

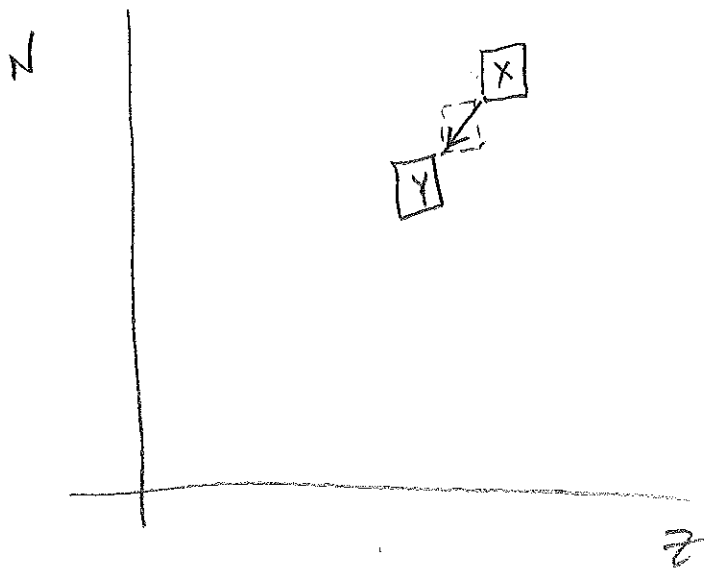
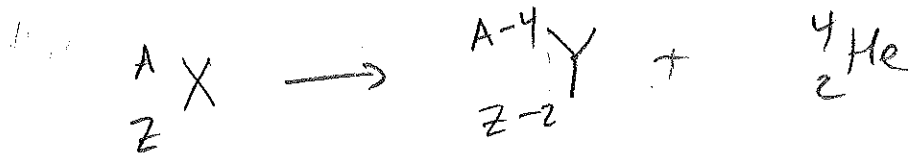
Radioactivity = radiation emitted by unstable nuclei

3 types: α , β , γ

α -decay



α particle = ${}^4_2\text{He}$

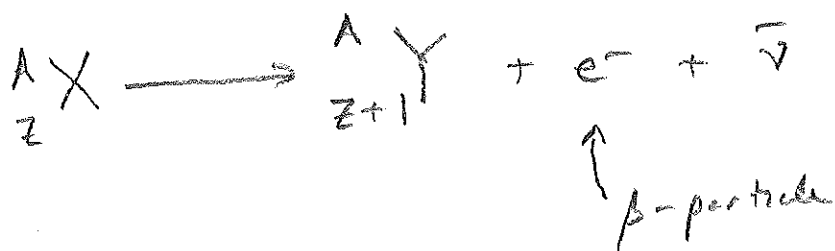


α -decay: tunnelling

β -decay

transformation of a neutron into a proton inside a nucleus

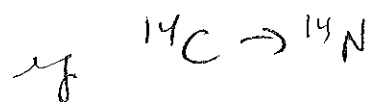
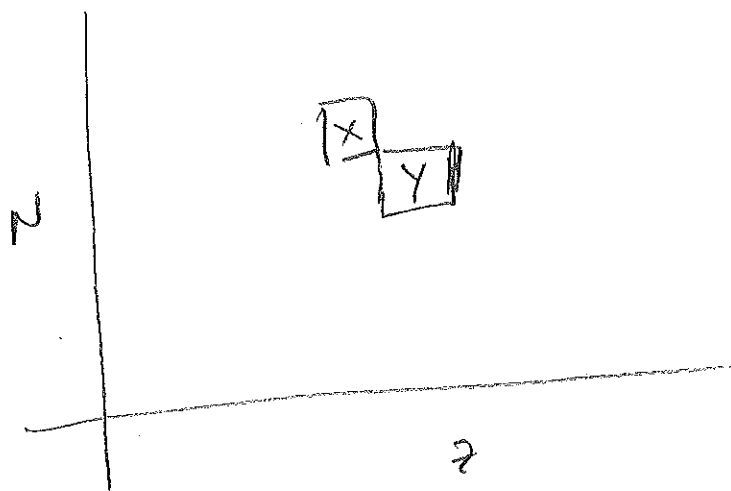
$$n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}$$



occurs when energetically possible

ie if $m_X > m_Y + m_e$

($m_{\bar{\nu}} \approx 0$)



[β^+ decay?]



