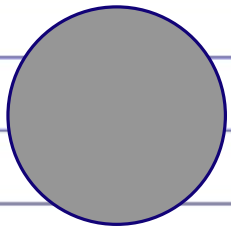
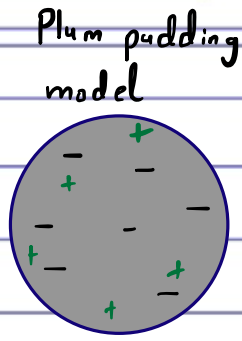


Topic: _____

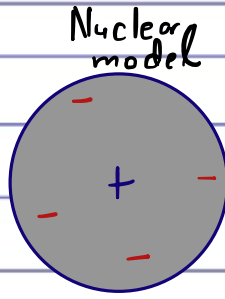
Date: _____



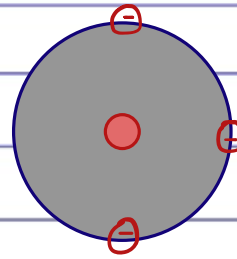
Dalton's Atomic model



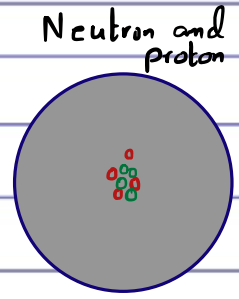
Thomson's Atomic model



Rutherford Atomic Model



Bohr's Atomic model



Chadwick's Atomic model

Composition and Structure of Atom.

⇒ Composition

Proton : 17

Neutrons: 18

Electrons: 17

- Proton and neutron Exist inside the nucleus of an atom
- Electrons Exist around nucleus in shells.

35.5
CL
17
(Neutral Atom)

No effect of any external factor

Radioactivity : Spontaneous emission of invisible radiations from unstable nuclei.

Nikl₂₄

α β γ

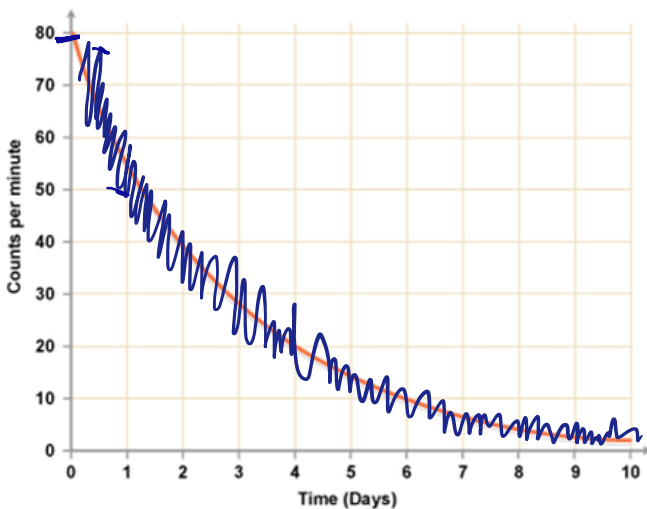


Radioactivity:

- * Phenomenon of the emission of radioactive radiation from the nucleus of an atom (unstable)
- * The instability of the nucleus due to insufficient binding force to keep all the particles intact results in emission of these radiation.

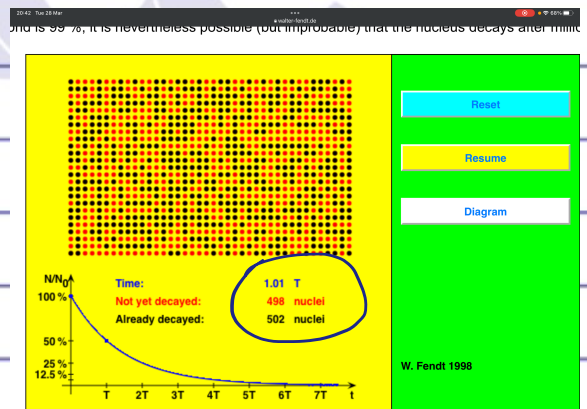
Types of Radiation

- 1) Alpha
- 2) Beta β^+ β^- β^- -ve electron
+ve electron
- 3) Gamma.
- 4) Neutron x



Properties of Radioactivity.

