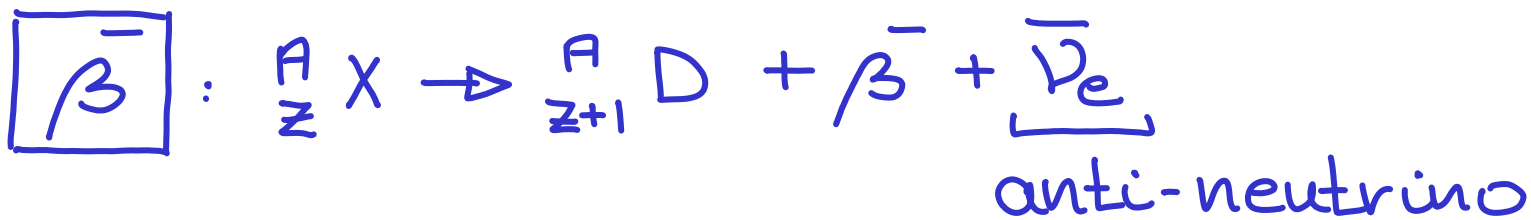
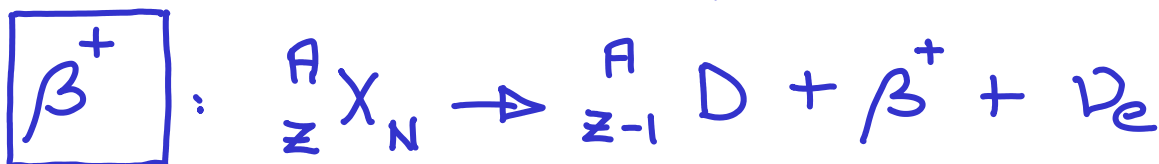
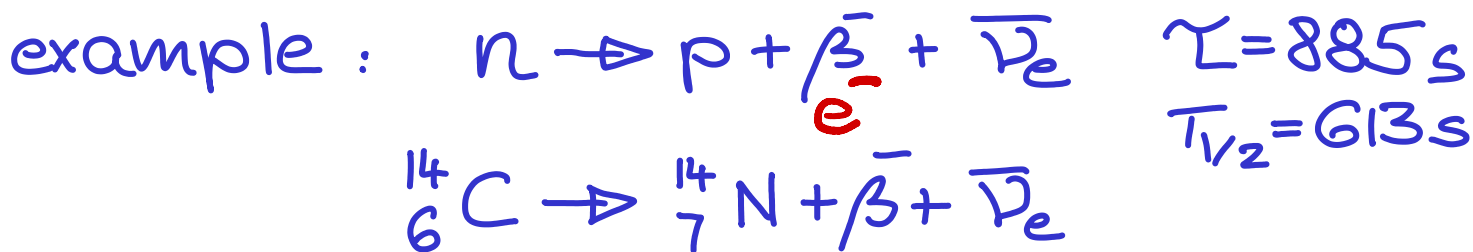


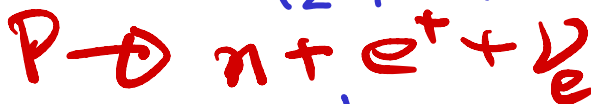
# Beta decay



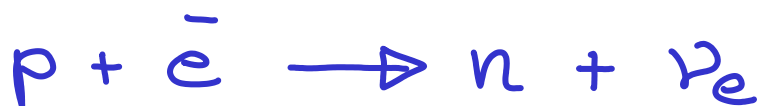
$$Q = [M({}^A_Z X) - M({}^A_{Z+1} D)] c^2$$



$$Q = [M({}^A_Z X_N) - M({}^A_{Z-1} D) - 2m_e] c^2$$



$$Q = [M({}^A_Z X) - M({}^A_{Z-1} D)] c^2$$



How could electron capture process occur?

