

nuclear engineering solved problems Online PDF

nuclear engineering solved problems play a crucial role in advancing the field by providing practical insights and foundational knowledge that help engineers design, operate, and maintain nuclear systems safely and efficiently. These problems serve as essential learning tools for students and professionals alike, enabling them to understand complex concepts such as reactor physics, heat transfer, radiation shielding, and safety analysis. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore some of the most common and significant solved problems in nuclear engineering, highlighting their importance, methodologies, and applications to foster a deeper understanding of the discipline.

Understanding Nuclear Reactor Physics Problems

Neutron Life Cycle and Criticality

One core aspect of nuclear engineering is understanding the neutron life cycle within a reactor. Solved problems related to criticality help determine whether a reactor is subcritical, critical, or supercritical.

- **Problem Example:** Calculate the effective multiplication factor (k_{eff}) given neutron production and loss rates.

- **Solution Approach:** Use the neutron balance equations and the four-factor formula, incorporating parameters like:

- Fast fission factor (?)
- Resonance escape probability (p)
- Thermal utilization factor (f)
- Reproduction factor (?)

Applications:

- Designing reactors to achieve criticality
- Assessing the effects of control rods and poison materials

Heat Transfer and Fluid Dynamics in Nuclear Reactors

Heat Removal and Coolant Flow Problems

Efficient heat transfer is vital for reactor safety and performance. Solved problems often involve calculating the coolant flow rate or temperature distribution.

- **Problem Example:** Determine the required coolant flow rate to maintain a specified reactor core temperature.

- **Solution Approach:** Apply the heat conduction and convection principles using the heat transfer equation:

- $Q = mc\Delta T$

- $Q = hA(T_{\text{surface}} - T_{\text{fluid}})$

Applications:

- Designing cooling systems to prevent overheating
- Optimizing flow rates for maximum efficiency

Radiation Shielding and Dose Calculation Problems

Shielding Design

Shielding calculations are critical to protect personnel and the environment from radiation exposure.

- **Problem Example:** Calculate the thickness of concrete needed to reduce gamma radiation to safe levels at a certain distance from a radioactive source.

- **Solution Approach:** Use the exponential attenuation law:

- $I = I_0 e^{(-\mu x)}$

- Where I is the transmitted intensity, μ is the linear attenuation coefficient, and x is material thickness.

Applications:

- Designing shielding structures in nuclear facilities

- Estimating dose rates for radiation safety protocols

Safety Analysis and Accident Scenarios

Loss of Coolant Accident (LOCA) Analysis

Understanding how reactors respond to hypothetical accidents is vital for safety.

- **Problem Example:** Model the temperature rise in the reactor core following a LOCA event.
- **Solution Approach:** Use transient heat transfer equations and reactor kinetics to simulate core behavior over time, considering:

- Decay heat
- Cooling system response
- Reactor power changes

Applications:

- Developing safety protocols and emergency response plans
- Designing passive safety systems capable of mitigating accidents

Fuel Cycle and Waste Management Problems

Fuel Burnup Calculations

Optimizing fuel utilization involves solving problems related to fuel burnup and isotope inventory.

- **Problem Example:** Calculate the burnup of a fuel rod after a specified operational period.
- **Solution Approach:** Use the Bateman equations to model isotope depletion and production:
- Input parameters include initial isotope concentrations, neutron flux, and cross sections.

Waste Disposal and Radiotoxicity

Modeling the decay chains and radiotoxicity of spent fuel is essential for waste management.

- **Problem Example:** Estimate the activity of radioactive waste after 100 years of storage.
- **Solution Approach:** Apply decay law equations and isotope decay data to determine activity levels over time.

Advanced Topics and Computational Solutions

Monte Carlo Simulations

Many solved problems utilize Monte Carlo methods to model complex interactions of particles.

- **Application:** Simulating neutron transport in complex geometries to optimize shielding or reactor design.
- **Tools:** Software like MCNP (Monte Carlo N-Particle) enables detailed stochastic modeling.

Deterministic Methods

Solving neutron diffusion and transport equations using finite difference or finite element methods.

- **Application:** Reactor core simulation for steady-state and transient analysis.
- **Tools:** Use of codes like SCALE or SERPENT for deterministic solutions.