- 1) Random process: All nuclei have equal chance to decay. i.e. emit radioactive radiation at any time. No prediction which nucleus decays when.
- 2) Spontaneous Process: There is no effect on the rate of emission of radiation by changes in external conditions e.g. temperature, pressure etc.



$$1000 \xrightarrow{10\text{min}} 500 \xrightarrow{10\text{min}} 250 \xrightarrow{10} 125$$

Topic: _____

$\frac{4}{2}$

Date: _____

electron

positron.

β^- β^+

Alpha: (α)

Beta: (β)

Gamma: (γ)

→ +2 charge

→ -1 charge

→ 0 charge

→ High ionisation.

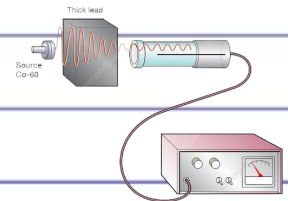
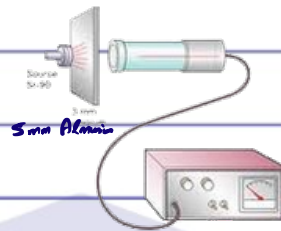
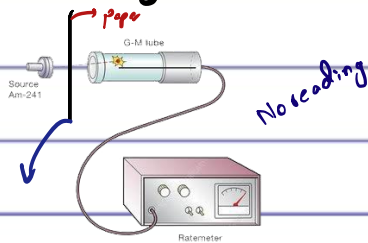
→ Medium ionisation

→ low ionisation

→ Low penetration can be stopped by paper.

→ Can be stopped by few mm thick Aluminium

→ Reduced by few cm thick Lead.



5cm

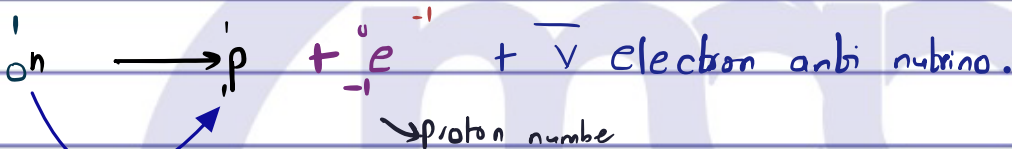
few cm

25cm

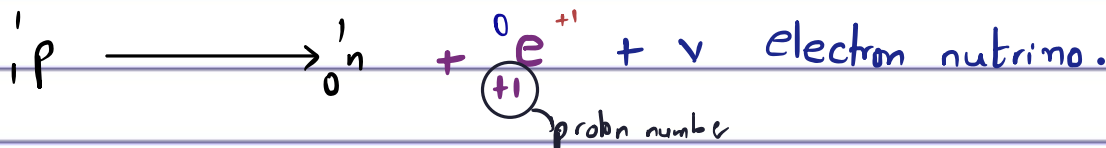
infinite.

Inside a nucleus

$\beta^- = e^-$
 $\beta^+ = e^+$



When neutron is converted in proton it will emit electron and electron anti neutrino.



When proton is converted to neutron it will emit a positron and electron neutrino.

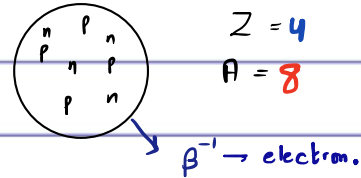
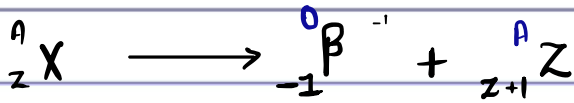
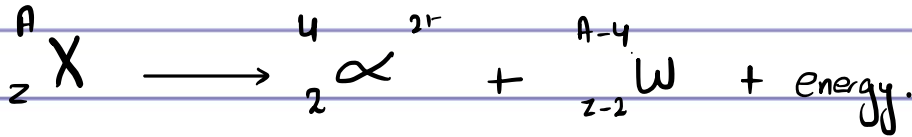
remains

* In a nuclear reaction total momentum, energy and Proton number conserved.

