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nuclear - constituting or like a nucleus; "annexation of the suburban fringe by the nuclear metropolis"; "the nuclear core of the congregation" central - in or near a center or constituting a center; the inner area; "a central position"

Nuclear - definition of nuclear by The Free Dictionary
nuclear definition: 1. being or using the power produced when the nucleus of an atom is divided or joined to another…. Learn more.

NUCLEAR | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary
Definition of nuclear. 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a nucleus annexation of the suburban fringe by the nuclear metropolis — W. H. Wickwar. 2 a : of or relating to the atomic nucleus nuclear reaction nuclear physics. b : used in or produced by a nuclear reaction (such as fission) nuclear fuel nuclear waste nuclear energy.

Nuclear | Definition of Nuclear by Merriam-Webster
Nuclear definition, pertaining to or involving atomic weapons: nuclear war. See more.

Nuclear | Definition of Nuclear at Dictionary.com
Nuclear means relating to weapons that explode by using the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split or combined. They rejected a demand for the removal of all nuclear weapons from U.K. soil.

Nuclear definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary
nuclear (adj.) of or relating to or constituting the nucleus of a cell; nuclear division. nuclear membrane. nuclear (adj.) constituting or like a nucleus; annexation of the suburban fringe by the nuclear metropolis. the nuclear core of the congregation. From wordnet.princeton.edu.

nuclear | Origin and meaning of nuclear by Online ...
The Meaning of the Nuclear Revolution. : Robert Jervis, Professor of Political Science Robert Jervis. Cornell University Press, 1989 - Political Science - 266 pages. 1 Review. Robert Jervis argues...

The Meaning of the Nuclear Revolution: Statecraft and the ...
nuclear energy The energy released by the nucleus of an atom as the result of nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or radioactive decay. The amount of energy released by the nuclear fission of a given mass of uranium is about 2,500,000 times greater than that released by the combustion of an equal mass of carbon.

Nuclear energy | Definition of Nuclear energy at ...
n. (Nuclear Physics) a reaction in which two nuclei combine to form a nucleus with the release of energy. Sometimes shortened to: fusion Compare nuclear fission See also thermonuclear reaction. Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014.

Nuclear fusion - definition of nuclear fusion by The Free ...
Nuclear fusion definition is - a process in which the nuclei of atoms are joined.

Nuclear Fusion | Definition of Nuclear Fusion by Merriam ...
Using energy derived from the nuclei of atoms through fission or fusion reactions. 12 0 The definition of nuclear is relating to the nucleus of a cell, or relating to atomic or hydrogen bombs.

NUCLEAR | 21 Definitions of Nuclear - YourDictionary
The Meaning of the Nuclear Revolution: Statecraft and the Prospect of Armageddon (Cornell Studies in Security Affairs) [Jervis, Robert] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Meaning of the Nuclear Revolution: Statecraft and the Prospect of Armageddon (Cornell Studies in Security Affairs)

The Meaning of the Nuclear Revolution: Statecraft and the ...
A nuclear family, elementary family or conjugal family is a family group consisting of two parents and their children (one or more). It is in contrast to a single-parent family, the larger extended family, or a family with more than two parents.Nuclear families typically center on a married couple which may have any number of children. There are differences in definition among observers.

Nuclear family - Wikipedia
Nuclear describes something that has to do with the nucleus — the central part — of an atom. If you're a nuclear physicist, you do a lot of work with that part of the atom. Nuclear power, which comes from nuclear fission — the energy released when the nucleus of an atom is split — is a controversial source of renewable energy.

nuclear - Dictionary Definition : Vocabulary.com
Nuclear weapon, device designed to release energy in an explosive manner as a result of nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or a combination of the two processes. Fission weapons are commonly referred to as atomic bombs.

nuclear weapon | History, Facts, Types, & Effects | Britannica
Most read Viewpoint: Nuclear power and the energy transition in Bulgaria Speech: The business case for nuclear energy Speech: Hosting the world's first fusion power plant Viewpoint: The climate and economic benefits of nuclear power Speech: The true meaning of innovation Viewpoint: Leadership during the pandemic Viewpoint: Why we need nuclear power Speech: Nuclear energy innovation for clean ...

Speech: The true meaning of innovation - World Nuclear News
Nuclear chemistry is the sub-field of chemistry dealing with radioactivity, nuclear processes, and transformations in the nuclei of atoms, such as nuclear transmutation and nuclear properties.

Nuclear chemistry - Wikipedia
Nuclear power, electricity generated by power plants that derive their heat from fission in a nuclear reactor.