Conclusion

The realm of nuclear engineering is rich with complex problems that require innovative solutions. Solved problems in areas such as reactor physics, heat transfer, radiation shielding, safety analysis, and fuel cycle management serve as vital educational and practical resources. They help engineers and researchers comprehend the intricacies of nuclear systems, ensuring safe, efficient, and sustainable operation of nuclear facilities. By studying these problems and their solutions, professionals can develop a deeper understanding of nuclear phenomena, improve existing technologies, and innovate future advancements in the field.

Whether you're a student preparing for exams or a professional working on cutting-edge nuclear projects, mastering solved problems in nuclear engineering is essential. It bridges theoretical knowledge with real-world applications, fostering a safer and more efficient nuclear industry worldwide.

Nuclear engineering solved problems serve as essential tools for students, professionals, and researchers aiming to deepen their understanding of complex concepts and practical applications within the field. These problems not only reinforce theoretical knowledge but also develop critical

problem-solving skills necessary for designing, analyzing, and optimizing nuclear systems. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the fundamental approaches to solving common nuclear engineering problems, review typical problem types, and provide strategies to approach them effectively.

Introduction to Nuclear Engineering Solved Problems

Nuclear engineering is a multidisciplinary field combining physics, chemistry, mathematics, and engineering principles to harness nuclear energy safely and efficiently. Solved problems in nuclear engineering cover a broad spectrum, from reactor physics and thermal hydraulics to radiation shielding and nuclear safety. Engaging with these problems allows learners to bridge the gap between theory and real-world applications, such as reactor core design, neutron transport, and radioactive waste management.

Types of Common Nuclear Engineering Problems

Understanding the types of problems encountered in nuclear engineering helps in developing targeted problem-solving strategies. Some typical categories include:

- Reactor Physics
 - Neutron diffusion and flux calculations
 - Criticality and reactivity assessments
 - Control rod worth and shutdown margin
- Thermal Hydraulics
 - Heat transfer in reactor cores
 - Coolant flow analysis
 - Temperature distribution calculations
- Radiation Shielding
 - Attenuation of gamma and neutron radiation
 - Shield design and dose estimation

- Nuclear Materials

- Material behavior under irradiation
- Fuel burnup calculations

- Safety Analysis

- Probabilistic risk assessments
- Emergency cooling system design

Each category involves specific principles, equations, and assumptions, making problem-solving a structured process.

Approach to Solving Nuclear Engineering Problems

A systematic approach ensures clarity and accuracy in solving complex problems. Here's a step-by-step guide:

Step 1: Understand the Problem

- Read the problem statement carefully.
- Identify what is given and what needs to be found.
- Note units and conversions required.

Step 2: Gather Relevant Principles and Equations

- Recall relevant theories (e.g., neutron diffusion equation, heat transfer laws).
- List formulas and constants needed.

Step 3: Make Assumptions and Simplify

- Apply justified assumptions (steady-state, uniform properties).
- Simplify equations where appropriate to make the problem manageable.

Step 4: Solve Step-by-Step

- Break down complex calculations into smaller parts.
- Use algebraic manipulation and iterative methods if necessary.
- Keep track of units and check the consistency of calculations.

Step 5: Verify and Interpret Results

- Cross-check results with physical intuition.
- Validate against known benchmarks or typical values.
- Discuss implications and possible limitations.

Example Problem: Calculating the Effective Multiplication Factor (k_{eff})

Problem Statement:

A cylindrical reactor core contains 10^{20} fissile atoms of U-235. The neutron cross-section data indicate an average neutron production of 2.5 neutrons per fission, and the probability that a neutron causes another fission is 0.8. Calculate the effective multiplication factor, k_{eff} , assuming all neutrons are initially fast.

Solution Approach:

- Recognize that k_{eff} is related to the average number of neutrons produced per neutron in the system.
- Use the fundamental relation:

$$k_{\text{eff}} = \eta p f$$

where η is the reproduction factor, p is the fast fission factor, and f is the thermal utilization factor.

Since the problem simplifies to a basic neutron economy, we can approximate:

$$k_{\text{eff}} \approx \eta p f$$

Given data:

- Neutrons per fission (η) = 2.5
- Probability of causing fission (p) = 0.8

Assuming the other factors are ideal ($\beta \approx 1$), then:

$$k_{\text{eff}} \approx 2.5 \cdot 0.8 = 2.0$$

Result:

The effective multiplication factor, $k_{\text{eff}} \approx 2.0$, indicates a supercritical state, which requires control measures in real reactors.