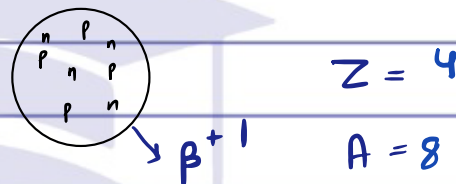
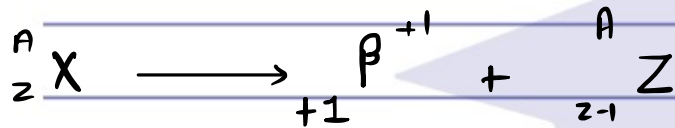
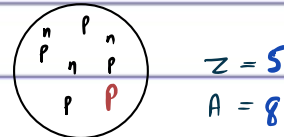


Topic: _____

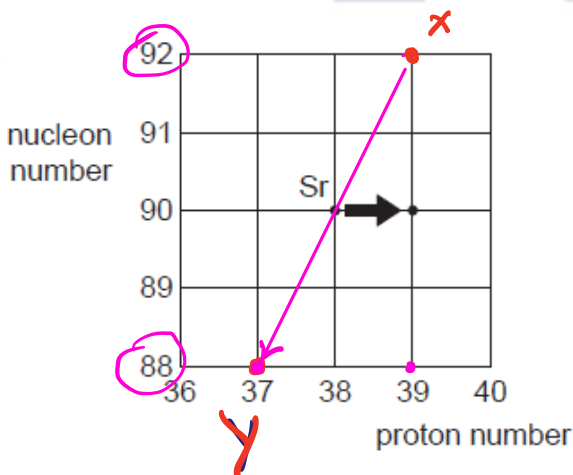
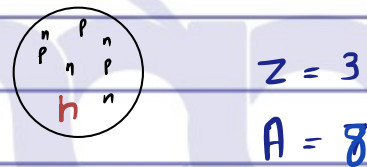
Date: _____



An Emission of Beta negative is
no change in nucleon number



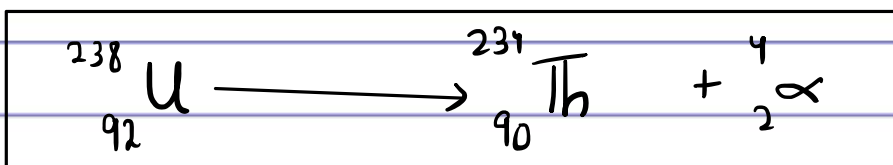
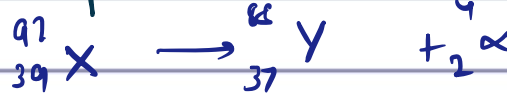
In Emission of Beta positive
there will be no change in
nucleon number



Proton number increase.

* This is Emission of Beta negative particle.

If Alpha was emitted from X.



Topic: _____

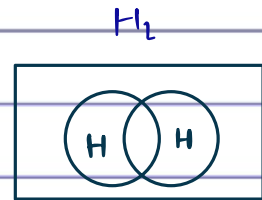
Date: _____

The size and Structure of atom.

Atom is extremely strong.

2g of Hydrogen :

6.02×10^{23} molecules.



