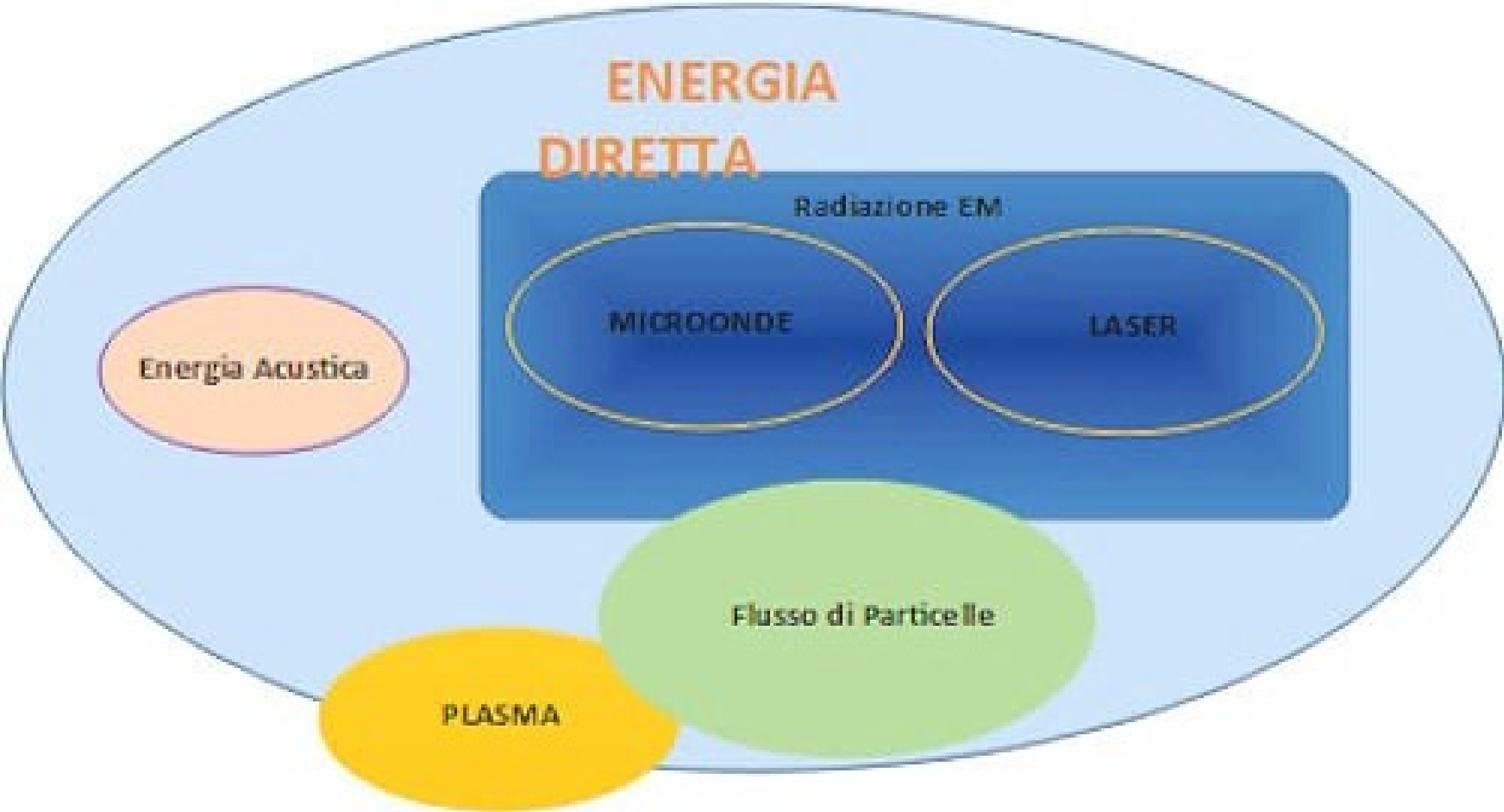
