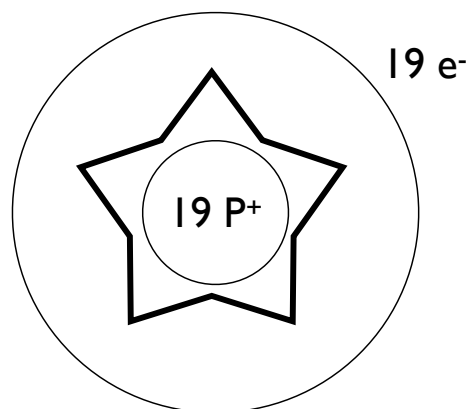


Nuclear Decay and Radioactivity

Fission, Fusion & Decay

The “Problem” of the Nucleus

Strong Nuclear Force - the force of attraction that holds the nucleus together against the repulsion of the protons



$$\mathbf{E = mc^2}$$

Fission, Fusion & Decay

Overview

- 2 types of nuclear changes
 - High Energy
 - Fission
 - Fusion
 - Low Energy
 - Radioactive Decay
 - Alpha
 - Beta
 - Gamma

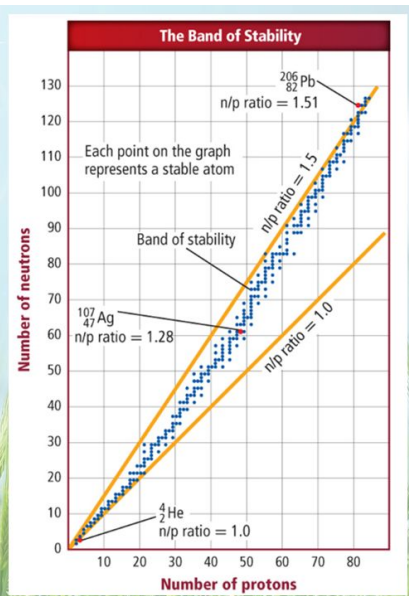
Fission, Fusion & Decay

Low Energy Nuclear Changes - Radioactive Decay Processes

- Decay - break down
- Unstable nuclei undergo radioactive decay to become stable

Nuclear Stability

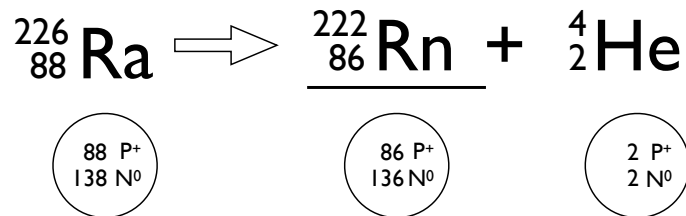
The *Band of Stability* is the area on the graph where all stable nuclei fall. Anything outside of this band is considered radioactive and will decay to achieve stability.



Fission, Fusion & Decay

Low Energy Nuclear Changes - Radioactive Decay Processes

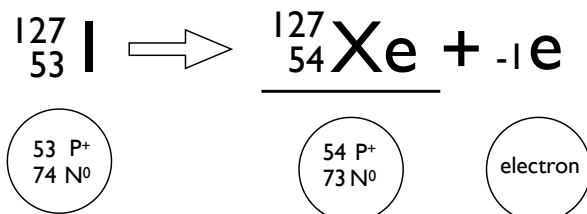
- Alpha decay (α or ${}^4_2\text{He}$)
 - Involves the release of a helium nucleus
 - 2 protons and 2 neutrons
 - Big, slow, and low energy
 - ROT - Z decreases by 2 / A decreases by 4
- What happens to Radium-226 when it experiences alpha decay?



Fission, Fusion & Decay

Low Energy Nuclear Changes - Radioactive Decay Processes

- Beta decay (β or ${}_{-1}e$)
 - Electron originating in the nucleus when a neutron becomes a proton
 - Small, high energy
 - ROT - Z increases by 1 / A remains constant
- What happens to Iodine-127 when it undergoes beta decay?