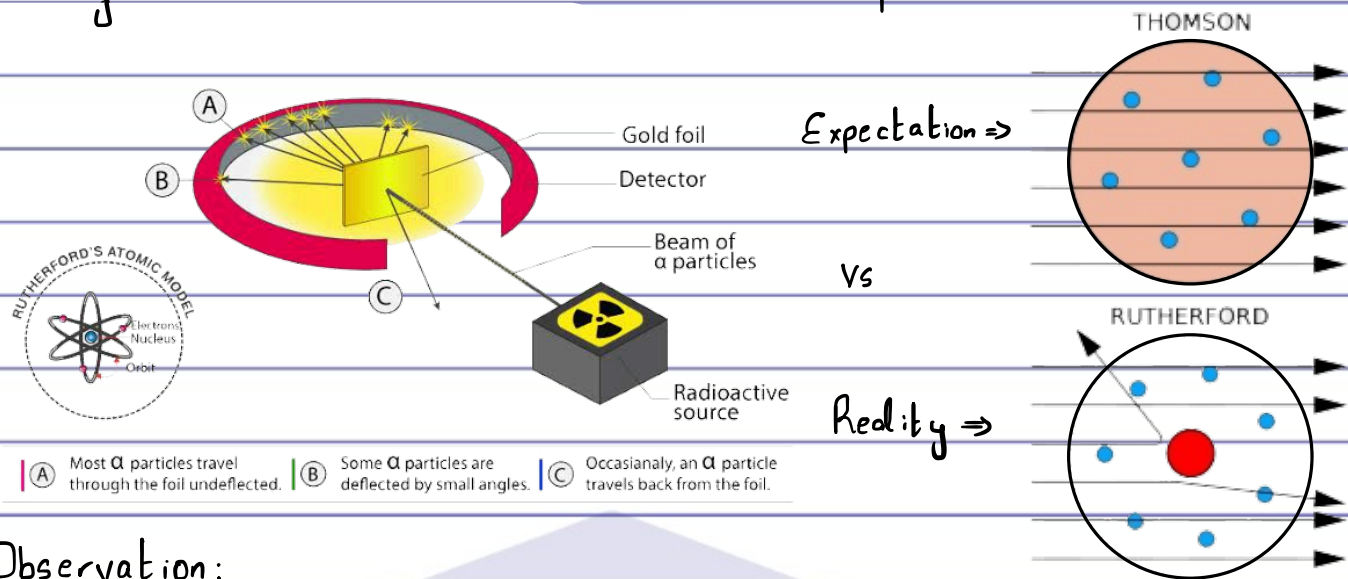
Hydrogen is diatomic

$$6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 2 = 12.04 \times 10^{23}$$

No microscope has ever seen an atom. }

An atom is so so so so so so so small

⇒ Geiger Marsden Gold Foil Experiment.



⇒ Observation:

- 1) Most of Alpha particles were able to pass through.
- 2) A few deflected at large angles.
- 3) Very few of them bounced back.

Reasons of Observation.

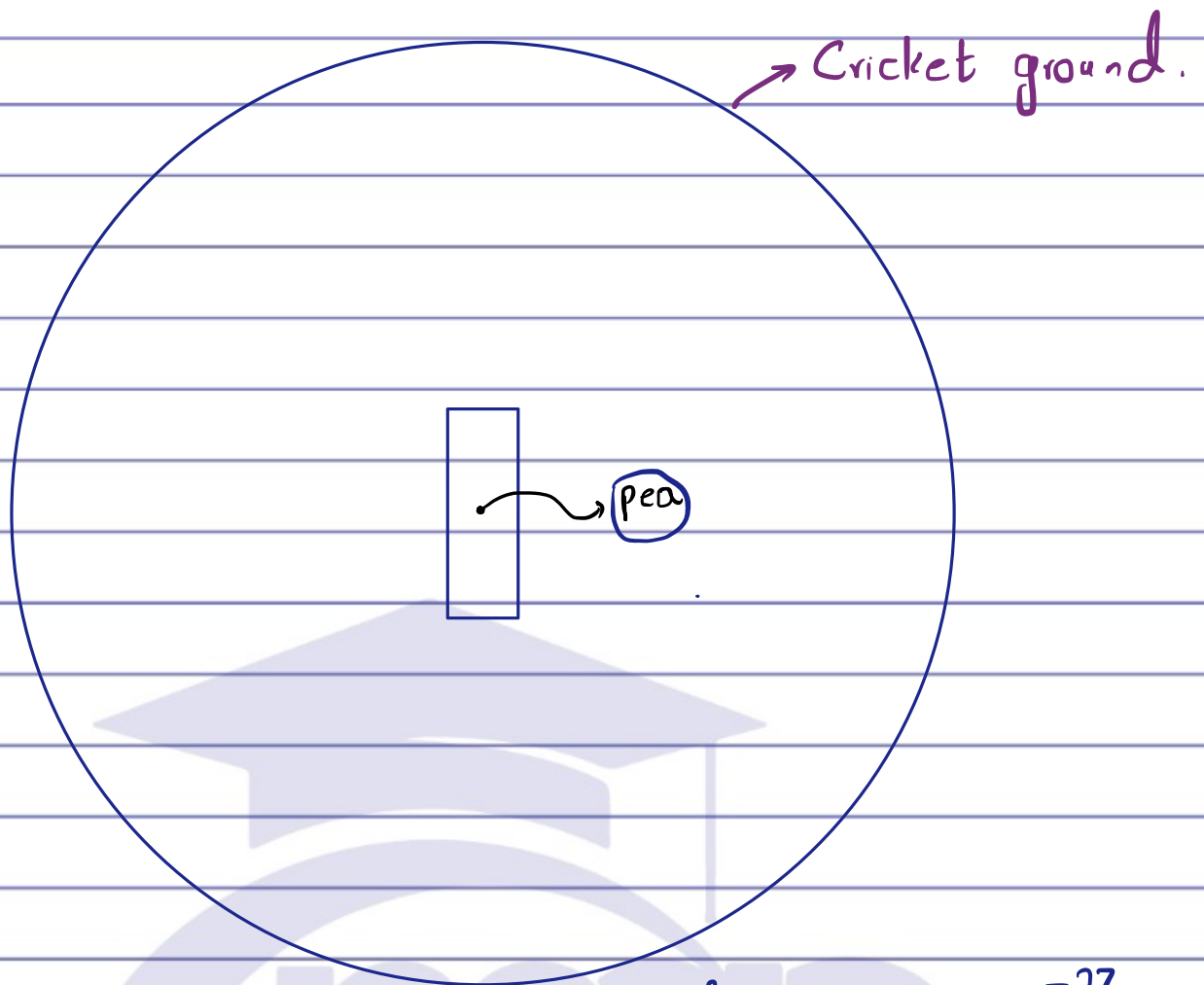
- 1) The atom is mostly empty. ^{99.99%} So Most of Alpha passed undeviated.
- 2) All the charge and mass is concentrated at the centre of atom. i.e. nucleus.

