



# Radioactive Chemicals and its Advantages, Disadvantages and Application

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## INTRODUCTION

A radioactive substance is unstable and emits dangerous radiation. It is unsound because the solid atomic power that maintains the particle's core intact isn't balanced by the electric power required to split it. The particles will rot into more stable ones due to the shakiness. Another aspect of radiation to consider is energy. The energy of a radioactive iota is higher than it needs to be. Energy in the universe tends to fan out, so if something has more energy than it requires, it will eventually lose that energy. When a radioactive particle loses its additional energy due to decaying then that energy must be transferred to another location. Because energy in the universe is rarely created or destroyed, it is expected to be kept 100% of the time.

## DESCRIPTION

What happens to it? It is absorbed into the resulting radiation. Three types of dangerous radiation are produced by radioactive substances: alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma beams. Because this type of radiation is undetectable to the naked eye, no green sparkle is visible. However, they can occasionally link with nearby luminous or colorific elements, causing them to glow green. As a result, a green glimmer is linked to radioactivity.

Unfortunately for superhero aficionados, there is no evidence that any of these three types of radiation may turn you into the Hulk. Alpha, beta, and gamma beams are produced by radioactive compounds. What are these three types of dangerous radiation, though? Helium molecules' centres are alpha particles. They move slowly and do not penetrate the skin, but when swallowed, they can inflict a lot of damage. Beta particles are high-energy electrons that can pass through paper and virtually into the human body, but they do so with less objective harm. Gamma beams are also extremely high-energy electromagnetic waves that must be stopped with thick lead or cement.

When certain radioactive components rot or separate, they re-

lease an energy called alpha radiation. Uranium and thorium, for example, are two radioactive elements found naturally in the Earth's core. These two components gradually change structure over billions of years, producing rot substances like radium and radon. Energy is delivered during this exchange. Alpha radiation is one type of this energy.

Uranium is a naturally occurring radioactive element present in soil, air, water, rocks, plants, and food. Uranium rots or separates into several components over time, including radium and radon. Radium is a radioactive metal that can be found in soil, water, rocks, plants, and food at various amounts throughout Vermont and the world. Radon is a colourless, odourless, and tasteless radioactive gas. Radon is produced by the decay of uranium, a radioactive element found naturally on the surface of the Earth. Uranium decays over billions of years into radium, and eventually into radon.

## CONCLUSION

Polonium (Po-210) is a radioactive element that occurs naturally in the climate at extremely low concentrations. It's usually made in college or government atomic reactors, although mastery is required. If Po-210 goes inside the body from breathing, eating, or entering through an injury, it might become a radiation threat. This internal defilement can cause organ lighting, which might result in real clinical adverse effects or death. Po-210 and its radiation cannot pass through perfect skin or layers. It isn't a threat to the body from the outside. Most follows can be removed with careful washing.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest

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