

Homage to Becquerel

Michael S. Briggs
(UAHuntsville)

Radioactivity: discovered by Henri Becquerel in 1896

Radioactivity materials were used before then:

Uranium glass from the 1830's – popular 1880 – 1920.

Welsbach gas mantle invented in 1891:
99% thorium dioxide, 1% cerium dioxide

Crustal abundances in ppm:

Al: 82,000

Fe: 63,000

K: 20,000 (K⁴⁰: 2.4)

Th: 8

U: 2

Ag: 0.08

Au: 0.004

Primordial (stellar):

${}_{19}\text{K}^{40}$ half-life: 1.25×10^9 years

0.012% of naturally occurring potassium.

89% of time decay via β^- emission to ${}_{20}\text{Ca}^{40}$

11% of time decay via EC to ${}_{18}\text{Ar}^{40}$

${}_{90}\text{Th}^{232}$ half-life: 1.40×10^{10} years.

${}_{92}\text{U}^{235}$ 0.7%, half-life: 7.04×10^8 years

${}_{92}\text{U}^{238}$ 99.3%, half-life: 4.47×10^9 years

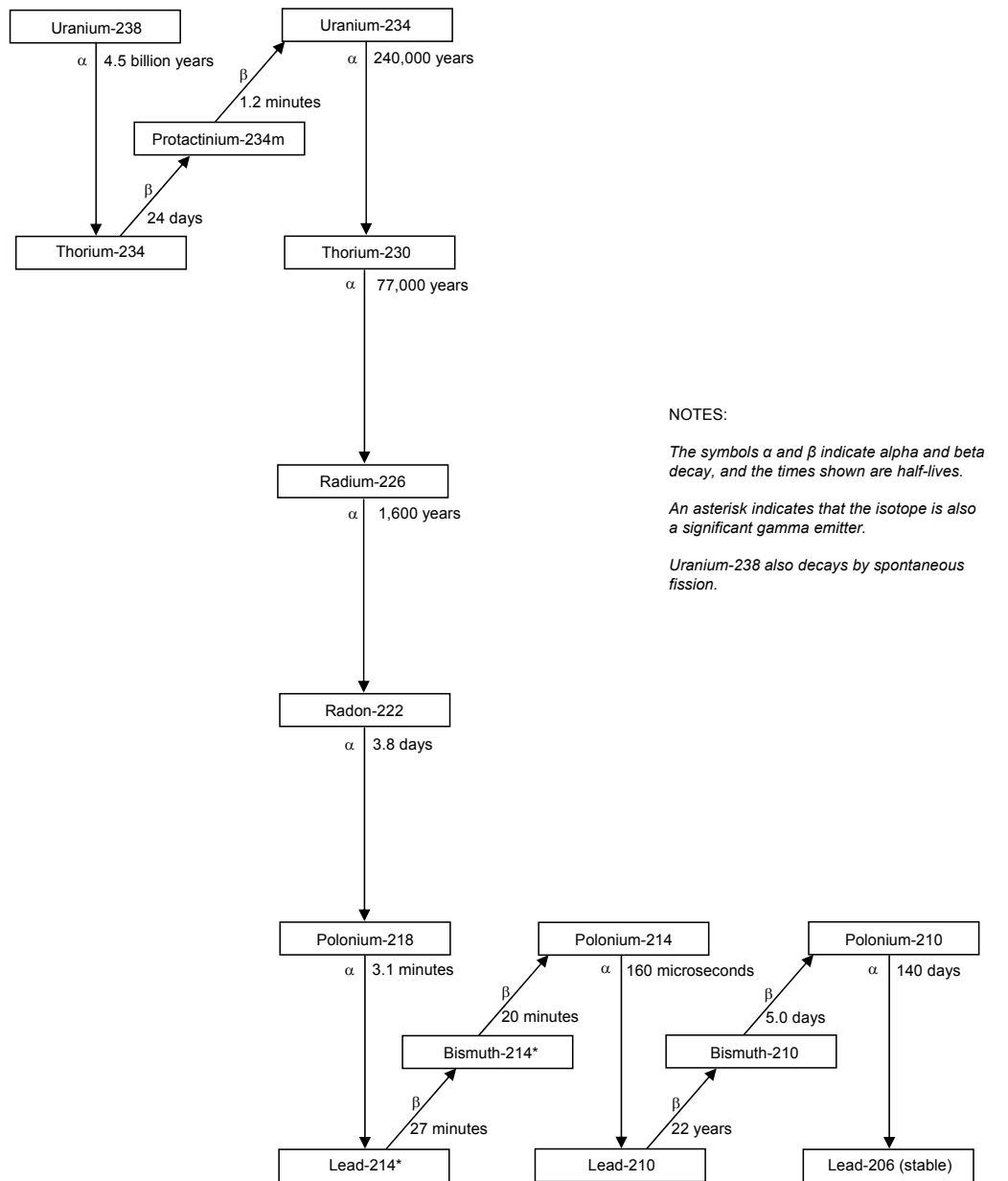
Non-primordial – cosmogenic or decay chains:

${}^6_6\text{C}^{14}$ 5700 y half life. From cosmic ray interactions.

