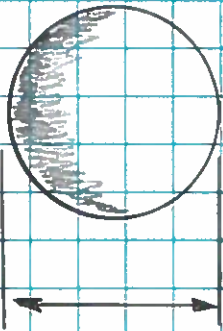


Uranium nucleus

$$m = 4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg.}$$

$$\text{diameter, } d = 1.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{radius, } r = d/2 = 7.5 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Density: } \rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}$$

$$\therefore \rho = 2.26 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Compare this to the values in Table 18.1

$$\text{e.g. } \rho_{\text{air}} = 1.3 \text{ kg/m}^3 ; \rho_{\text{water}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{gold}} = 1.9 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Do such high densities exist anywhere else in nature?

Yes, Neutron Stars.

How much would a thimble of NS material $\frac{WB18-2}{2}$ weigh on Earth?

$$V \approx 2 \text{ cm}^3 \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}} \right)^3 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$M = \rho V = 4.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Weight} = Mg = 4.4 \times 10^{12} \text{ N} \left(\frac{1 \text{ lb}}{4.45 \text{ N}} \right) = \underline{9.9 \times 10^{11} \text{ lb.}}$$

$$\sim \underline{10^{12} \text{ pounds!}}$$

$$1 \text{ N} = 4.45 \text{ lb.}$$