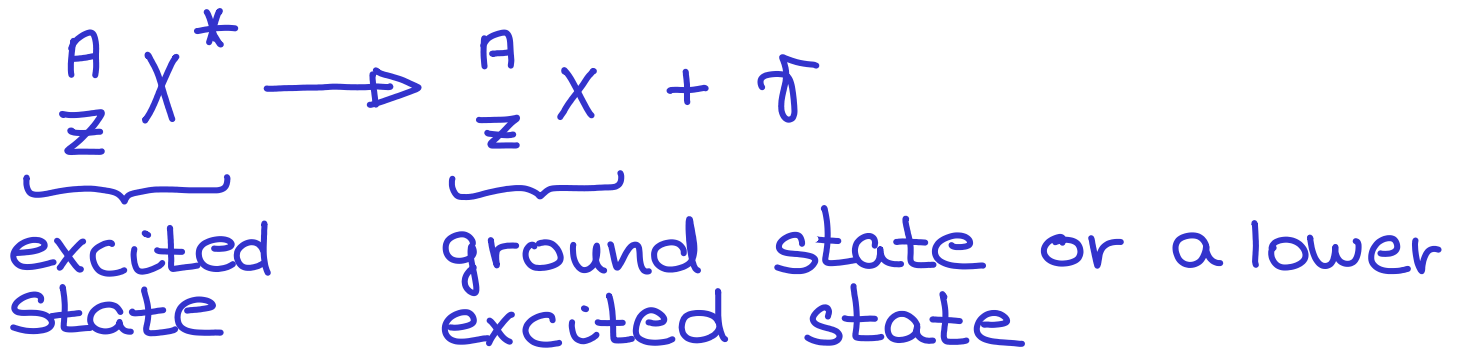
⇒ For the inner shell (such as 1s) electron, its wavefunction (probability amplitude) is **not zero** at  $r=0$ . [ $R_{n0}(r) \neq 0$ ]  
 Thus, it can be captured by the nucleus.

**Table 7.1** Hydrogen Atom Radial Wave Functions

$n$	$\ell$	$R_{n\ell}(r)$
1	0 S	$\frac{2}{(a_0)^{3/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$
2	0 S	$\left(2 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) \frac{e^{-r/2a_0}}{(2a_0)^{3/2}}$
2	1 P	$\frac{r}{a_0} \frac{e^{-r/2a_0}}{\sqrt{3}(2a_0)^{3/2}}$
3	0 S	$\frac{1}{(a_0)^{3/2}} \frac{2}{81\sqrt{3}} \left(27 - 18\frac{r}{a_0} + 2\frac{r^2}{a_0^2}\right) e^{-r/3a_0}$
3	1 P	$\frac{1}{(a_0)^{3/2}} \frac{4}{81\sqrt{6}} \left(6 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) \frac{r}{a_0} e^{-r/3a_0}$
3	2 D	$\frac{1}{(a_0)^{3/2}} \frac{4}{81\sqrt{30}} \frac{r^2}{a_0^2} e^{-r/3a_0}$

