Radioactivity Radiation

There are 3 types of radiation that arise from radioactive elements. They are:

1. <u>Alpha (α) Radiation</u> – the emitted particles are ⁴He or He⁺² nuclei (2 protons and 2 neutrons)

$$^{238}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{234}_{90}\text{Th} + ^{4}_{2}\text{He}^{2+},$$

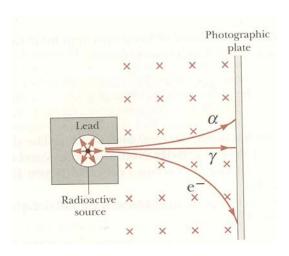
2. Beta (β) Radiation – The emitted particles are either electrons or positrons.

$$n^{0} \rightarrow p^{+} + e^{-} + \bar{\nu}_{e}$$

 $^{137}_{55}\text{Cs} \rightarrow ^{137}_{56}\text{Ba} + e^{-} + \bar{\nu}_{e}$
 $^{22}_{11}\text{Na} \rightarrow ^{22}_{10}\text{Ne} + e^{+} + \nu_{e}$

3. Gamma (y) Radiation - The emitted radiation are high energy photons.

$$^{60}\mathrm{Co} \rightarrow ^{60}\mathrm{Ni}^* + e^- + \overline{\nu}_e.$$
 $^{60}\mathrm{Ni}^* \rightarrow ^{60}\mathrm{Ni} + \gamma.$



The 3 types of radiation have different penetrating power:

Alpha (α) particles – can barely penetrate a sheet of paper

Beta (β) particles – can penetrate 2 mm of aluminum

Gamma (y) Rays – can penetrate several centimeters of lead

The distinction between X-rays and Gamma (γ) Rays are not due to their energy but on their source of radiation. X-Rays are produced by accelerating electrons and gamma (γ) Rays are produced by transitions within unstable (radioactive) atomic nuclei.