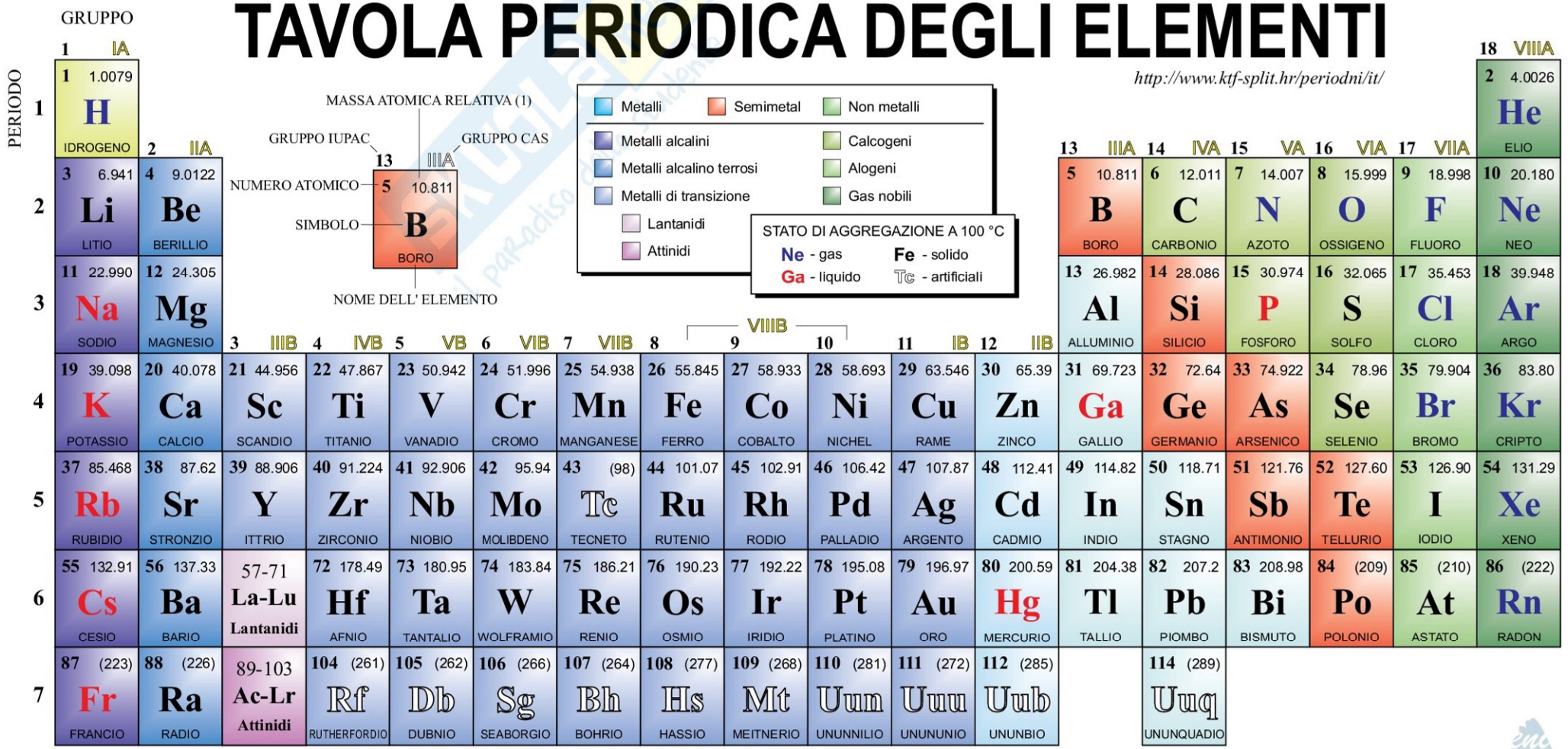

ENERGIA DIRETTA
Radiazione EM
MICROONDE
LASER
Energia Acustica
Flusso di Particelle
PLASMA

TAVOLA PERIODICA DEGLI ELEMENTI

http://www.ktf-split.hr/periodni/it/



LANTANIDI

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	(145)	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04	174.97
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
LANTANIO	CERIO	PRASEODIMIO	NEODIMIO	PROMETIO	SAMARIO	EUROPIO	GADOLINIO	TERBIO	DISPROSIO	OLMIO	ERBIO	TULIO	ITTERBIO	LUTEZIO

ATTINIDI

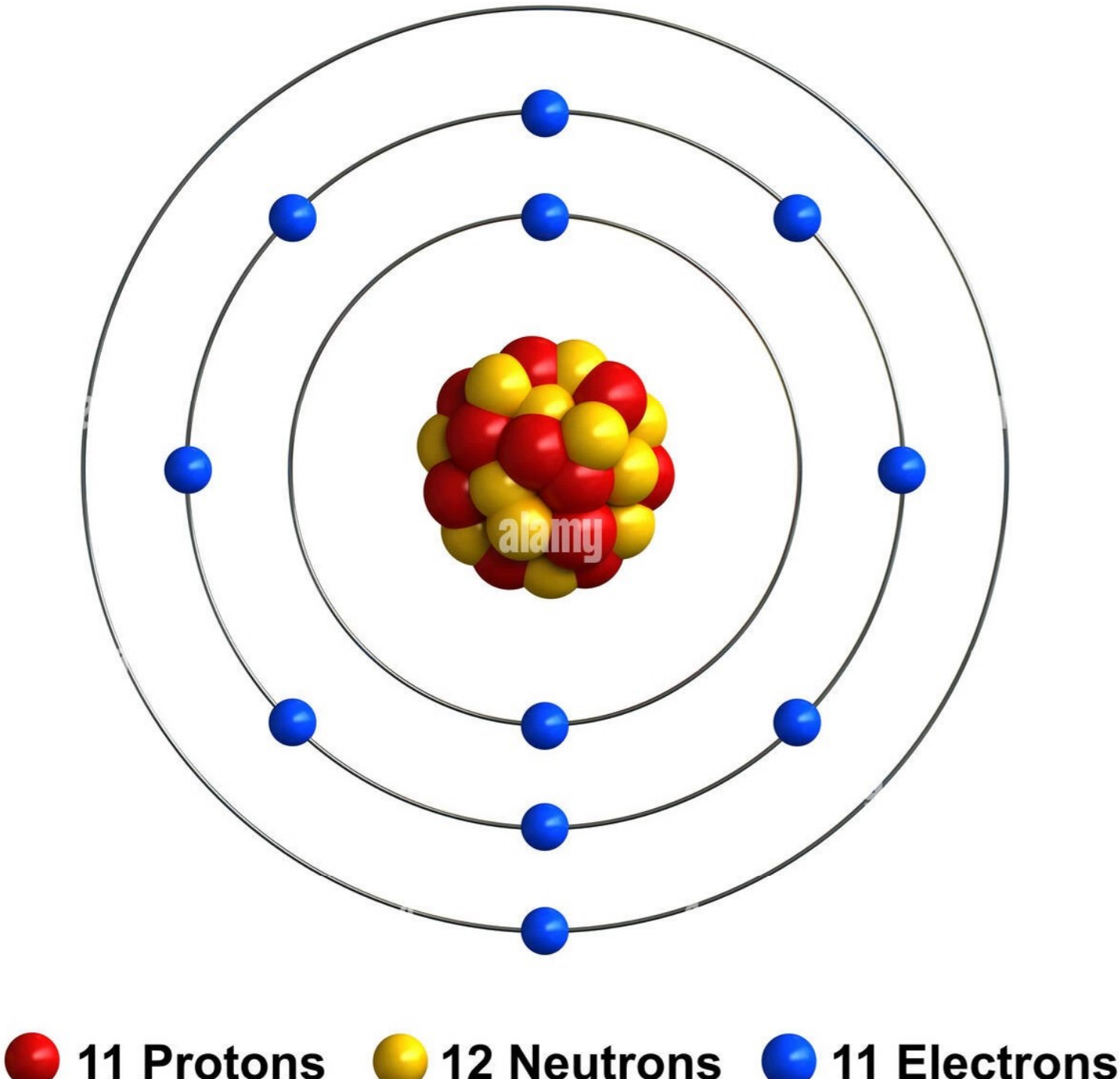
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
(227)	232.04	231.04	238.03	(237)	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(262)
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
ATTINIO	TORIO	PROTOATTINIO	URANIO	NETTUNIO	PLUTONIO	AMERICIO	CURIO	BERKELIO	CALIFORNIO	EINSTEINIO	FERMIO	MENDELEVIO	NOBELIO	LAWRENTIO

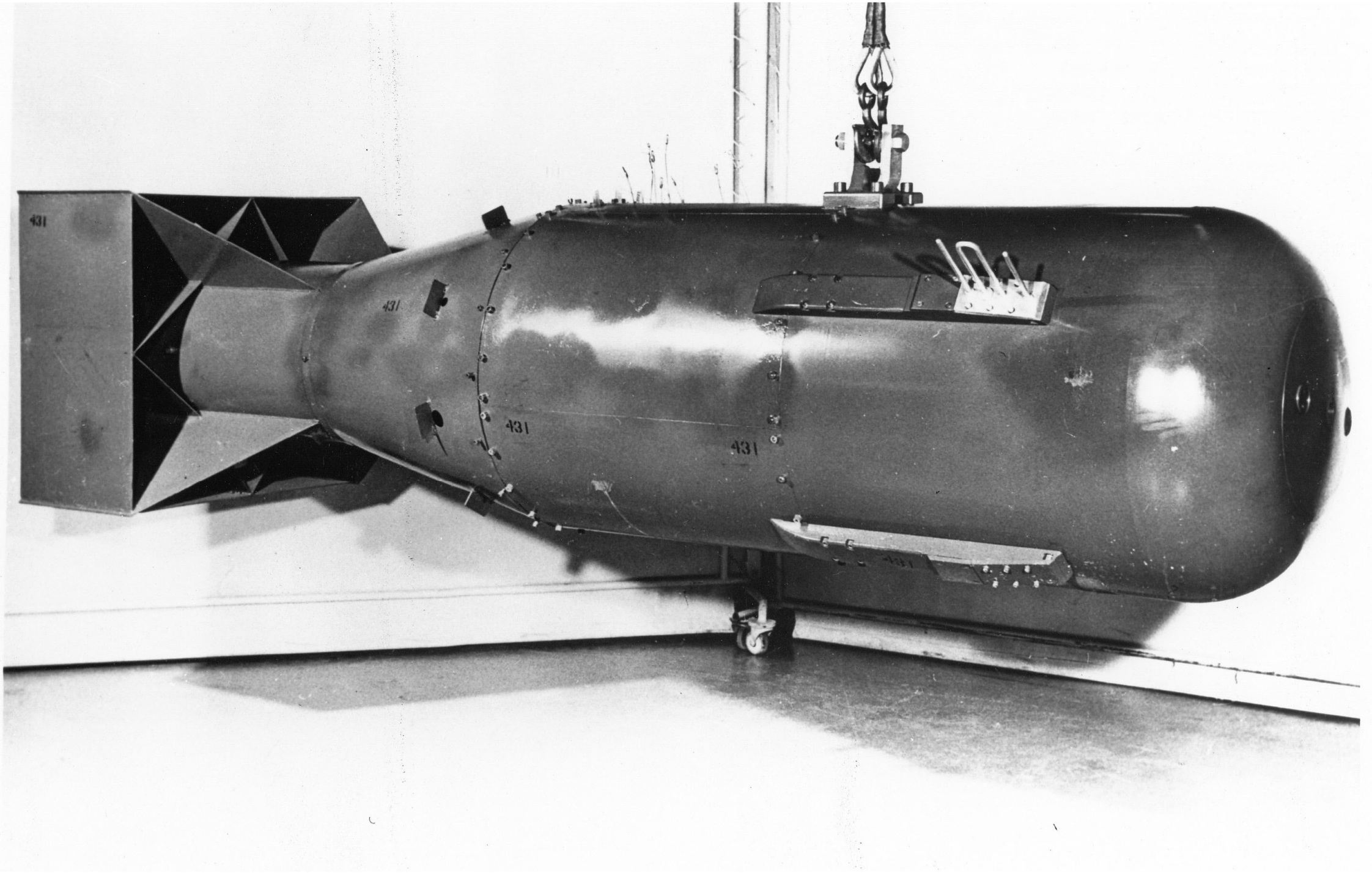
(1) Pure Appl. Chem., **73**, No. 4, 667-683 (2001)

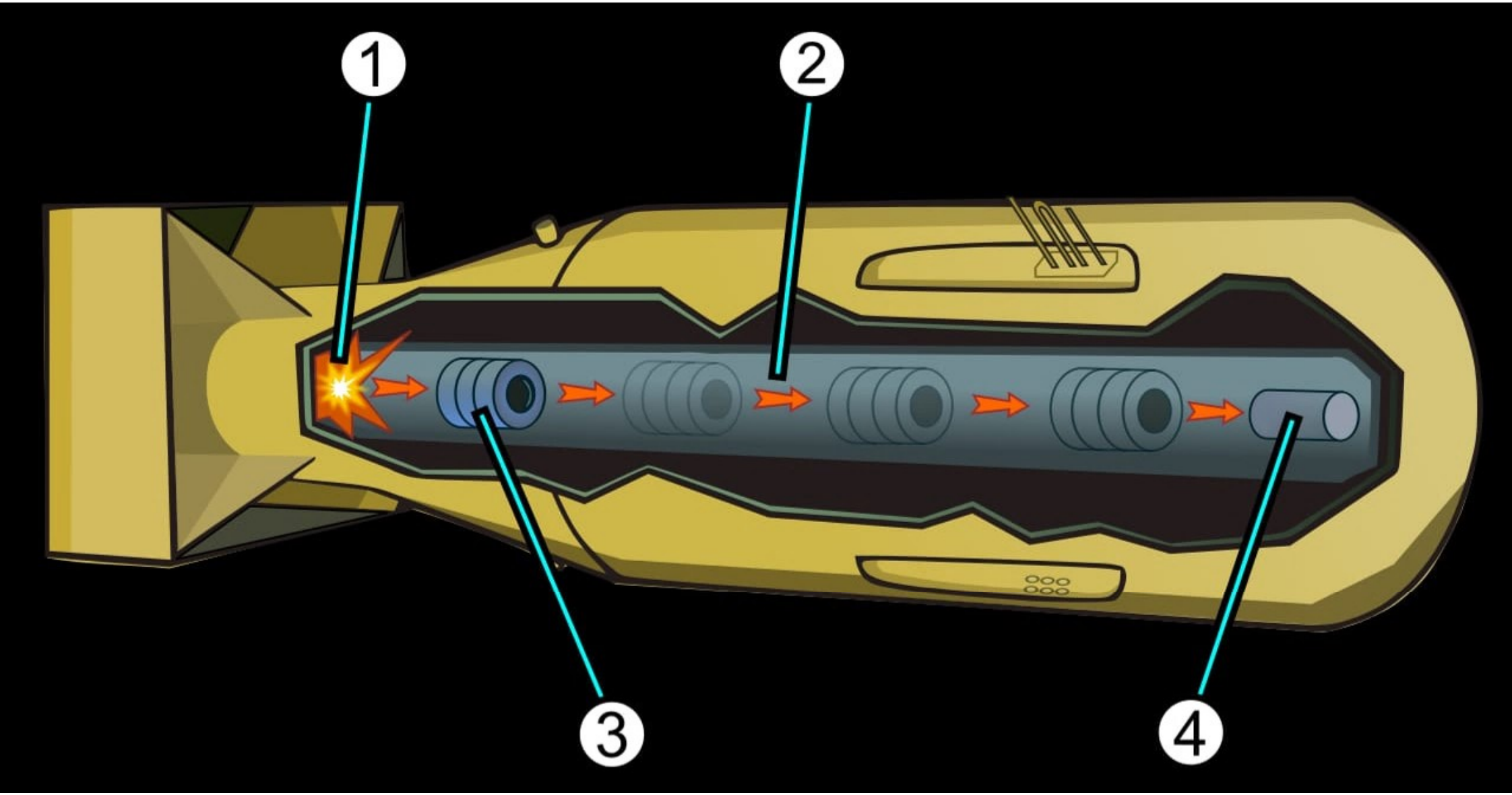
Relative atomic mass is shown with five significant figures. For elements have no stable nuclides, the value enclosed in brackets indicates the mass number of the longest-lived isotope of the element.

However three such elements (Th, Pa, and U) do have a characteristic terrestrial isotopic composition, and for these an atomic weight is tabulated.

Editors wanted (mailto: eni@ktf-split.hr)


11 Protons
12 Neutrons
11 Electrons


431
431
431
431
431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NEUTRON BOMB: AN EXPLOSIVE ISSUE

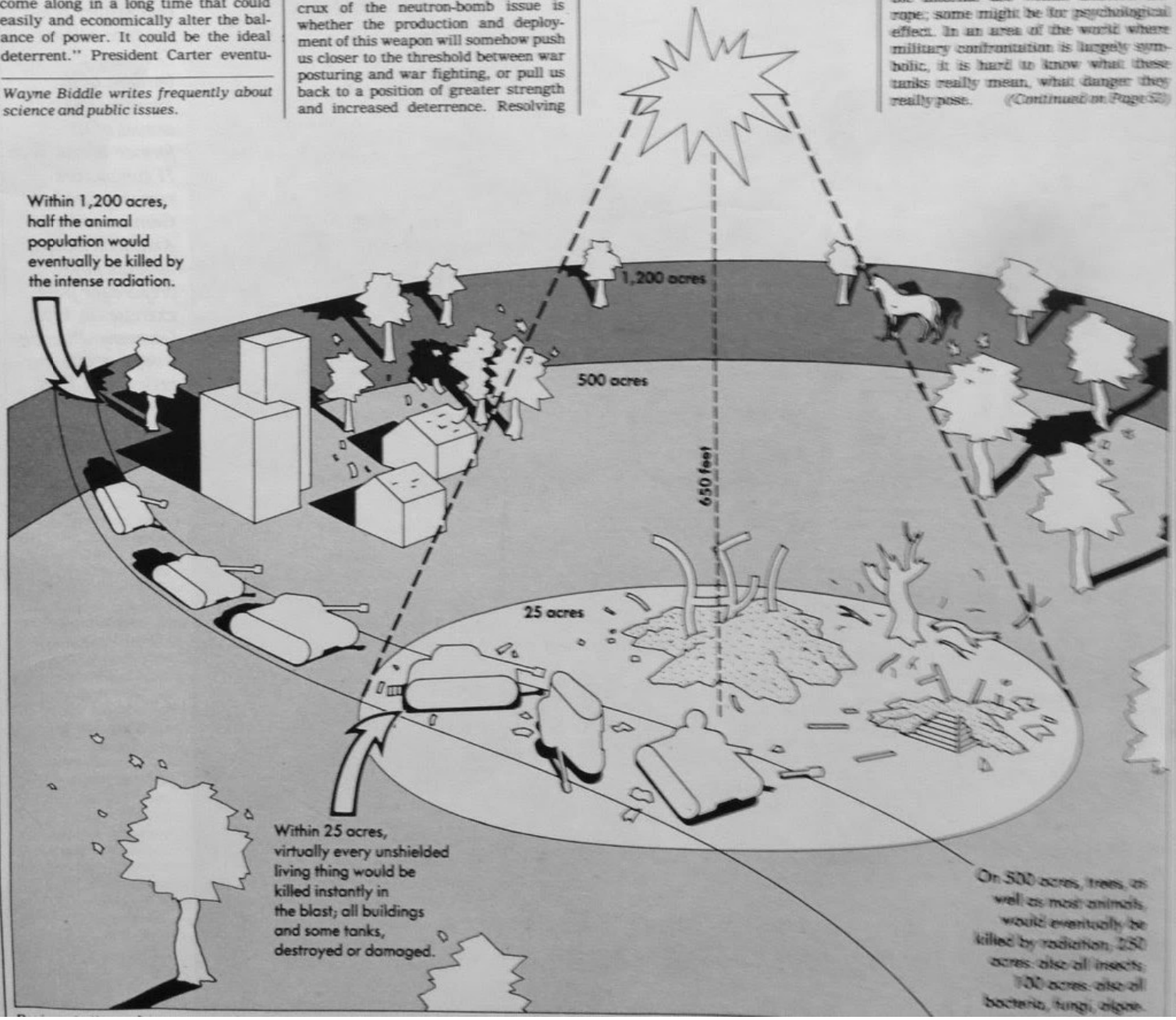
By Wayne Biddle

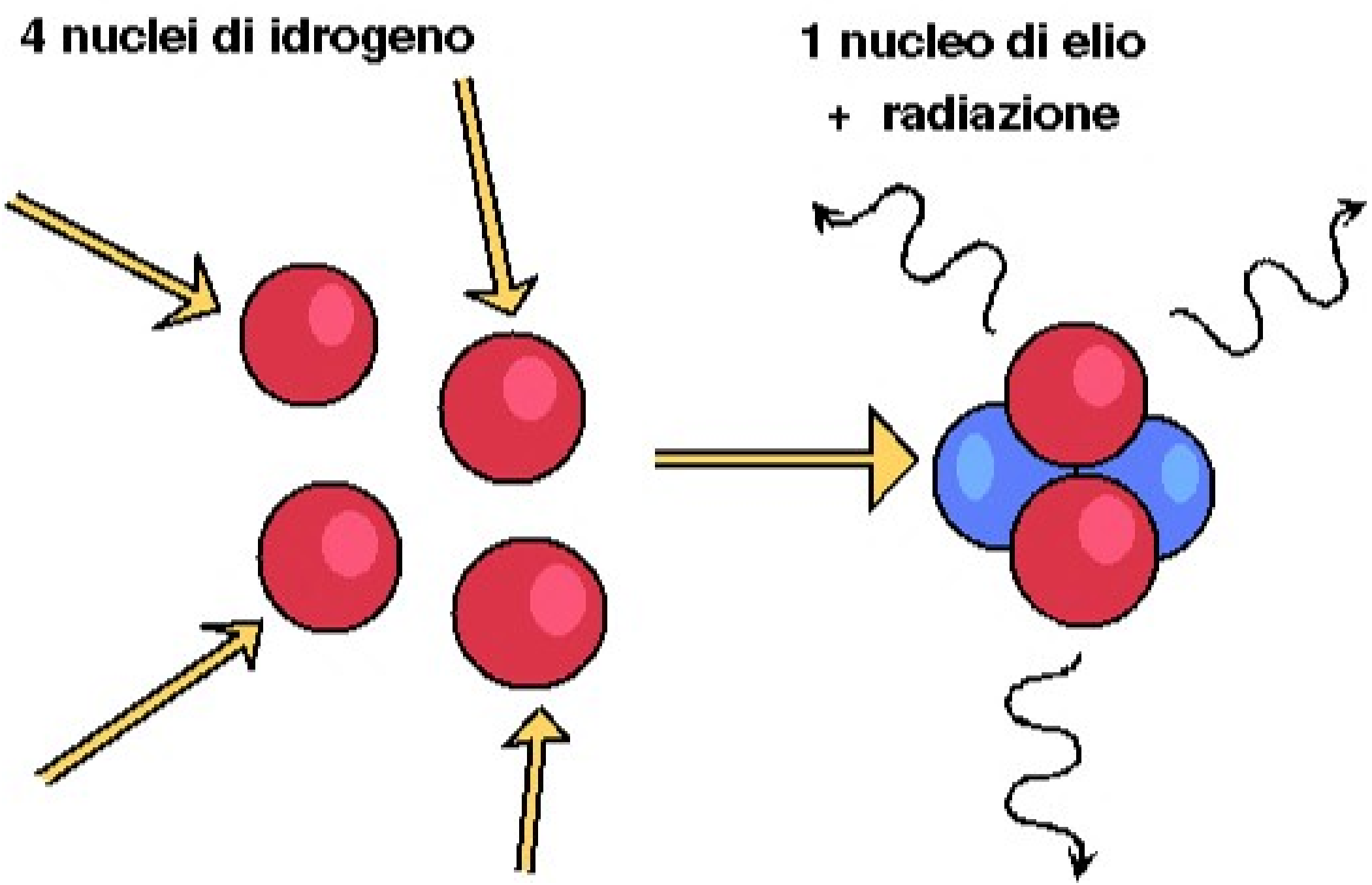
Four years ago, the United States triggered a controversy in Europe over its plans to build neutron bombs. In April 1978, Ronald Reagan, then a future Presidential candidate, stepped into the fray. He declared that the new bomb was "the first weapon that's come along in a long time that could easily and economically alter the balance of power. It could be the ideal deterrent." President Carter eventually set the plan aside, but last summer the Reagan Administration decided to go ahead with it. This move raises yet again the problem — and with it the heated, emotional controversy and debate — of how to defend Europe in the atomic age without destroying it.

