Part C: Radioactive Decay

When a nucleus decays, we draw the arrow with an arrow, like this:

$${}^{14}_{6}\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{10}_{4}\text{Be} + {}^{4}_{2}\text{He}$$

Conservation of Mass:

The mass numbers of the reactants and products must add up.

In the example above: 14 = 10 + 4

Conservation of Charge:

The atomic numbers (which represent charge) of the reactants and products must add up.

In the example above: 6 = 4 + 2

Using the conservation of mass and conservation of charge, find the missing nuclide:

C.1
$$^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow ^{??}_{??}?? + ^{4}_{2}He$$

C.2
$$^{222}_{88}$$
Ra $\rightarrow ^{??}_{??}$?? $+ ^{4}_{2}$ He

C.3
$$^{208}_{84}$$
Po $\rightarrow ^{??}_{??}$?? $+ ^{4}_{2}$ He

Part D: Radioactive Decay

Alpha Particle (α)

A Helium-4 Nucleus

Represented by ⁴₂He

Beta Particle (β)

An electron

Represented by $_{-1}^{0}$ e

Gamma Ray (γ)

A very high energy photon, or electromagnetic wave

Represented by γ, the Greek letter gamma.

For $\mathbf{D.1} - \mathbf{D.7}$ write whether this describes an alpha particle, a beta particle, or a gamma ray.

D.1 γ

D.2 α

D.3 β

 $D.4_{-1}^{0}e$

D.5 ⁴₂He

D.6 Helium-4

D.7 Electron

Alpha Decay

In alpha decay, a nucleus gives off an alpha particle (Helium-4).

Beta Decay

In beta decay, a nucleus gives off a beta particle (electron).

Draw an alpha decay for each nuclide.

For full credit, you must write the entire reaction in the box. The entire reaction includes the initial nuclide, the products, and an arrow between them.

Do not write only the products.

Do not draw an arrow through the shaded space. Write the entire

reaction in the proper box.

reaction in the proper box.					
	Nuclide		Decay Reaction		
D.8	²⁵⁶ Lr				
D.9	²³¹ Pa				
D.10	²²⁵ ₈₉ Ac				
D.11	²¹¹ ₈₇ Fr				
D.12	¹⁸⁵ ₇₉ Au				

Draw a beta decay of each nuclide

	Nuclide	Decay Reaction
D.13	⁶ 2He	
D.14	²⁴ ₁₁ Na	
D.15	²⁰¹ Au	
D.16	⁵² Fe	
D.17	⁴² ₁₉ K	