Thorium Series (4n)*

Nuclide	Historical name	Half-life	Major radiation energies (MeV) and intensities†		
			α	β	γ
$^{232}_{90}Th$	Thorium	$=1.41\times10^{10}$y	3.95 (24%) 4.01 (76%)	---	---
$^{228}_{88}Ra$	Mesothorium I	6.7y	---	0.055 (100%)	---
$^{228}_{89}Ac$	Mesothorium II	6.13h	---	1.18 (35%) 1.75 (12%) 2.09 (12%)	0.34c‡ (15%) 0.908 (25%) 0.96c (20%)
$^{228}_{90}Th$	Radiothorium	1.910y	5.34 (28%) 5.43 (71%)	---	0.084 (1.6%) 0.214 (0.3%)
$^{224}_{88}Ra$	Thorium X	3.64d	5.45 (6%) 5.68 (94%)	---	0.241 (3.7%)
$^{220}_{86}Rn$	Emanation Thoron (Tn)	55s	6.29 (100%)	---	0.55 (0.07%)
$^{216}_{84}Po$	Thorium A	0.15s	6.78 (100%)	---	---
$^{212}_{82}Pb$	Thorium B	10.64h	---	0.346 (81%) 0.586 (14%)	0.239 (47%) 0.300 (3.2%)
$^{212}_{83}Bi$	Thorium C	60.6m	6.05 (25%) 6.09 (10%)	1.55 (5%) 2.26 (55%)	0.040 (2%) 0.727 (7%) 1.620 (1.8%)
64.0% / 36.0%					
$^{212}_{84}Po$	Thorium C'	304ns	8.78 (100%)	---	---
$^{208}_{81}Tl$	Thorium C''	3.10m	---	1.28 (25%) 1.52 (21%) 1.80 (50%)	0.511 (23%) 0.583 (86%) 0.860 (12%) 2.614 (100%)
$^{208}_{82}Pb$	Thorium D	Stable	---	---	---

*This expression describes the mass number of any member in this series, where n is an integer.
Example: $^{232}_{90}Th$ (4n).....4(58) = 232

†Intensities refer to percentage of disintegrations of the nuclide itself, not to original parent of series.

‡Complex energy peak which would be incompletely resolved by instruments of moderately low resolving power such as scintillators.

Data taken from: Lederer, C. M., Hollander, J. M., and Perlman, I., Table of Isotopes (6th ed.; New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1967) and Hogan, O. H., Zigman, P. E., and Mackin, J. L., Beta Spectra (USNRDL-TR-802 [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1964]).

Neptunium Series (4n + 1)*

Nuclide	Element name	Half-life	Major radiation energies (MeV) and intensities†		
			α	β	γ
$^{241}_{94}Pu$	Plutonium	13.2y	4.85 (0.0003%) 4.90 (0.0019%)	0.021 (~100%)	0.145 (.00016%)
~100% 0.0023%					
$^{241}_{95}Am$	Americium	458y	5.44 (13%) 5.49 (85%)	---	0.060 (36%) 0.101c‡ (0.04%)
$^{237}_{92}U$	Uranium	6.75d	---	0.248 (96%)	0.060 (36%) 0.208 (23%)
$^{237}_{93}Np$	Neptunium	2.14×10^6y	4.65c (12%) 4.78c (75%)	---	0.030 (14%) 0.086 (14%) 0.145 (1%)
$^{233}_{91}Pa$	Protactinium	27.0d	---	0.145 (37%) 0.257 (58%) 0.568 (5%)	0.31c (44%)
$^{233}_{92}U$	Uranium	1.62×10^5y	4.78 (15%) 4.82 (83%)	---	0.042 (?) 0.097 (?)
$^{229}_{90}Th$	Thorium	7340y	4.84 (58%) 4.90 (11%) 5.05 (7%)	---	0.137c (~3%) 0.20c (~10%)
$^{225}_{88}Ra$	Radium	14.8d	---	0.32 (100%)	0.040 (33%)
$^{225}_{89}Ac$	Actinium	10.0d	5.73c (10%) 5.79 (28%) 5.83 (54%)	---	0.099 (?) 0.150 (?) 0.187 (?)
$^{221}_{87}Fr$	Francium	4.8m	6.12 (15%) 6.34 (82%)	---	0.218 (14%)
$^{217}_{85}At$	Astatine	0.032s	7.07 (~100%)	---	---
$^{213}_{83}Bi$	Bismuth	47m	5.87 (~2.2%)	1.39 (~97.8%)	0.437 (?)
97.8% 2.2%					
$^{213}_{84}Po$	Polonium	4.2μs	8.38 (~100%)	---	---
$^{209}_{81}Tl$	Thallium	2.2m	---	1.99 (100%)	0.12 (50%) 0.45 (100%) 1.56 (100%)
$^{209}_{82}Pb$	Lead	3.30h	---	0.637 (100%)	---
$^{209}_{83}Bi$	Bismuth	Stable ($>2 \times 10^{18}$y)	---	---	---

