TO SUMMARIZE:

- Beta particles are electrons emitted from nuclei when a neutron changes into a proton
- Beta particles have the symbol β or e
- Beta particles have lower ionizing power than alpha particles
- Beta particles have greater penetrating power than alpha particles

3. Gamma Emission

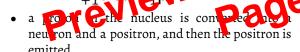
• Because photons have no mass and no charge, the emission of gamma rays does not change the atomic number or mass number of a nucleus

TO SUMMARIZE:

- Gamma rays are electromagnetic radiation high-energy, short-wavelength photons
- Gamma rays have the symbol γ
- Gamma rays have low ionizing power
- Gamma rays have high penetrating powers

Positron Emission

- · a radioactive decay process that involves the emission of a *positron* from a nucleus



• When an atom emits a positron, its atomic number decreases by 1 because it has one less proton

5. Electron Capture

- occurs when the nucleus of an atom draws in a surrounding electron, usually one from the lowest energy level
 - o This captured electron combines with a proton to form a neutron
- As a consequence of electron capture, the atomic number of the nucleus decreases by 1
- The formation of the neutron also results in an X-ray photon being emitted

$${}^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{z}}\mathrm{X} \; + {}^{\mathrm{0}}_{{}^{\mathrm{-1}}}\mathrm{e} \longrightarrow {}^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{z-1}}\mathrm{Y}$$

Radioactive Decay	Particle Emitted	Change in Mass #	Change in Atomic #
Alpha Decay	Helium Nuclei	decreases by 4	decreases by 2
Beta Decay	Beta particle	no change	increases by 1
Positron Emission	Positron	no change	decreases by 1
Electron Capture	X-ray photon	no change	decreases by 1
Gamma Emission	Energy	no change	no change

RADIOACTIVE SERIES:

- a series of nuclear reactions that begins with an unstable nucleus and results in the formation of a stable nucleus
- decay reactions continue unt ratable nucleus is formed