Tips for Tackling Complex Problems

- Draw diagrams: Visual aids clarify geometry and flux paths.
- Use dimensional analysis: Ensures calculations are physically meaningful.
- Consult reference data: Material properties and cross-section data are often tabulated.
- Perform sensitivity analysis: Understand how variations in parameters affect results.
- Practice iterative methods: For neutron transport problems, methods like Monte Carlo simulations or finite difference techniques are common.

Advanced Problem-Solving: Neutron Transport Equation

Problem:

Derive the neutron diffusion equation starting from the Boltzmann transport equation under the diffusion approximation.

Outline of Solution:

- Start with the Boltzmann Transport Equation:

Describes the neutron flux considering all directions and energies.

- Apply the Diffusion Approximation:

Assumes angular dependence is weak, so flux can be approximated as isotropic plus a small anisotropic term.

- Integrate over angles:

Simplifies the transport equation to a form involving scalar flux.

- Obtain the Diffusion Equation:

Resulting differential equation relates neutron flux to source terms and diffusion coefficients.

This derivation exemplifies how fundamental physics principles underpin practical equations used in reactor design.

Resources and Practice Materials

To enhance your problem-solving skills, utilize:

- Textbooks:

"Introduction to Nuclear Engineering" by John R. Lamarsh and Anthony J. Baratta

"Fundamentals of Nuclear Reactor Physics" by Elmer E. Lewis

- Online Problem Sets:

Many university courses and online platforms offer practice problems with solutions.

- Simulation Software:

Tools like MCNP, SCALE, or Serpent for modeling complex neutron transport problems.

Conclusion

Nuclear engineering solved problems are integral to mastering the discipline's core concepts and applications. Developing a structured approach—understanding the problem, selecting appropriate principles, simplifying assumptions, performing detailed calculations, and validating results—empowers engineers and students to tackle real-world challenges confidently. Regular practice with diverse problem types, combined with a solid understanding of fundamental physics and mathematics, will build proficiency and foster innovation in nuclear technology.

By engaging with solved problems systematically, learners can deepen their comprehension,

improve accuracy, and prepare for the complex decision-making required in nuclear engineering careers.

Question What are common types of solved problems in nuclear reactor physics? Common solved problems include neutron diffusion equations, criticality calculations, and flux distribution analyses, which help in designing and optimizing reactor cores. How do nuclear engineers approach solving heat transfer issues in reactor cooling systems? They utilize thermal-hydraulic models and computational simulations to analyze heat transfer mechanisms, ensuring safe and efficient cooling performance under various operating conditions. What role do solved problems play in radiation shielding design? Solved problems in radiation shielding involve calculating attenuation and dose rates using materials' properties, helping engineers design effective barriers to protect personnel and the environment. Can you explain a typical solved problem related to nuclear fuel cycle analysis? Yes, it often involves calculating fuel burnup, isotope inventories, and waste generation to optimize fuel utilization and ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations. What are some solved problems related to neutron transport in nuclear systems? These problems include solving the Boltzmann transport equation using methods like discrete ordinates or Monte Carlo simulations to predict neutron behavior within reactors. How do solved problems in nuclear safety analysis contribute to reactor licensing? They provide detailed assessments of reactor response to postulated accident scenarios, demonstrating safety margins and informing licensing decisions. What resources or software are commonly used to solve nuclear engineering problems? Common tools include MCNP, SCALE, Serpent, and COMSOL Multiphysics, which assist in modeling neutron transport, thermal-hydraulics, and radiation shielding problems.

Related keywords: nuclear engineering problems, nuclear reactor calculations, radiation shielding problems, neutron transport solutions, reactor kinetics exercises, nuclear safety case studies, thermal hydraulics problems, nuclear decay problems, radioactive source calculations, nuclear instrumentation solutions

Solution Nuclear Physics In A Nutshell

Solution Nuclear Physics in a Nutshell

Nuclear physics is a fascinating branch of science that explores the fundamental components and interactions of atomic nuclei. It plays a crucial role in understanding the universe, from the processes powering stars to the development of nuclear energy and medical applications. This article offers a comprehensive overview of solution nuclear physics in a nutshell, breaking down key concepts, principles, and applications to provide clarity for both newcomers and enthusiasts.