Alpha particle which approached close, deflected due to repulsion.

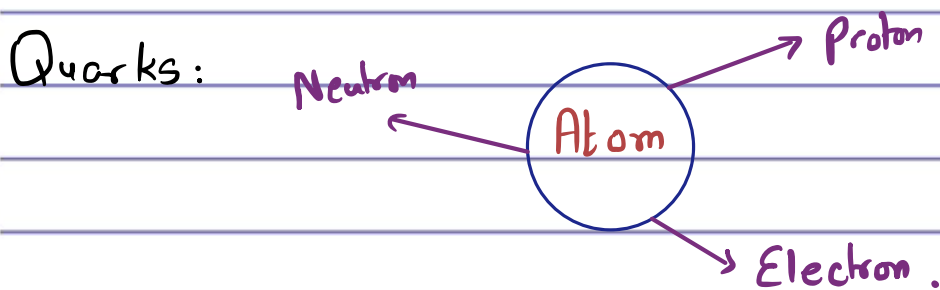
- 3) The nucleus is very small in size, so only few alpha particles approached heads on the nucleus and bounced back.

Topic: _____

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{mass of proton} &= 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \\ \text{mass of electron} &= 9.11 \times 10^{-31}\end{aligned}$$



In an atom there are 30 subatomic particles are proved.

Electron

Proton

Neutrons

Composite particles

Fundamental
Particles

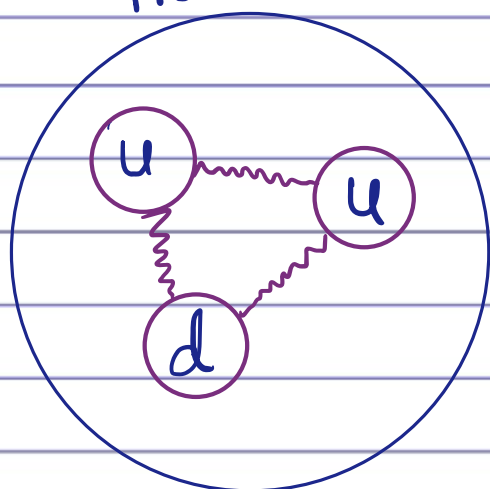
$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

Quark	Symbol	Charge.
Up	u	$+\frac{2}{3}e$
Down	d	$-\frac{1}{3}e$
Strange	s	$-\frac{1}{3}e$

Up, down or strange quarks cannot exist alone. They exist together and eventually charge is a multiple of elementary charge.

Quark	Symbol	Charge.
Anti up	\bar{u}	$-\frac{2}{3}e$
Anti down	\bar{d}	$+\frac{1}{3}e$
Anti strange	\bar{s}	$+\frac{1}{3}e$

Proton

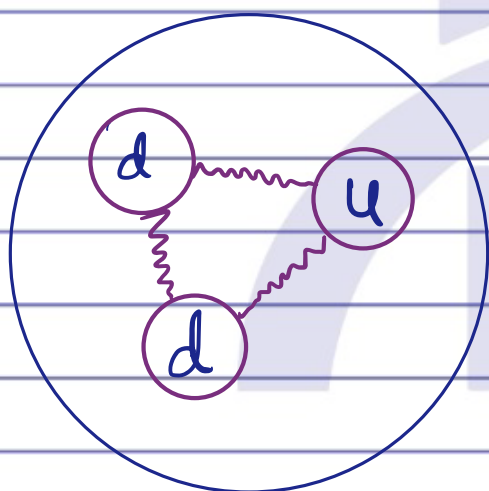


Proton has 2 upquarks and one down quark.