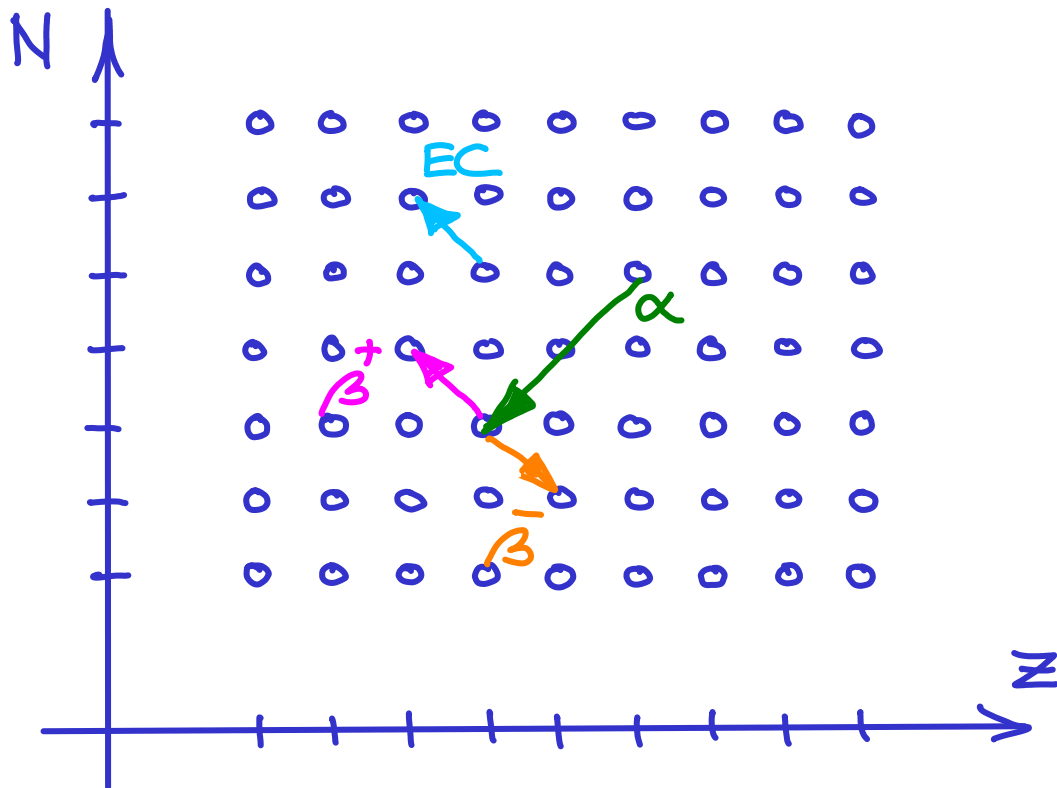
$R_{n0}(r) \neq 0$

# Gamma decay

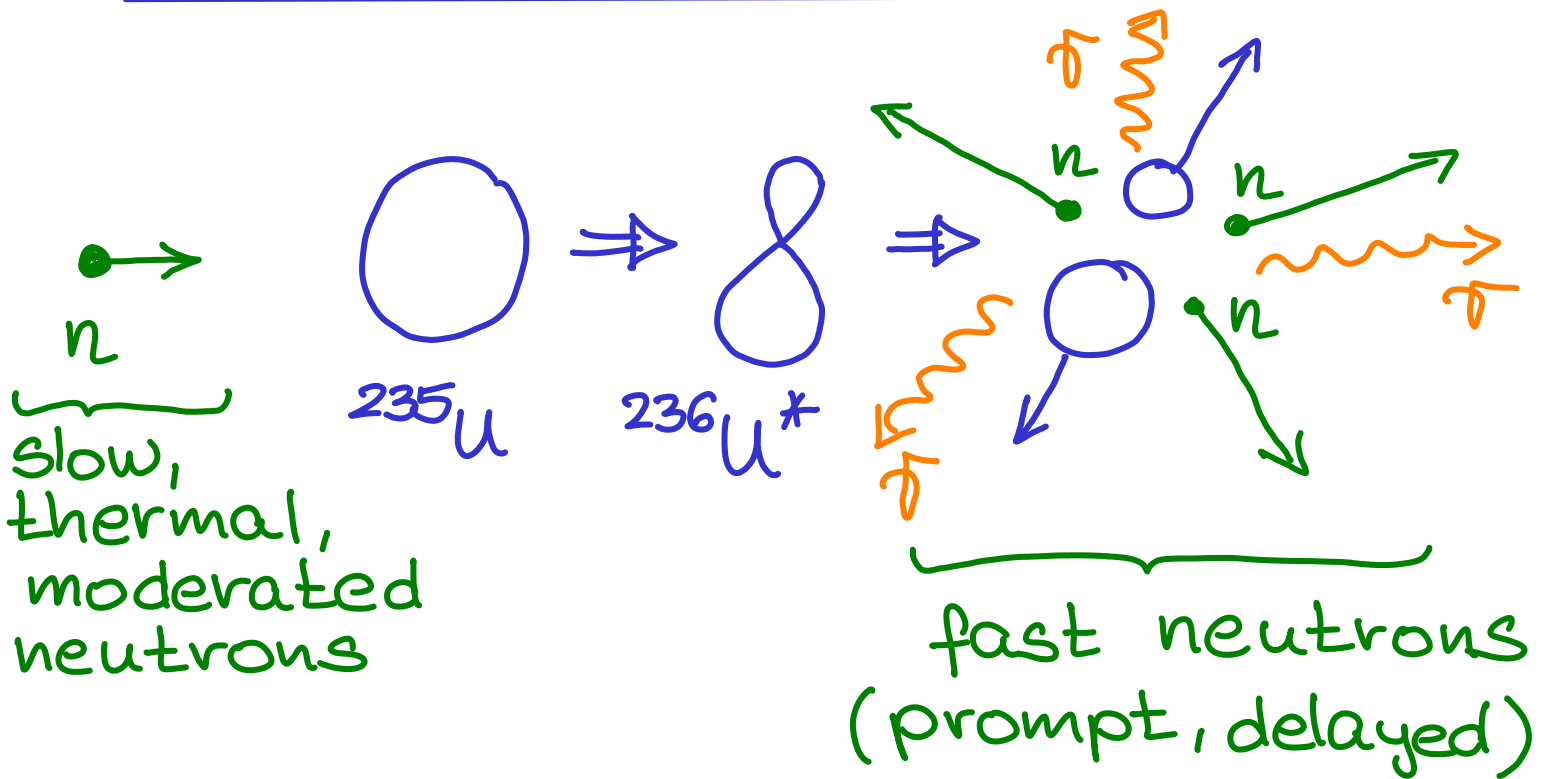


spin of  $\gamma$  : 1  $\Rightarrow$  there are meta-stable states called isomers or isomeric states with half lives of several years.