${}^{88}_{88}\text{Ra}^{266}$ 1600 y half-life from decay of ${}^{92}_{92}\text{U}^{238}$

${}^{88}_{88}\text{Ra}^{228}$ 5.1 y half-life from decay of ${}^{90}_{90}\text{Th}^{232}$

Radium: dangerous: frequently flaking paint. ingestion hazard. Produces radon gas. Radon decays to solids that are radioactive.



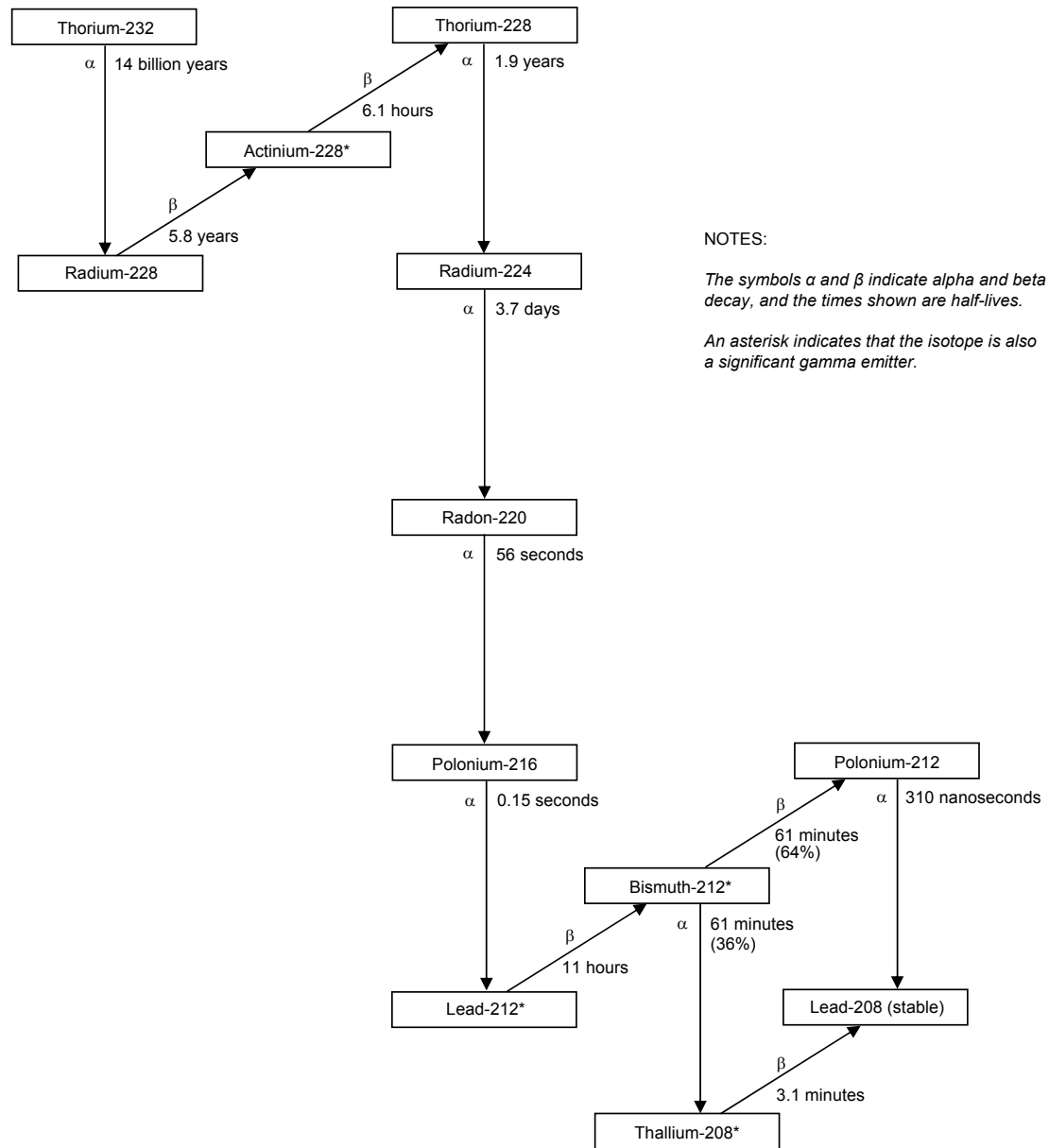
NOTES:

The symbols α and β indicate alpha and beta decay, and the times shown are half-lives.

