

## Why are some isotopes more stable than others?

- It has to do with the ratio of neutron to proton in the nucleus of the atom.
- An undesirable ratio of protons to neutrons make an nucleus UNSTABLE.

$^{12}\text{C}$ 12.00000 98.89% Stable	$^{13}\text{C}$ 13.00335 1.11% Stable	$^{14}\text{C}$ 14.0 $t_{1/2} = 5715\text{yrs}$ Radioactive
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$^{36}\text{Ar}$ 35.96754 0.337% Stable	$^{37}\text{Ar}$ $t_{1/2} = 35\text{ days}$ Radioactive	$^{38}\text{Ar}$ 37.96273 0.063% Stable
$^{39}\text{Ar}$ $t_{1/2} = 269\text{ yrs}$ Radioactive	$^{40}\text{Ar}$ 39.96238 99.60% Stable	

## How does an atom with an unstable nucleus gain stability?

- They lose energy through **radioactive decay**.

Radioactive decay: spontaneous emission of particles and/or energy from an atom. It changes an atom into a new element.

The goal of radioactive decay is to eventually end up with a stable element. (May need to undergo more than one step)

## Forms of radiation

### 1. Alpha radiation

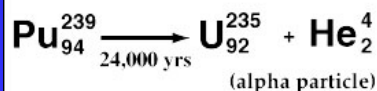
An **alpha particle** ( $\alpha$ ) is two protons and two neutrons bound together (identical to the helium nucleus)

Relatively large mass ( $\approx 4$  amu) and can be stopped by a sheet of paper



$$\alpha \text{ (alpha particle)} = \text{He}_2^4$$

Plutonium 239 decays by alpha particle emission as follows:



## Forms of radiation

### 2. Beta radiation

A **beta particle** ( $\beta$ ) is an electron emitted from the nucleus

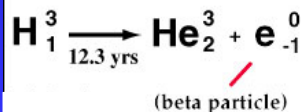
Decreases the number of neutrons by converting a neutron into a proton and an electron.

Small mass ( $\approx 0.0055$  amu) – Can be stopped by a sheet of aluminum foil



$$\beta \text{ (beta particle)} = \text{e}_{-1}^0$$

The tritium beta-decay process is written as follows:



## Forms of radiation

### 3. Gamma Radiation

**Gamma rays** ( $\gamma$ ) are high-energy electromagnetic waves emitted from a nucleus. They have no mass or charge.