What Is Nuclear Physics?

Nuclear physics focuses on the nucleus at the center of an atom, which consists of protons and neutrons. These subatomic particles are held together by the strong nuclear force, one of the four fundamental forces of nature. Unlike atomic physics, which examines electrons and their interactions, nuclear physics investigates the properties, behaviors, and reactions of nuclei themselves.

Key Concepts in Solution Nuclear Physics

Understanding solution nuclear physics requires familiarity with several core ideas that underpin the field.

1. Structure of the Nucleus

- **Protons and Neutrons:** Building blocks of the nucleus, with protons carrying a positive charge and neutrons being neutral.
- **Nuclear Forces:** The strong nuclear force binds protons and neutrons together, overcoming electromagnetic repulsion among protons.
- **Binding Energy:** The energy required to disassemble a nucleus into its constituent protons and neutrons; indicates nuclear stability.

2. Radioactivity and Decay

- **Radioactive Decay:** Spontaneous transformation of unstable nuclei into more stable forms, emitting radiation.
- **Types of Radiation:** Alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays, each with unique properties and applications.
- **Half-life:** The time it takes for half of a sample of radioactive material to decay.

3. Nuclear Reactions

- **Fission:** Splitting heavy nuclei into lighter nuclei, releasing energy; the principle behind nuclear reactors and atomic bombs.
- **Fusion:** Combining light nuclei to form heavier ones, releasing vast amounts of energy; the process powering stars.
- **Neutron Capture:** Nuclei absorbing neutrons, leading to isotope formation or chain reactions.

Methods and Tools in Solution Nuclear Physics

To study and manipulate nuclei, scientists employ various experimental and theoretical tools.

1. Particle Accelerators

- Devices that accelerate charged particles to high energies to induce nuclear reactions.
- Used for probing nuclear structure, producing isotopes, and studying reaction mechanisms.

2. Detectors and Imaging

- Detect radiation emitted from nuclear processes, enabling analysis of decay patterns and reaction products.
- Applications include medical imaging, security scanning, and scientific research.

3. Theoretical Models

- Models like the shell model and liquid drop model help explain nuclear properties and predict reaction outcomes.
- Computational simulations provide insights into nuclear behavior under various conditions.

Applications of Solution Nuclear Physics

Nuclear physics offers a multitude of practical applications across industries.

1. Nuclear Energy

- Fission reactors generate electricity by harnessing energy released during nuclear splitting.
- Research into fusion energy aims to develop cleaner, sustainable power sources mimicking stellar processes.

2. Medicine

- Radioisotopes are used in diagnostic imaging (e.g., PET scans) and targeted cancer therapies.
- Radiation therapy employs controlled radiation doses to destroy cancerous cells.

3. Industry and Security

- Nondestructive testing with gamma rays ensures structural integrity of materials.
- Detection of nuclear materials for security purposes helps prevent illicit trafficking and terrorism.

Challenges and Future Directions in Solution Nuclear Physics

Despite significant progress, the field faces ongoing challenges and exciting opportunities.

1. Understanding Nuclear Forces

- Refining models of the strong nuclear force to better predict nuclear behavior, especially in exotic nuclei.

2. Sustainable Fusion Energy

- Developing viable, cost-effective fusion reactors remains a primary goal, with projects like ITER leading the way.

3. Nuclear Waste Management

- Innovating safer methods for handling, storing, and disposing of radioactive waste.

4. Advanced Computational Techniques

- Leveraging high-performance computing for complex nuclear simulations and data analysis.

Conclusion

Solution nuclear physics in a nutshell encompasses the fundamental understanding of atomic nuclei, their structure, reactions, and applications. From harnessing nuclear energy to advancing medical technology, the field continues to evolve, driven by scientific curiosity and technological innovation. As research progresses, solutions to current challenges promise to unlock even more potential, making nuclear physics a vital component of modern science and industry. Whether you are a student, researcher, or simply an enthusiast, grasping these core ideas provides a solid foundation to appreciate the profound impact of nuclear physics on our world.

