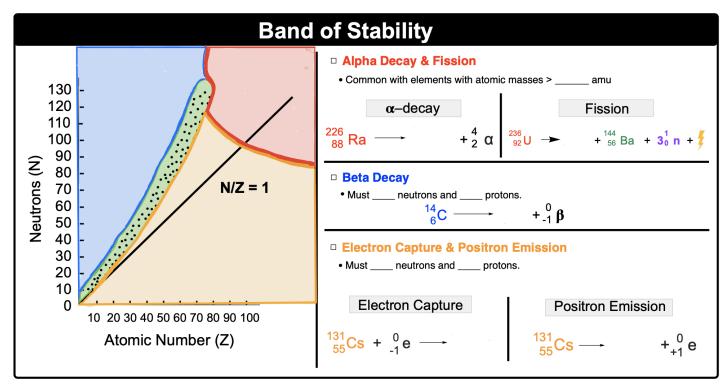
CONCEPT: BAND OF STABILITY: OVERVIEW

Interpreting the Band of Stability

• The Band of Stability represents the area where stable, _____ isotopes reside based on N/Z ratios.



EXAMPLE: Determine if the following nuclide will undergo alpha decay, beta decay or electron capture and provide the nuclear reaction: Radon-222

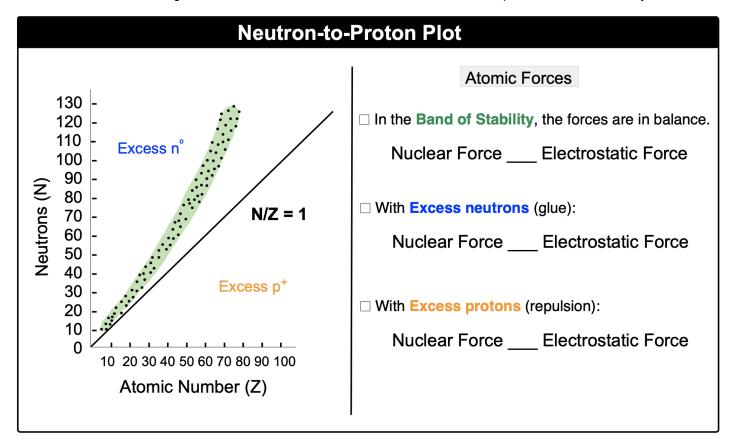
PRACTICE: A nuclide of plutonium-241 undergoes 2 alpha decays, 3 beta decays and a gamma emission. What is the product?

- a) Curium
- b) Neptunium
- c) Uranium
- d) Thorium
- e) Nobelium

CONCEPT: BAND OF STABILITY: OVERVIEW

Atomic Forces

- Recall, the ______ force holds the nucleus together and the ______ force pulls it apart.
 _____ of an isotope act as chemical glue that holds together the nucleus.
 - □ These forces being _____ balance is another reason radioactive isotopes under nuclear decay.



EXAMPLE: Which of the following statements is true for the beta decay that would occur with the cobalt-69 isotope?

- a) It would decrease its nuclear force and increase its electrostatic force.
- b) Both the nuclear force and electrostatic force would decrease.
- c) It would increase its nuclear force and decrease its electrostatic force.
- d) No change would be observed between the nuclear force and electrostatic force.

CONCEPT: BAND OF STABILITY: OVERVIEW PRACTICE: Determine if the following nuclide will undergo alpha decay, beta decay or positron emission and provide the nuclear reaction: Hydrogen-3
PRACTICE: Determine if the following nuclides will undergo alpha decay, beta decay or electron capture and provide the nuclear reaction: Vanadium-50