An asterisk indicates that the isotope is also a significant gamma emitter.

Uranium-238 also decays by spontaneous fission.

Source:
Argonne
National
Laboratory

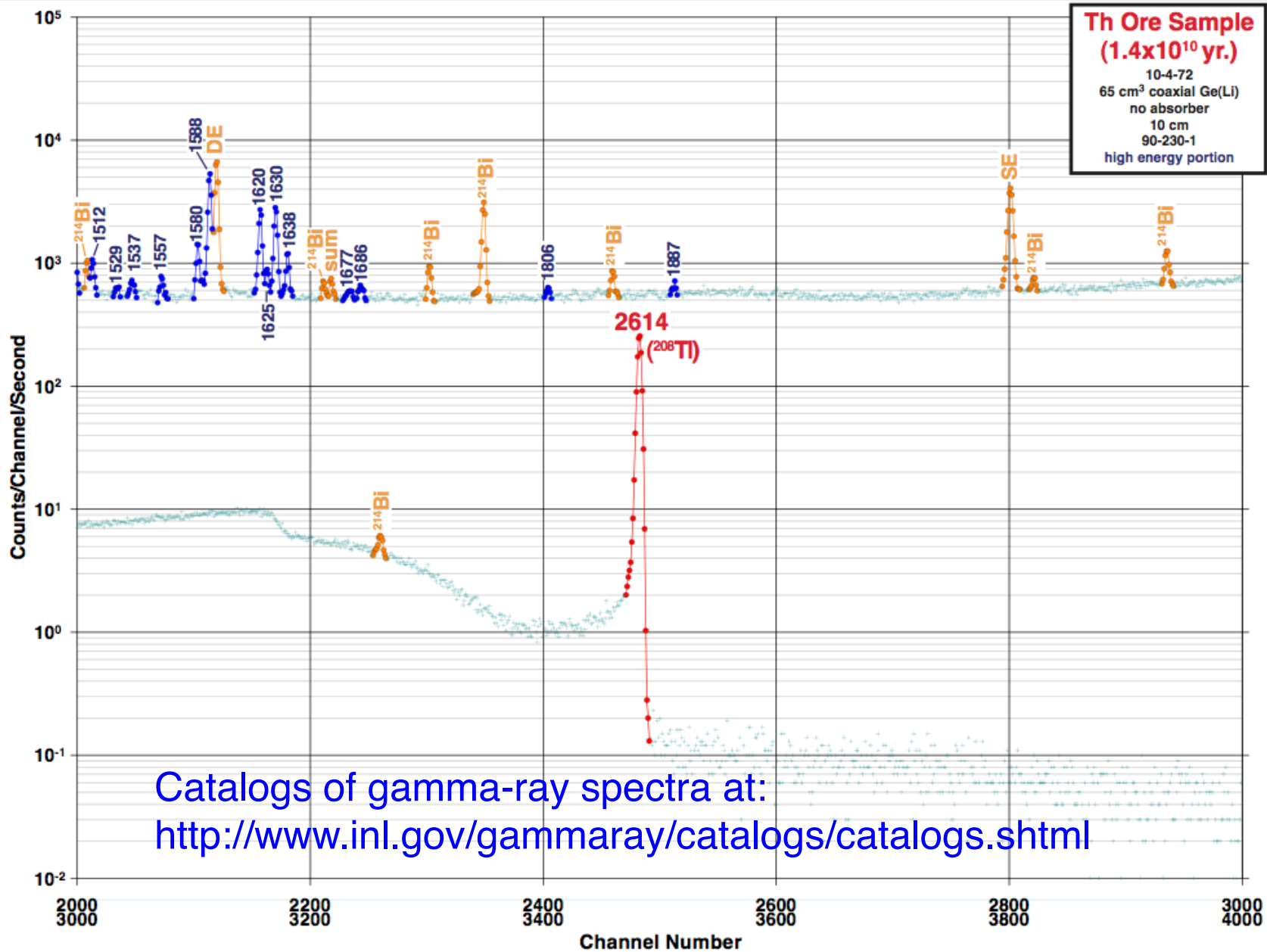


NOTES:

The symbols α and β indicate alpha and beta decay, and the times shown are half-lives.

An asterisk indicates that the isotope is also a significant gamma emitter.

Source:
Argonne
National
Laboratory



Catalogs of gamma-ray spectra at:
<http://www.inl.gov/gammaray/catalogs/catalogs.shtml>