And they are combined by weak nuclear forces.

Weak nuclear forces: Between quarks	Strong nuclear forces: Between electron and proton
-------------------------------------	--

neutron



Neutron consist on 2 down quarks and one up quark.

And they are combined by weak nuclear forces.

Charge on proton

$$u + u + d = +\frac{2}{3}e + \frac{2}{3}e - \frac{1}{3}e$$

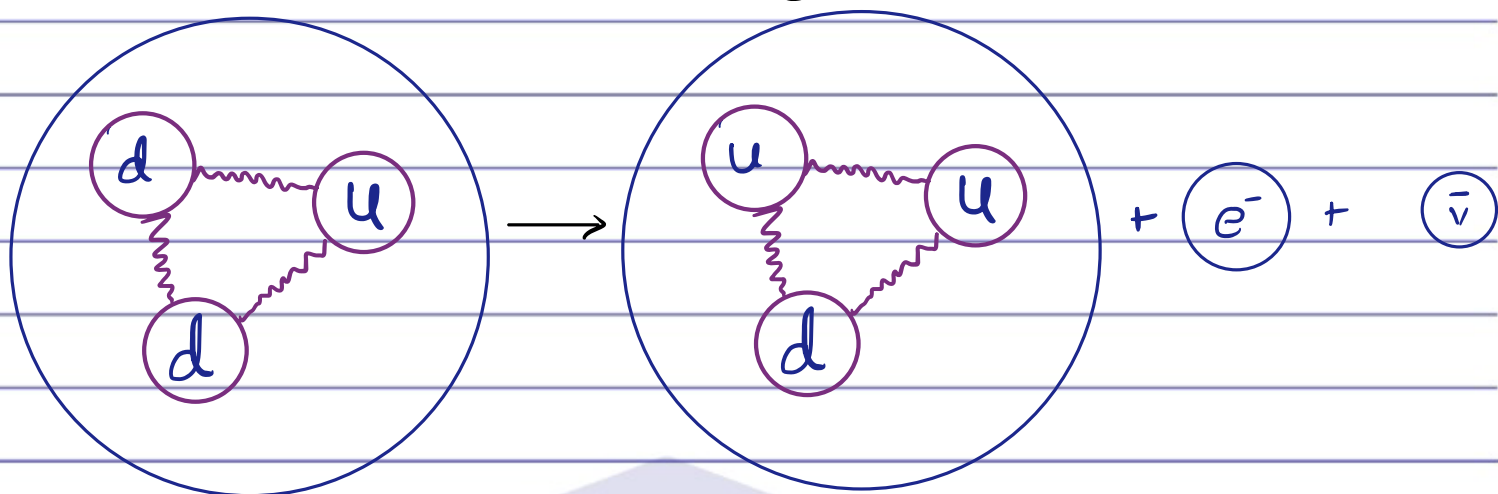
$$= +e$$

Charge on neutron

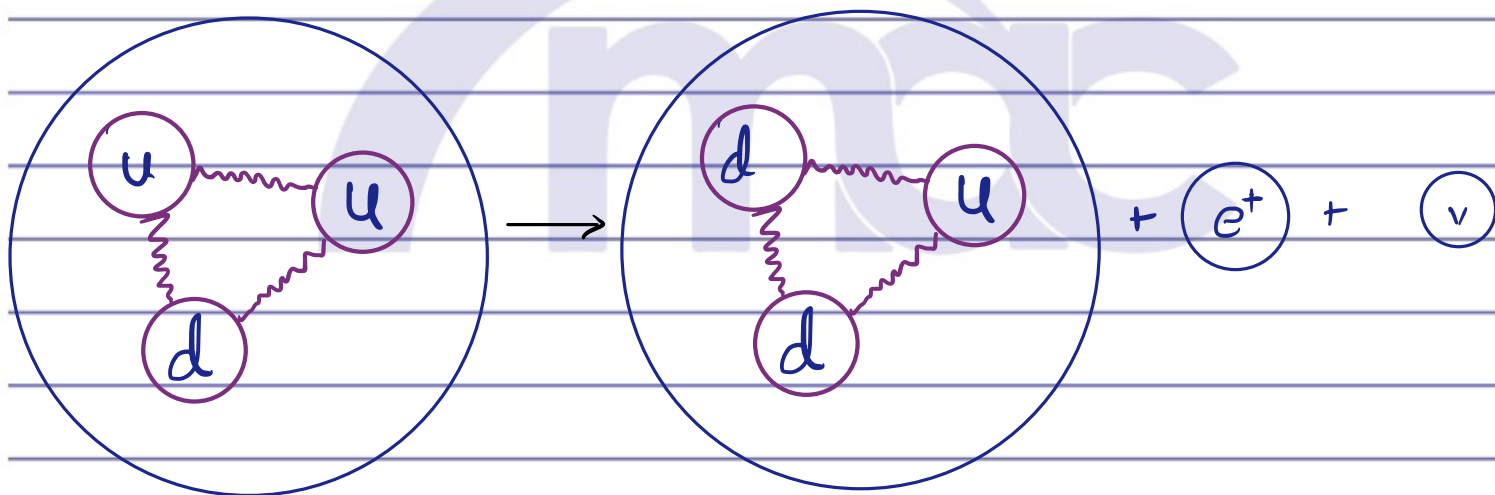
$$u + d + d = +\frac{2}{3}e - \frac{1}{3}e - \frac{1}{3}e$$

$$\Rightarrow 0e$$

Quark model of Beta decay.

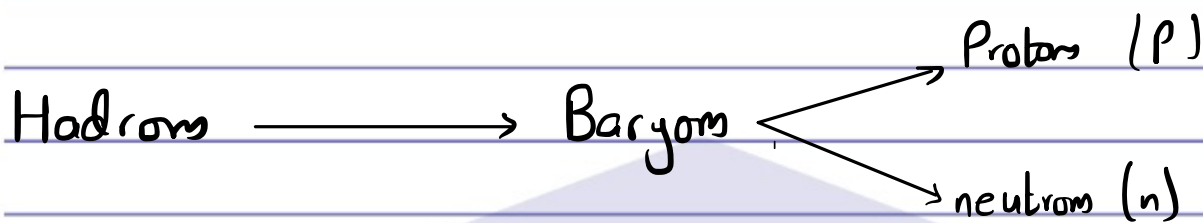
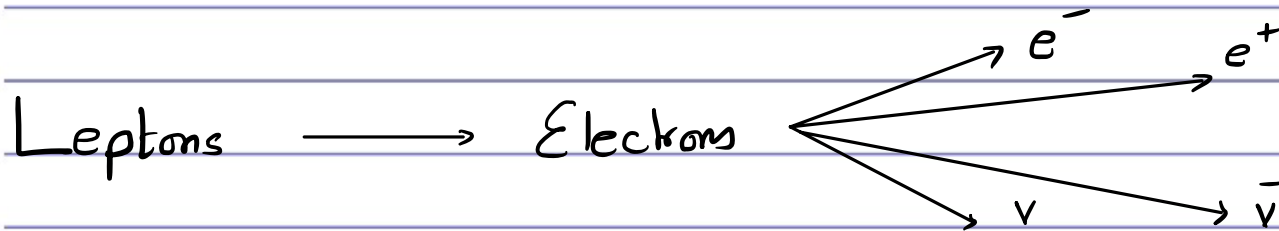


$n \longrightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}$
 + electron
 anti
 neutrino



$p \longrightarrow n + e^+ + \nu$
 + electron
 neutrino

Particle Family.



