

877.

Problem 55.31 (RHK)

One possible method of revealing the presence of concealed nuclear weapons is to detect the neutrons emitted in the spontaneous fission of ^{240}Pu in the warhead. In an actual trial, a neutron detector of area 2.5 m^2 , carried on a helicopter, measured a neutron flux of 4.0 s^{-1} at a distance of 35 m from a missile warhead. We have to estimate the mass of ^{240}Pu in the warhead. The half-life for spontaneous fission in ^{240}Pu is $1.34 \times 10^{11}\text{ y}$ and 2.5 neutrons, on the average, are emitted per fission.

Solution:

The half-life for spontaneous fission in ^{240}Pu is $1.34 \times 10^{11}\text{ y}$ and 2.5 neutrons, on the average, are emitted per fission. The disintegration constant of ^{240}Pu will therefore be

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{1.34 \times 10^{11} \times 3.156 \times 10^7\text{ s}} = 1.64 \times 10^{-19}\text{ s}^{-1}.$$

Let the warhead contain m g of ^{240}Pu . The number of ^{240}Pu nuclides in m g will be

$$N = \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \times m}{240} = 2.51 \times 10^{21} \times m.$$

It is given that on an average 2.5 neutrons are emitted per fission of ^{240}Pu nuclide. Therefore, rate of neutron emission of neutrons from m g of ^{240}Pu will be

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{neutron}} &= 2.5\lambda N = 2.5 \times 1.64 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.51 \times 10^{21} \times m \text{ s}^{-1} \\ &= 10.29 \times 10^2 \times m \text{ s}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

At a distance of 35 m from the missile warhead, a neutron detector of area 2.5 m^2 measures a neutron flux of 4.0 s^{-1} . We can, therefore, obtain the amount of ^{240}Pu in g from the equation

$$\frac{R_{\text{neutron}} \times 2.5 \text{ m}^2}{4\pi(35 \text{ m})^2} = 4.0 \text{ s}^{-1},$$

or

$$\frac{10.29 \times 10^2 \times m \times 2.5 \text{ s}^{-1}}{4\pi(35)^2} = 4.0 \text{ s}^{-1},$$

or

$$m = \frac{4.0 \times 4\pi(35)^2}{10.29 \times 10^2 \times 2.5} = 23.9.$$

The amount of ^{240}Pu in the warhead is 23.9 g.

