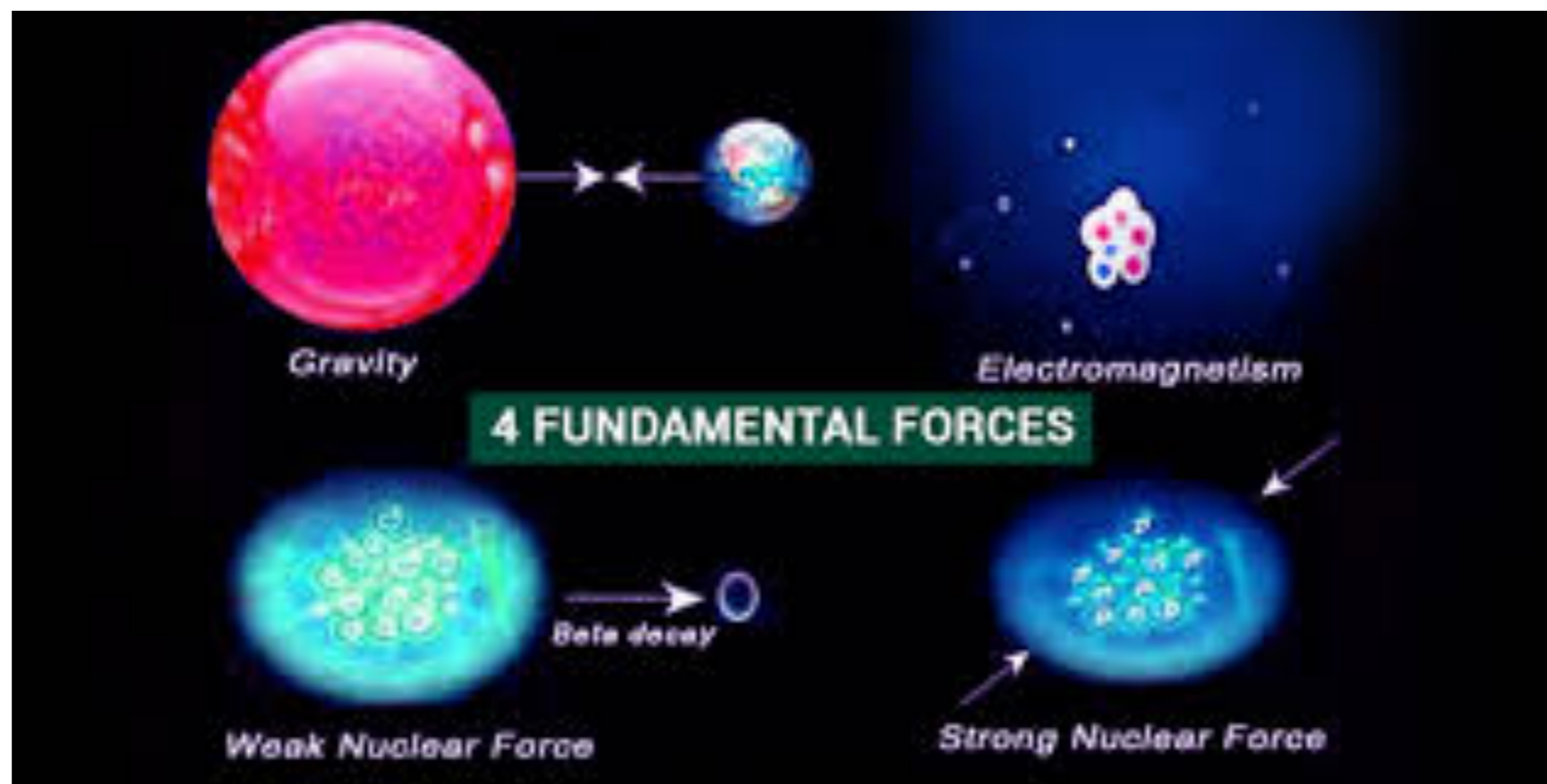


# Four Fundamental Forces and Nuclear Decay



# Four Fundamental Forces

Force	Affects	Visual	Relative Strength
Gravity	Mass (attraction only)		$10^{-40}$
Electrostatic	Attraction or repulsion of + and - particles	<p>Electrostatic Attraction/Repulsion</p> <p>Attraction  <math>- \rightarrow +</math></p> <p>Repulsion  <math>+ \leftarrow + \rightarrow</math></p> <p>Repulsion  <math>- \leftarrow - \rightarrow</math></p>	1
Strong nuclear	Only protons or neutrons (attraction only, very short range)		100
Weak nuclear	Nuclear decay	<p>Alpha Decay of a Uranium-238 nucleus</p>	$10^{-10}$