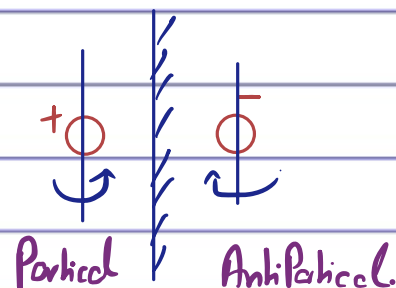
The electron e^- \longleftrightarrow The anti electron e^+

The up quark u \longleftrightarrow The anti up quark \bar{u}

The down quark d \longleftrightarrow Anti down quark \bar{d}

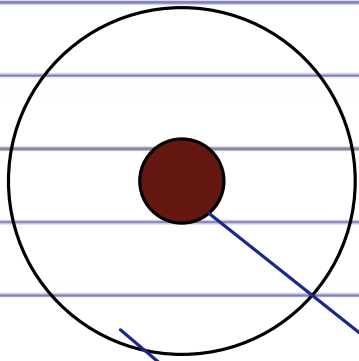
Every particle has an equivalent antiparticle. An Antiparticle is like the mirror image of the respective particle. So an antiparticle has.

- 1) Same mass as original
- 2) Opposite charge
- 3) It spins in opposite direction



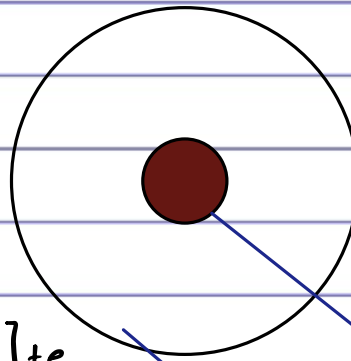
The hydrogen atom.

The anti Hydrogen atom.



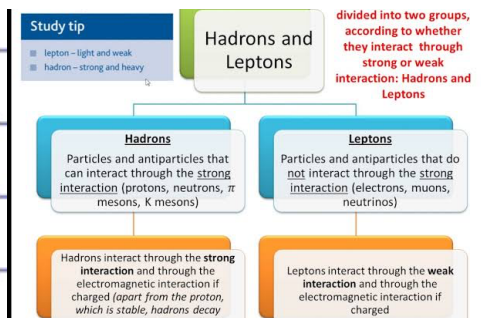
proton $[uud]_{+e}$

electrons



Antiproton $[\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{d}]_{-e}$

positron cloud



Standard Model of Elementary Particles						
three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)			
	I	II	III			
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	
QUARKS	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H higgs	
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon		
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson		
LEPTONS	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson		
				GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS		
				SCALAR BOSONS		

12amu

$$n = 1.66 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

Topic: _____

Date: _____

$$\frac{4}{3}$$

$$1.66 \times 10^{-27}$$

How dense is a nucleus.

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

Carbon atom : 6p and 6n

mass = 12u 2 1n: 1.66×10^{-27}

diameter of nucleus: 10^{-14} m

(Assuming nucleus is sphere)

$$\rho = \frac{12 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27}}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{10^{-14}}{2} \right)^3}$$

(extremely dense)

The standard model

Standard Model of Elementary Particles				
three generations of matter (fermions)				interactions / force carriers (bosons)
I	II	III		
up (u)	charm (c)	top (t)	gluon (g)	Higgs (H)
down (d)	strange (s)	bottom (b)	photon (γ)	
electron (e)	muon (μ)	tau (τ)	Z boson (Z)	
electron neutrino (ν_e)	muon neutrino (ν_μ)	tau neutrino (ν_τ)	W boson (W)	

Fermions

Hadrons

(made up of quarks)

leptons

(fundamental)

electron ✓

Muon ✓

Tau ✓

Neutrino ✓

Mesons

2 quarks

• π^+
• π^-

3 quarks ✓

• Proton ✓

• neutron ✓

• Antiproton ✓

• Antineutron ✓

Bosons

(Force Carriers)

• Gluon (SNF)

• W-boson (WNF)

• Z boson (WNF)

• Photon (EMF)

• Graviton

• Higgs Bos



Fundamental Forces of Universe

- 1) Strong Nuclear force
- 2) Electro magnetic force
- 3) Weak nuclear force
- 4) Gravitational force.

Decreasing
Strength
of force.

Neutrino :

- Produced during beta decay
- No charge.
- Negligible mass.

⇒ Anti Matter.

- Particles having same mass but opposite charge.
- When particles collide with their corresponding antimatter, they annihilate one another. Energy is released as electromagnetic radiation.

+ proton (uud) - antiproton ($\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{d}$)

0 neutron (udd) 0 antineutron ($\bar{u}\bar{d}\bar{d}$)

- electron (e) + positron (e^+)

0 neutrino (ν) 0 antineutrino ($\bar{\nu}$)

Topic: _____

Date: _____



Topic: _____

Date: _____



Topic: _____

Date: _____



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