*This expression describes the mass number of any member in this series, where n is an integer.
Example: $^{229}_{90}Th$ (4n + 1).....4(57) + 1 = 229
The (4n + 1) series is included here for completion. It is not found as a naturally-occurring series.
†Intensities refer to percentage of disintegrations of the nuclide itself, not to original parent of series.
‡Complex energy peak which would be incompletely resolved by instruments of moderately low resolving power such as scintillators.

Data taken from: Table of Isotopes and USNRDL-TR-802.

Uranium Series (4n + 2)*

Nuclide	Historical name	Half-life	Major radiation energies (MeV) and intensities†		
			α	β	γ
$^{238}_{92}U$	Uranium I	4.51×10^9 y	4.15 (25%) 4.20 (75%)	---	---
$^{234}_{90}Th$	Uranium X_1	24.1d	---	0.103 (21%) 0.193 (79%)	0.063c‡ (3.5%) 0.093c (4%)
$^{234}_{91}Pa^m$	Uranium X_2	1.17m	---	2.29 (98%)	0.765 (0.30%) 1.001 (0.60%)
99.87% | 0.13%					
$^{234}_{91}Pa$	Uranium Z	6.75h	---	0.53 (66%) 1.13 (13%)	0.100 (50%) 0.70 (24%) 0.90 (70%)
$^{234}_{92}U$	Uranium II	2.47×10^5 y	4.72 (28%) 4.77 (72%)	---	0.053 (0.2%)
$^{230}_{90}Th$	Ionium	8.0×10^4 y	4.62 (24%) 4.68 (76%)	---	0.068 (0.6%) 0.142 (0.07%)
$^{226}_{88}Ra$	Radium	1602y	4.60 (6%) 4.78 (95%)	---	0.186 (4%)
$^{222}_{86}Rn$	Emanation Radon (Rn)	3.823d	5.49 (100%)	---	0.510 (0.07%)
$^{218}_{84}Po$	Radium A	3.05m	6.00 (~100%)	0.33 (~0.019%)	---
99.98% | 0.02%					
$^{214}_{82}Pb$	Radium B	26.8m	---	0.65 (50%) 0.71 (40%) 0.98 (6%)	0.295 (19%) 0.352 (36%)
$^{218}_{85}At$	Astatine	~2s	6.65 (6%) 6.70 (94%)	? (~0.1%)	---
$^{214}_{83}Bi$	Radium C	19.7m	5.45 (0.012%) 5.51 (0.008%)	1.0 (23%) 1.51 (40%) 3.26 (19%)	0.609 (47%) 1.120 (17%) 1.764 (17%)
99.98% | 0.02%					
$^{214}_{84}Po$	Radium C'	164μs	7.69 (100%)	---	0.799 (0.014%)
$^{210}_{81}Tl$	Radium C''	1.3m	---	1.3 (25%) 1.9 (56%) 2.3 (19%)	0.296 (80%) 0.795 (100%) 1.31 (21%)
$^{210}_{82}Pb$	Radium D	21y	3.72 (.000002%)	0.016 (85%) 0.061 (15%)	0.047 (4%)
$^{210}_{83}Bi$	Radium E	5.01d	4.65 (.00007%) 4.69 (.00005%)	1.161 (~100%)	---
~100% | .00013%					
$^{210}_{84}Po$	Radium F	138.4d	5.305 (100%)	---	0.803 (0.0011%)
$^{206}_{81}Tl$	Radium E''	4.19m	---	1.571 (100%)	---
$^{206}_{82}Pb$	Radium G	Stable	---	---	---