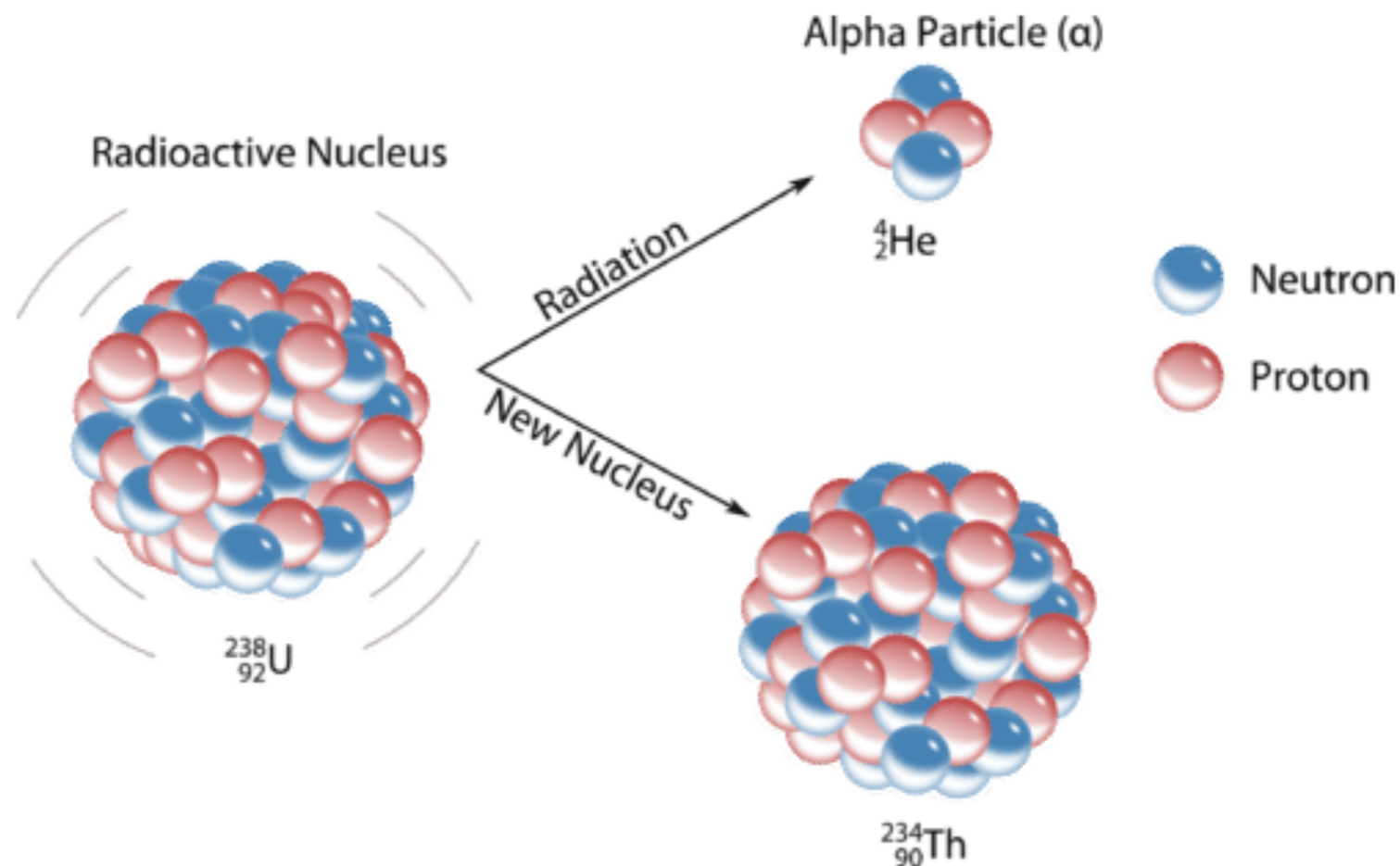
# Nuclear Decay

**What keeps protons in the nucleus from flying away from each other?**

*The stability of a nucleus is dependent on the strong nuclear force being sufficient to overcome all the proton-proton repulsions.*

*When elements contain too many protons, additional neutrons are needed to have a “stable” nuclei.*

**The nucleus decays to become more stable.**  
*(drawing not necessary)*



# Types of Nuclear Decay

## 1. Alpha decay

Leave 2-3 lines

## 2. Beta decay

Leave 2-3 lines

### 3. Gamma radiation

Leave 2-3 lines

# Penetrating Power

- 1. Alpha particles: stopped by paper**
- 2. Beta particles: stopped by 1-2 mm Al**
- 3. Gamma radiation: stopped by 8-10 cm lead or many meters of concrete**

