pairing term effect on the binding energy is clearly visible.

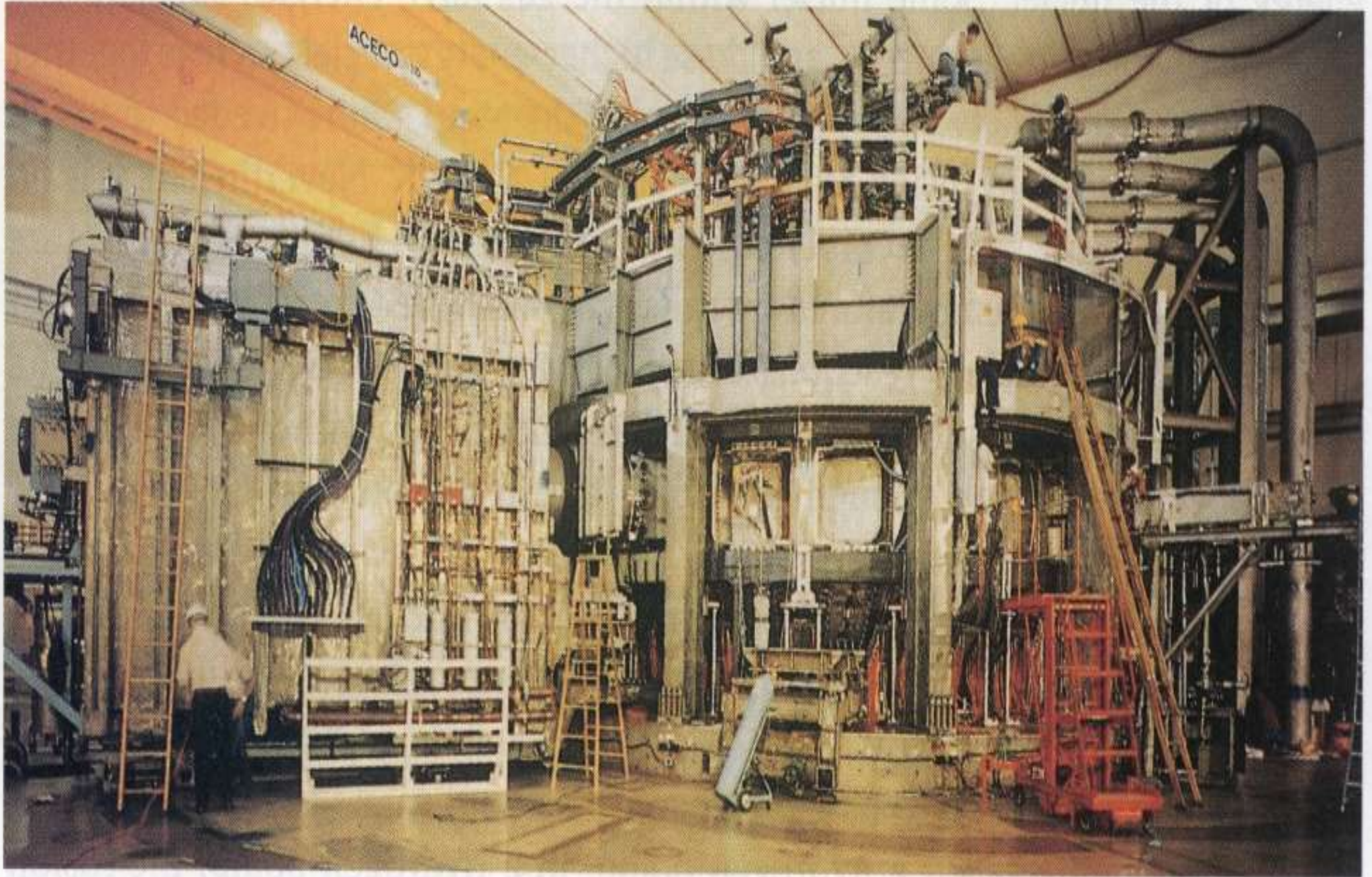
Prinzip eines Tokamak Fusions-Reaktors:



1-PLASMA
2-VACUUM VESSEL
3-TOROIDAL FIELD COILS
4-OHMIC HEATING FIELD COIL
5-EQUILIBRIUM FIELD COIL
6-SHIELDING

7-DEVICE SUBSTRUCTURE
8-CENTRAL SUPPORT COLUMN
9-NEUTRAL INJECTION DUCTS
10-WATER COOLING MANIFOLDS
11-TOROIDAL VESSEL
VACUUM PUMPS

Princeton Tokamak Fusions-Reaktor:



Fusion durch Traegheitseinschluss in Livermore National Laboratory:

