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Powerful Nations possess about 30,000 inventory of nuclear weapons almost the total that existed during the civil war, The weapons each possess an explosive power which was storage (20 times) than the nuclear weapons that destroyed much of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in japan that killed almost 250,000 humans during world war 11. 1945 no nuclear weapons was not used in conflict. Over 100 wars were fought in 60 years.

Most Nuclear weapons are necessary for centuries. Manhattan project scientist Wolfgang Panofsky stated recently in a presentation commemorating the 60th anniversary of the first Nuclear test, that Nuclear weapons have increasingly to be seen by some as ‘symbol of strength and prestige, and tools for diplomatic bargaining. Some researcher looked for ways for missions were conjectured circumstances to Nuclear weapons are conventional munitions.

* HOW NUCLEAR WEAPONS WORK

They are conventional bombs aim is to cause damage through an explosion that release a large amount of forces within little time. These bombs, the explosion is made with chemical reaction, which involves actions that forms molecules, explosion is created by changing atoms or by splitting them or fusing to create new atoms. Energy released in Nuclear reaction is enormous many order of magnitude greater than that released in a chemical reaction resulting of molecules. Einstein energy released in an atom (famous formula) E= Mc2, E= Energy, M= Mass and C=speed of light. Energy available equals to the mass Multiplied by 9,000,000,000,000,000,000. Nuclear bomb using one kilogram of plutonium could have the same explosive force as approximately 15 million kilogram.

There are two types of Nuclear weapons.

Fission Weapons: Atoms are separated. It is made of plutonium or highly enriched uranium. Plutonium and Uranium are heavily made with huge in protons and Neutrons.

Fusion Weapons: In fusion weapons known as colloquially as hydrogen bomb. Deuterium and tritium, two isotopes of hydrogen are fused together are heavy atom. Same reaction created in the sun. It occurs at high temperatures and pressure. Fusion weapons are 10 to 100 times as explosive as the fission bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

* Effect of Nuclear Weapons.

Blast: The release of energy during an explosion creates a shock wave is equalivent to several thousand. The force of the explosion causes damage in brick houses and human lungs can be crushed of 30 ps pressure.

Thermal Radiation: (heat and light): The heat can easily disappear anything so quick. The light produced by nuclear weapons can be seen from hundred miles away. The light is so intense that it can blind anyone that might be miles away, burn shadows into concrete and burn human skin.

Electromagnetic pulse: Nuclear explosion sends electromagnetic pulse is similar to thermal pulse. It does not directly cause any harm to people, it disables all electronic devices.

Direct Nuclear Radiation: Both gammana rays and neutron easily penetrate solid object and dies easily. Beta and alpha particles are less harmful with short range.

Fallout: Fallout consists of large numbers of particles, from the earth, buildings and other ground objects, which are propelled upward in the blast and irradiated, mixing with the radioactive products of the explosion. Some of this material will fall back to earth within a few minutes, and radioactive fallout may continue its descent for about 24 hours. The rising and descending debris forms the mushroom cloud that follows a nuclear explosion. The distribution of fallout depends on the topography of the land and weather conditions, especially the direction and speed of winds. Radioactive fallout may travel and settle in areas hundreds of miles from the explosion site.

* Effects of Radiation on humans.

The effects of radiation on human bodies depends on the amount of radiation and if exposure is fast or slow. The radiation affects the cells in the human body divide like hair, in the intestinal tract, in bone marrow and reproduction organ. A huge rapid dose of radiation causes death of the cell and effects are apparent within hours, days. Cells can some repair over the exposure period. Radiation low enough to avoid cell damage can still reduce cellular changes that may be clinically detected sometime in the future, and can potentially be passed on through mutated or defective genes. The dangerous effect of this radiation on humans, incidence of leukemia and thyroid, lung, breast, and bone cancers. . For example, uranium mine workers display a high incidence of lung cancer from inhaling radioactive dust. Workers who painted glow-in-the-dark radium onto watch faces at the turn of the century licked their radioactive paintbrushes, leading to a high incidence of bone cancer and radiation-induced anemia. The incidence of leukemia among Hiroshima survivors. These victims also suffered from high incidences of cataracts and hair loss, as well as increases in infertility and birth defects.