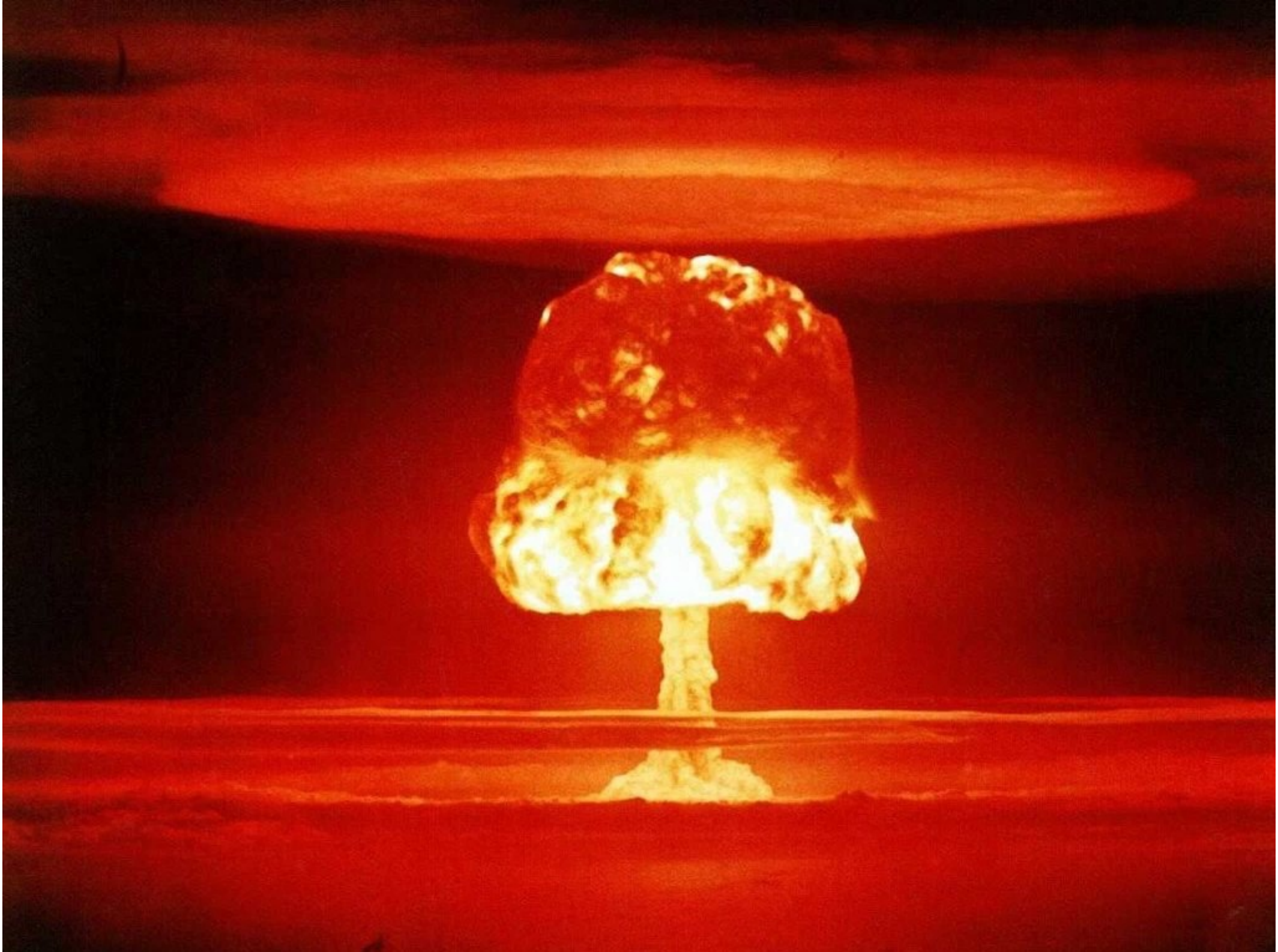
Wayne Biddle writes frequently about science and public issues.

Was Mr. Reagan right in 1978 when he placed such high hopes on the neutron bomb? And is he still right today? The crux of the neutron-bomb issue is whether the production and deployment of this weapon will somehow push us closer to the threshold between war posturing and war fighting, or pull us back to a position of greater strength and increased deterrence. Resolving the issue requires answering difficult questions: What do neutron weapons add to the West's existing arsenal? How do military commanders foresee using them? How do the weapons fit into the politics that link Americans with Europeans?

Today, the most common rationale for building neutron bombs is to counter the Warsaw Pact nations' huge tank armada in Europe. Behind the East German frontier, which would look a lot like Wisconsin if the watchtowers and barbed wire were removed, sit 19,700 Soviet tanks in various states of readiness. Ready for what? Some could conceivably be intended for possible internal use within Eastern Europe; some might be for psychological effect. In an area of the world where military confrontation is largely symbolic, it is hard to know what these tanks really mean, what danger they really pose. (Continued on Page 52)




4 nuclei di idrogeno
1 nucleo di elio
+ radiazione



	Gasati in modo non letale	Morti	Percentuale dei morti rispetto ai gasati in modo non letale
Germania	191.000	9.000	4,5
Francia	182.000	8.000	4,2
Gran Bretagna	180.597	8.109	4,3
Stati Uniti	71.345	1.462	2,0
Russia	419.340	56.000	11,8