Looks at how nuclear weapons have affected the meaning of war, the psychology of statesmanship, and the formulation of military policy

The world is in a second nuclear age in which regional powers play an increasingly prominent role. These states have small nuclear arsenals, often face multiple active conflicts, and sometimes have weak institutions. How do these nuclear states—and potential future ones—manage their nuclear forces and influence international conflict? Examining the reasoning and deterrence consequences of regional power nuclear strategies, this book demonstrates that these strategies matter greatly to international stability and it provides new insights into conflict dynamics across important areas of the world such as the Middle East, East Asia, and South Asia. Vipin Narang identifies the diversity of regional power nuclear strategies and describes in detail the posture each regional power has adopted over time. Developing a theory for the sources of regional power nuclear strategies, he offers the first systematic explanation of why states choose the postures they do and under what conditions they might shift strategies. Narang then analyzes the effects of these choices on a state's ability to deter conflict. Using both quantitative and qualitative analysis, he shows that, contrary to a bedrock article of faith in the canon of nuclear deterrence, the acquisition of nuclear weapons does not produce a uniform deterrent effect against opponents. Rather, some postures deter conflict more successfully than others. Nuclear Strategy in the Modern Era considers the range of nuclear choices made by regional powers and the critical challenges they pose to modern international security.

Assesses the impact of associations derived from historical and cultural sources on perceptions about nuclear energy

The Nuclear Borderlands explores the sociocultural fallout of twentieth-century America's premier technoscientific project--the atomic bomb. Joseph Masco offers the first anthropological study of the long-term consequences of the Manhattan Project for the people that live in and around Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the first atomic bomb, and the majority of weapons in the current U.S. nuclear arsenal, were designed. Masco examines how diverse groups--weapons scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory, neighboring Pueblo Indian Nations and Nuevomexicano communities, and antinuclear activists--have engaged the U.S. nuclear weapons project in the post-Cold War period, mobilizing to debate and redefine what constitutes "national security." In a pathbreaking ethnographic analysis, Masco argues that the U.S. focus on potential nuclear apocalypse during the Cold War obscured the broader effects of the nuclear complex on American society. The atomic bomb, he demonstrates, is not just the engine of American technoscientific modernity; it has produced a new cognitive orientation toward everyday life, provoking cross-cultural experiences of what Masco calls a "nuclear uncanny." Revealing how the bomb has reconfigured concepts of time, nature, race, and citizenship, the book provides new theoretical perspectives on the origin and logic of U.S. national security culture. The Nuclear Borderlands ultimately assesses the efforts of the nuclear security state to reinvent itself in a post-Cold War world, and in so doing exposes the nuclear logic supporting the twenty-first-century U.S. war on terrorism.

Are nuclear weapons useful for coercive diplomacy? This book argues that they are useful for deterrence but not for offensive purposes.

Leading analysts have predicted for decades that nuclear weapons would help pacify international politics. The core notion is that countries protected by these fearsome weapons can stop competing so intensely with their adversaries: they can end their arms races, scale back their alliances, and stop jockeying for strategic territory. But rarely have theory and practice been so opposed. Why do international relations in the nuclear age remain so competitive? Indeed, why are today's major geopolitical rivalries intensifying? In The Myth of the Nuclear Revolution, Keir A. Lieber and Daryl G. Press tackle the central puzzle of the nuclear age: the persistence of intense geopolitical competition in the shadow of nuclear weapons. They explain why the Cold War superpowers raced so feverishly against each other; why the creation of "mutual assured destruction" does not ensure peace; and why the rapid technological changes of the 21st century will weaken deterrence in critical hotspots around the world. By explaining how the nuclear revolution falls short, Lieber and Press discover answers to the most pressing questions about deterrence in the coming decades: how much capability is required for a reliable nuclear deterrent, how conventional conflicts may become nuclear wars, and how great care is required now to prevent new technology from ushering in an age of nuclear instability.

Deterrence remains a primary doctrine for dealing with the threat of nuclear weapons in the 21st century. The author reviews the history of nuclear deterrence and calls for a renewed intellectual effort to address the relevance of concepts such as first strike, escalation, extended deterrence, and other Cold War-era strategies in today's complex world of additional superpowers, smaller nuclear powers, and nonstate actors.

A theoretical analysis and historical investigation of the Cold War nuclear arms race that challenges the nuclear revolution.

A primer on nuclear weapons, from the science of fission and fusion to the pursuit of mutual assured destruction, the SALT treaties, and the Bomb in pop culture. Although the world's attention has shifted to drone-controlled bombing and cyberwarfare, the threat of nuclear war still exists. There are now fourteen thousand nuclear weapons in the hands of the nine declared nuclear powers. Even though the world survived the Cold War, we need to understand what it means to live with nuclear weapons. In this volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series, Mark Wolverton offers a primer on nuclear weapons, from the science of fission and fusion to the pursuit of mutual assured destruction, the SALT and START agreements, and the Bomb in pop culture. Wolverton explains the basic scientific facts, offers historical perspective, and provides a nuanced view of the unique political, social, and moral dilemmas posed by nuclear weapons. He describes the birth of the Bomb in 1945 and its use against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; explains how a nuclear bomb works; recounts episodes when the world came close to waging nuclear war, including the Cuban missile crisis in 1962; discusses nuclear policy and nuclear treaties; and traces the influence of such films as On the Beach, Dr. Strangelove, and The Day After.

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