*This expression describes the mass number of any member in this series, where n is an integer.
Example: $^{206}_{82}Pb$ (4n + 2).....4(51) + 2 = 206

†Intensities refer to percentage of disintegrations of the nuclide itself, not to original parent of series.

‡Complex energy peak which would be incompletely resolved by instruments of moderately low resolving power such as scintillators.

Data taken from: Table of Isotopes and USNRDL-TR-802

Actinium Series (4n + 3)*

Nuclide	Historical name	Half-life	Major radiation energies (MeV) and intensities†		
			α	β	γ
$^{235}_{92}U$	Actinouranium	7.1×10^8y	4.37 (18%) 4.40 (57%) 4.58c‡ (8%)	---	0.143 (11%) 0.185 (54%) 0.204 (5%)
$^{231}_{90}Th$	Uranium Y	25.5h	---	0.140 (45%) 0.220 (15%) 0.305 (40%)	0.026 (2%) 0.084c (10%)
$^{231}_{91}Pa$	Protoactinium	3.25×10^4y	4.95 (22%) 5.01 (24%) 5.02 (23%)	---	0.027 (6%) 0.29c (6%)
$^{227}_{89}Ac$	Actinium	21.6y	4.86c (0.18%) 4.95c (1.2%)	0.043 (~99%)	0.070 (0.08%)
98.6% / 1.4%					
$^{227}_{90}Th$	Radioactinium	18.2d	5.76 (21%) 5.98 (24%) 6.04 (23%)	---	0.050 (8%) 0.237c (15%) 0.31c (8%)
$^{223}_{87}Fr$	Actinium K	22m	5.44 (~0.005%)	1.15 (~100%)	0.050 (40%) 0.080 (13%) 0.234 (4%)
$^{223}_{88}Ra$	Actinium X	11.43d	5.61 (26%) 5.71 (54%) 5.75 (9%)	---	0.149c (10%) 0.270 (10%) 0.33c (6%)
$^{219}_{86}Rn$	Emanation Actinon (An)	4.0s	6.42 (8%) 6.55 (11%) 6.82 (81%)	---	0.272 (9%) 0.401 (5%)
$^{215}_{84}Po$	Actinium A	1.78ms	7.38 (~100%)	0.74 (~.00023%)	---
~100% / .00023%					
$^{211}_{82}Pb$	Actinium B	36.1m	---	0.29 (1.4%) 0.56 (9.4%) 1.39 (87.5%)	0.405 (3.4%) 0.427 (1.8%) 0.832 (3.4%)
$^{215}_{85}At$	Astatine	~0.1ms	8.01 (~100%)	---	---
$^{211}_{83}Bi$	Actinium C	2.15m	6.28 (16%) 6.62 (84%)	0.60 (0.28%)	0.351 (14%)
0.28% / 99.7%					
$^{211}_{84}Po$	Actinium C'	0.52s	7.45 (99%)	---	0.570 (0.5%) 0.90 (0.5%)
$^{207}_{81}Tl$	Actinium C''	4.79m	---	1.44 (99.8%)	0.897 (0.16%)
$^{207}_{82}Pb$	Actinium D	Stable	---	---	---

*This expression describes the mass number of any member in this series, where n is an integar.
Example: $^{207}_{82}Pb$ (4n + 3).....4(51) + 3 = 207

†Intensities refer to percentage of disintegrations of the nuclide itself, not to original parent of series.

‡Complex energy peak which would be incompletely resolved by instruments of moderately low resolving power such as scintillators.

Data taken from: Table of Isotopes and USNRDL-TR-802.