Solution Nuclear Physics in a Nutshell

Nuclear physics, a fundamental branch of physics, explores the intricate world of atomic nuclei—the dense, positively charged centers of atoms—and the forces that govern their behavior. Understanding nuclear phenomena is essential not only for elucidating the universe's origin and evolution but also for practical applications like energy generation, medical diagnostics, and national security. This comprehensive overview will delve into the core concepts, key processes, theoretical frameworks, experimental techniques, and modern developments in solution nuclear physics.

Foundations of Nuclear Physics

What Is Nuclear Physics?

Nuclear physics investigates the structure, properties, and interactions of atomic nuclei. Unlike atomic physics, which focuses on electrons and their interactions, nuclear physics centers on protons and neutrons (collectively called nucleons) and the forces acting between them.

Core Objectives:

- Understanding the composition and structure of nuclei.
- Explaining nuclear reactions and decay processes.
- Unraveling the fundamental forces at play within the nucleus.
- Applying nuclear principles to practical technologies.

Historical Context

Progress in nuclear physics has been driven by key discoveries:

- Discovery of radioactivity by Henri Becquerel and Marie Curie.
- Identification of protons and neutrons.
- Development of nuclear models, including the liquid drop and shell models.
- Invention of nuclear reactors and the harnessing of nuclear energy.
- Elucidation of nuclear reactions like fusion and fission.

Core Concepts in Solution Nuclear Physics

Structure of the Nucleus

The nucleus comprises protons and neutrons bound together by the strong nuclear force. Key aspects include:

- Nuclear Composition: Atomic number (Z) and mass number (A).
- Binding Energy: The energy required to disassemble a nucleus into free nucleons; reflects nuclear stability.
- Nuclear Models:
 - Liquid Drop Model: Treats the nucleus as a charged fluid; explains phenomena like fission.
 - Shell Model: Considers nucleons moving in potential wells; accounts for magic numbers and nuclear stability.
 - Collective Models: Describe collective excitations like rotations and vibrations.

Forces in the Nucleus

The nuclear force is a residual effect of the strong nuclear force, characterized by:

- Short Range: Effective over distances of about 1-2 femtometers.
- Attractive Nature: Binds nucleons together.
- Spin and Isospin Dependence: Influences the arrangement and energy levels.

Nuclear Reactions and Decay Processes

Types of Nuclear Reactions

Nuclear reactions involve changes in nuclear composition, often induced by particle interactions:

- Fusion: Combining light nuclei to form heavier ones, releasing energy (e.g., Sun's fusion processes).
- Fission: Splitting heavy nuclei into lighter nuclei, releasing energy (used in nuclear reactors).
- Neutron Capture: Nucleus absorbs a neutron, possibly leading to isotope formation.
- Radioactive Decay: Spontaneous transformation of unstable nuclei via alpha, beta, or gamma emission.

Radioactive Decay and Stability

Nuclei tend to decay if they are unstable:

- Alpha Decay: Emission of a helium nucleus.
- Beta Decay: Conversion of a neutron to a proton or vice versa, emitting electrons or positrons.
- Gamma Decay: Emission of high-energy photons to shed excess energy.
- Half-life: Time taken for half the nuclei in a sample to decay; varies widely among isotopes.

Energy Release and Applications

The energy released during nuclear reactions is governed by mass-energy equivalence ($E=mc^2$):

- Nuclear Power: Controlled fission in reactors provides electricity.
- Nuclear Weapons: Uncontrolled reactions release massive energy instantly.
- Medical Applications: Radioisotopes for imaging and cancer therapy.

Theoretical Frameworks and Models

Fundamental Interactions

Nuclear physics is governed primarily by:

- Strong Nuclear Force: Holds nucleons together.
- Electromagnetic Force: Repels protons due to positive charge.
- Weak Force: Responsible for beta decay.
- Gravitational Force: Negligible at nuclear scales.

Quantum Mechanical Models

Quantum mechanics underpins nuclear physics:

- Schrödinger Equation: Describes nucleon behavior within the nucleus.
- Nuclear Potential Models: Approximate the potential energy landscape experienced by nucleons.
- Shell Model: Explains magic numbers and nuclear spins.
- Cluster and Collective Models: Account for phenomena like alpha clustering and collective excitations.