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# Fission and chain reaction



Average energy released:

$\approx 200 \text{ MeV}$  in fission

$\approx 20\text{-}30 \text{ MeV}$  in later decay

$\approx 1\%$  of the rest energy

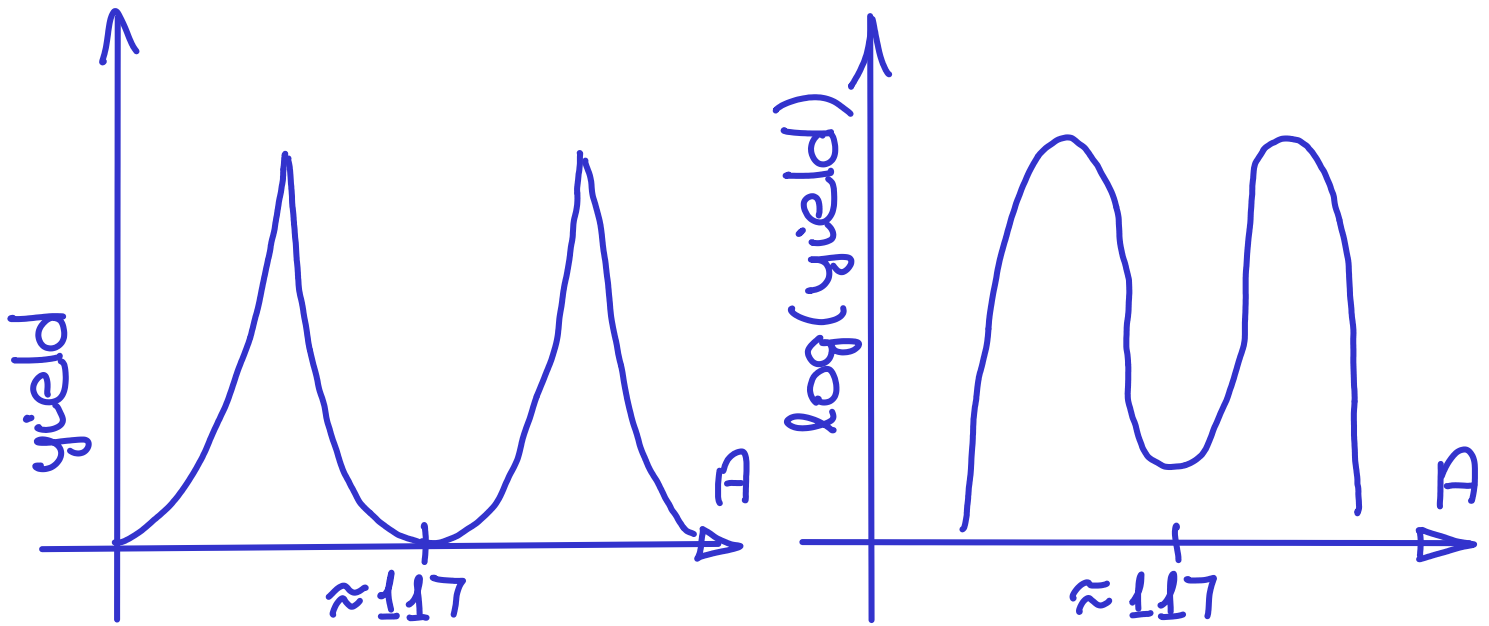
( $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 : 4 \text{ eV} \approx \frac{1}{10,000}$  of rest en.)

Average number of neutrons released:  $2.45 \Rightarrow$  chain reaction

Fission: Otto Hahn (1944, Nobel), Fritz Strassman, Lise Meitner, Otto Frisch.

Chain reaction: Leo Szilárd

# Fission fragment distribution



# Fission cross section

cross section