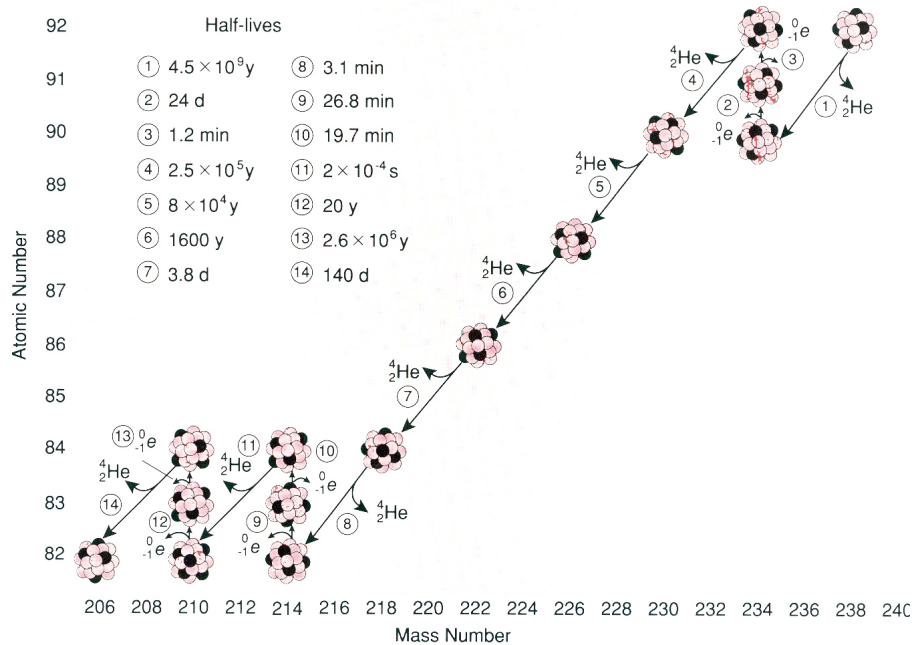
Fission, Fusion & Decay

Low Energy Nuclear Changes - Radioactive Decay Processes

- Gamma decay (γ)
 - Not a particle, just energy
 - High energy waves similar to light
 - Doesn't change Z or A

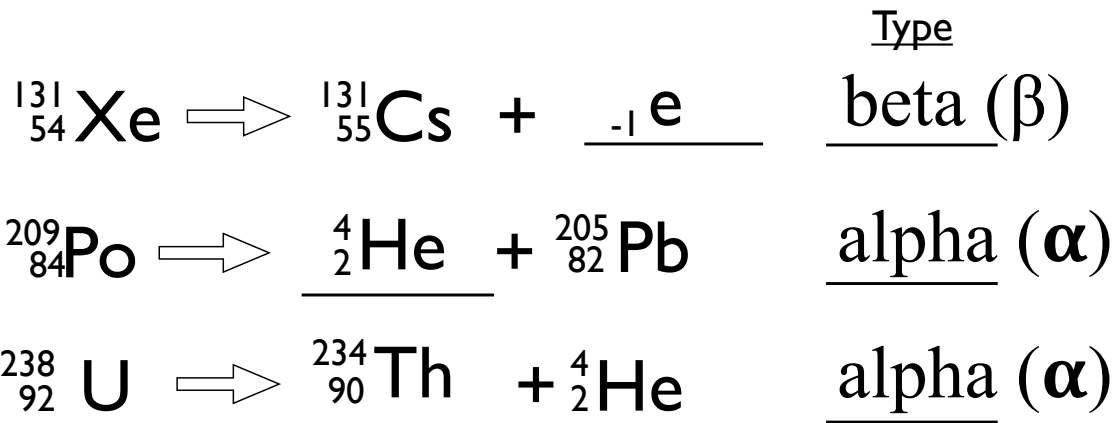
Half Life

Half Life & Radioactive Decay



Fission, Fusion & Decay

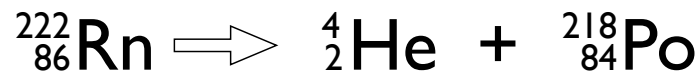
Low Energy Nuclear Changes - Radioactive Decay Processes



Fission, Fusion & Decay

Decay Processes

Alpha decay of Radon-222



Beta decay of Bismuth-214