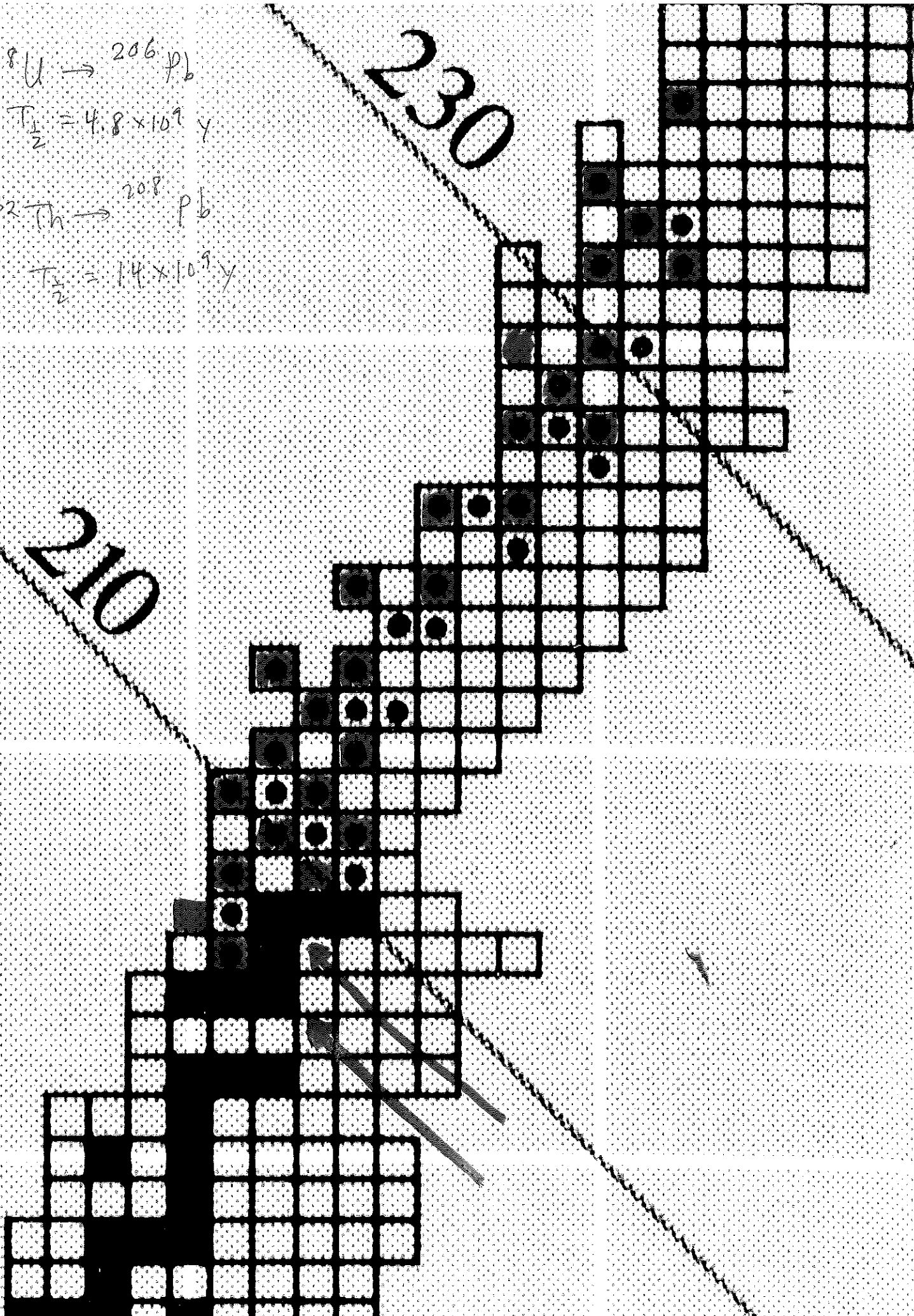
$$T_{1/2} = 4.8 \times 10^9 \text{ y}$$



$$T_{1/2} = 14 \times 10^9 \text{ y}$$

230

210

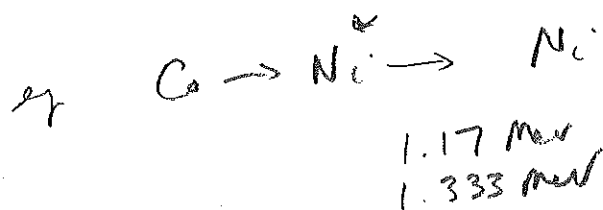
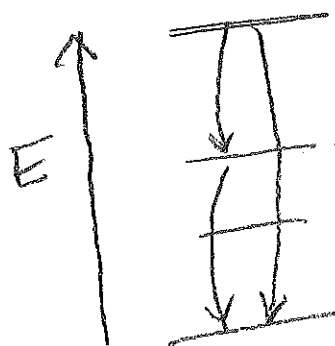
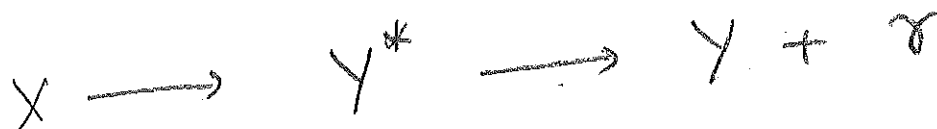


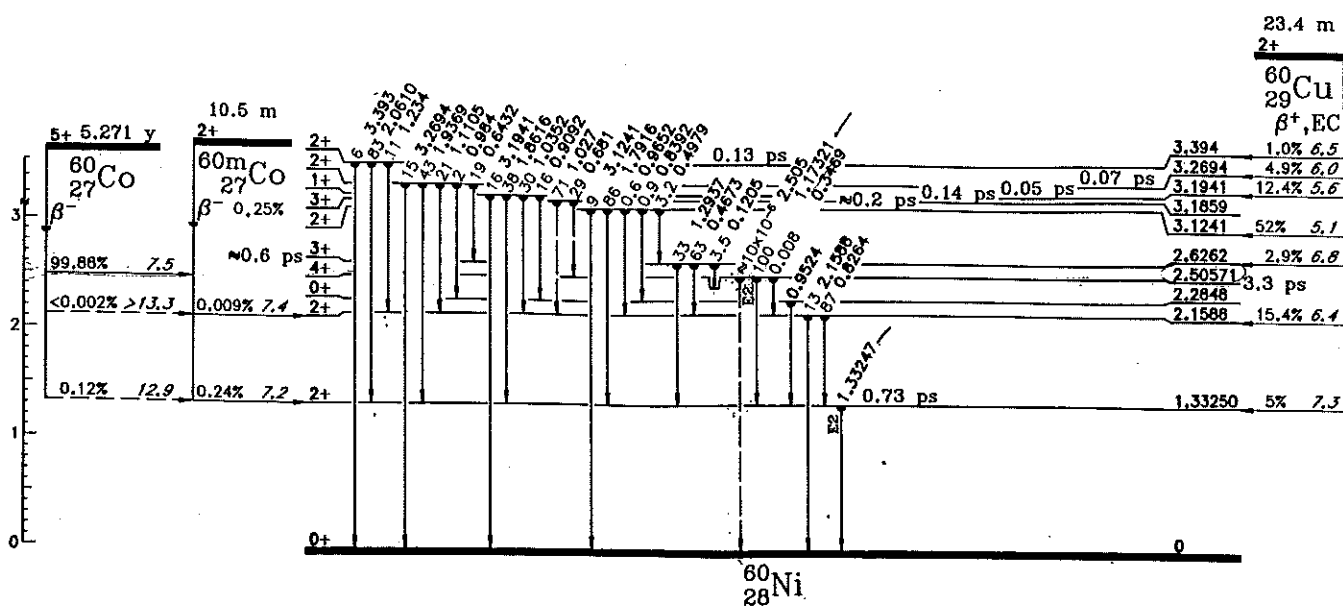
γ -decay

Nuclei have energy levels.

When α or β decay occurs, the final state nucleus is often in an excited state.

It then decays to ground state by emission of a γ -particle, i.e. a high energy photon.





Volume of nucleus $\approx A \cdot (\text{volume of 1 nucleon})$

$$\text{since } V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$\text{radius of nucleus } R = A^{1/3} r_0$$

where $r_0 = \text{radius of nucleon}$

$$\approx 1.2 \text{ fm} = 1.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

(fm = femtometer or fermi)

$$\text{eg. oxygen nucleus } (A=16) \Rightarrow R \approx 3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{typical size of atom} \sim 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{R_{\text{nucleus}}}{R_{\text{atom}}} \sim \frac{3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}}{3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}} \sim 10^{-5}$$

[if atom filled leaden ball, $R \sim 10 \text{ m}$
nucleus $10^{-4} \text{ m} \approx 0.1 \text{ mm}$]