Advanced Theories

To go beyond phenomenological models:

- Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD): Underpins the strong interaction at a fundamental level but is complex for nuclear scales.
- Effective Field Theories: Simplify QCD to model low-energy nuclear phenomena.
- Ab Initio Methods: Use computational techniques to solve nuclear many-body problems directly from fundamental interactions.

Experimental Techniques in Nuclear Physics

Particle Accelerators

Devices such as cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and linear accelerators enable:

- Colliding particles at high energies.
- Producing exotic and unstable isotopes.
- Investigating nuclear reactions and structure.

Detectors and Measurement Tools

To analyze nuclear events, physicists employ:

- Geiger-Müller Counters: Detect ionizing radiation.
- Scintillation Detectors: Measure radiation energy.
- Semiconductor Detectors: Provide precise energy measurements.
- Gamma-ray Spectrometers: Characterize gamma emissions.

Experimental Challenges

- Handling highly radioactive materials.
- Achieving high precision and resolution.
- Separating signals from background noise.
- Producing and detecting short-lived isotopes.

Modern Developments and Applications

Nuclear Energy and Fusion Reactors

Research continues into sustainable and safe nuclear energy:

- Fission Reactors: Advanced designs aim for higher efficiency and safety.
- Fusion Energy: Efforts focus on replicating stars' fusion processes (e.g., ITER project).

Medical Physics

Nuclear physics has revolutionized medicine:

- Radiotherapy: Using ionizing radiation to treat cancer.
- Diagnostic Imaging: PET and SPECT scans utilize radioactive tracers.

Astrophysics and Cosmology

- Understanding nucleosynthesis in stars.
- Investigating cosmic rays and supernovae.
- Exploring the early universe's nuclear processes.

Fundamental Physics and Particle Colliders

Large-scale experiments like the Large Hadron Collider probe the fundamental constituents of matter, testing theories like the Standard Model and searching for new physics beyond it.

Radiation Safety and Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Ensuring safe handling, storage, and disposal of nuclear materials is critical. International treaties aim to prevent proliferation and promote peaceful use.

Conclusion

Solution nuclear physics offers a rich tapestry of concepts, models, and applications that deepen our understanding of matter at its most fundamental level. From elucidating the forces that bind nuclei to harnessing nuclear reactions for energy and medicine, the field continues to evolve through cutting-edge research and technological innovations. Its interdisciplinary nature bridges quantum mechanics, astrophysics, engineering, and environmental science, making it a cornerstone of modern scientific inquiry and technological progress.

In essence, solution nuclear physics provides the theoretical foundation, experimental tools, and practical applications that shape our understanding of the atomic nucleus and the universe itself.

QuestionAnswer What is nuclear physics in a nutshell? Nuclear physics is the branch of physics

that studies the structure, behavior, and interactions of atomic nuclei, including nuclear reactions and processes. Why is understanding nuclear physics important? Understanding nuclear physics is crucial for applications in energy production, medical treatments, nuclear safety, and advancing fundamental science. What are the main forces involved in nuclear physics? The primary forces are the strong nuclear force, which binds protons and neutrons together, and the electromagnetic force, which causes repulsion between positively charged protons. How do nuclear reactions release energy? Nuclear reactions release energy by converting mass into energy according to Einstein's $E=mc^2$, typically through fission or fusion processes. What is nuclear fission? Nuclear fission is a process where a heavy nucleus splits into lighter nuclei, releasing a large amount of energy and additional neutrons, used in nuclear reactors. What is nuclear fusion? Nuclear fusion involves combining light nuclei, like hydrogen isotopes, to form a heavier nucleus, releasing energy; it powers stars and is a focus of energy research. What are common applications of nuclear physics? Applications include nuclear power generation, medical imaging and treatments, radioactive dating, and national security. What are the safety concerns related to nuclear physics? Safety concerns include radiation exposure, nuclear accidents, radioactive waste management, and proliferation of nuclear weapons. What are the current challenges in nuclear physics research? Challenges include developing sustainable fusion energy, improving nuclear safety, handling radioactive waste, and understanding fundamental nuclear interactions.

Related keywords: nuclear physics, nuclear reactions, atomic nucleus, radioactivity, nuclear models, nuclear energy, nuclear decay, nuclear forces, nuclear spectroscopy, nuclear stability

Read the full article online: [Solution Nuclear Physics In A Nutshell](#)