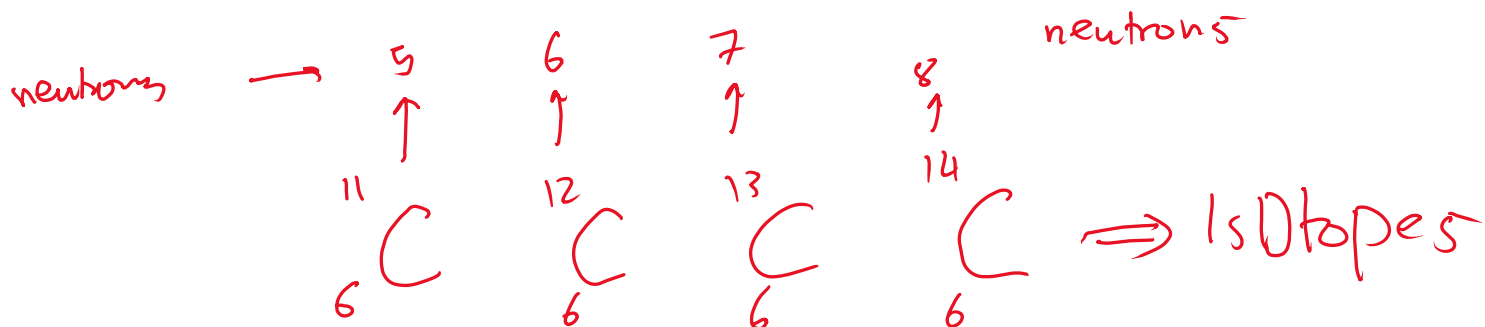


$\begin{matrix} A \\ Z \end{matrix} X$

Z : atomic number = # of protons

A : mass number = $N + Z$
 \downarrow
 neutrons



electron
-ve

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

$$9.11 \times 10^{-31}$$

proton
+ve

$$+1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$1.67 \times 10^{-27}$$

neutron
no charge

—

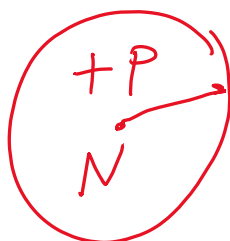
$$1.67 \times 10^{-27}$$

positron: +ve 1.6×10^{-19} 9.11×10^{-31}

atomic mass unit (u) = 1.66×10^{-27} kg

nuclear force
 $\boxed{10^{-15} \text{ m}}$

P-P
n-n
p-n



$r = a A^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 \swarrow
 1.2×10^{-15}
 \downarrow
 mass number

atoms are stable / unstable

$Z \leq 20 \Rightarrow$ stability $Z = N$

$Z > 20 \Rightarrow$ stability $N > Z$

$Z > 83 \Rightarrow$ no stable atom.

Binding Energy:

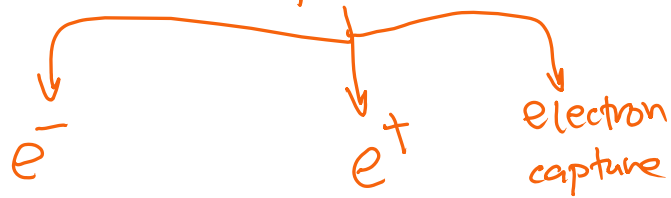
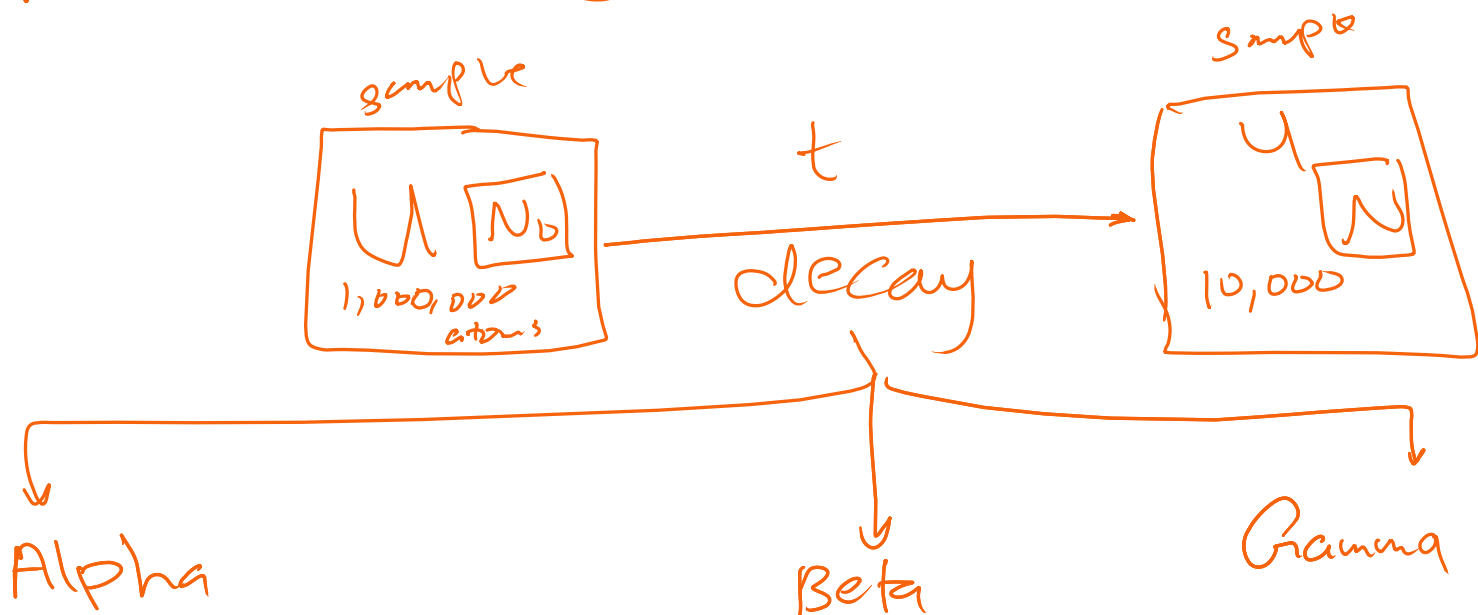
$$E = mc^2$$

$$E_b = \left[\underbrace{Z \underbrace{M(H)}_{\text{mass of hydrogen}} + \underbrace{N m_n}_{\text{mass of neutron}}}_{\text{atomic number}} - \underbrace{M\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A \\ Z \end{smallmatrix} X\right)}_{\text{mass of nucleus}} \right] \times 931 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

\swarrow MeV

u

Radioactivity



$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

time

$$\lambda: s^{-1}$$

of atoms after t time

the initial number of atoms

$$T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

1000 atoms

$T_{1/2}$

500

$T_{1/2}$

250

$T_{1/2}$

125

$$R_0 = \lambda N_0$$

$$R = \lambda N$$

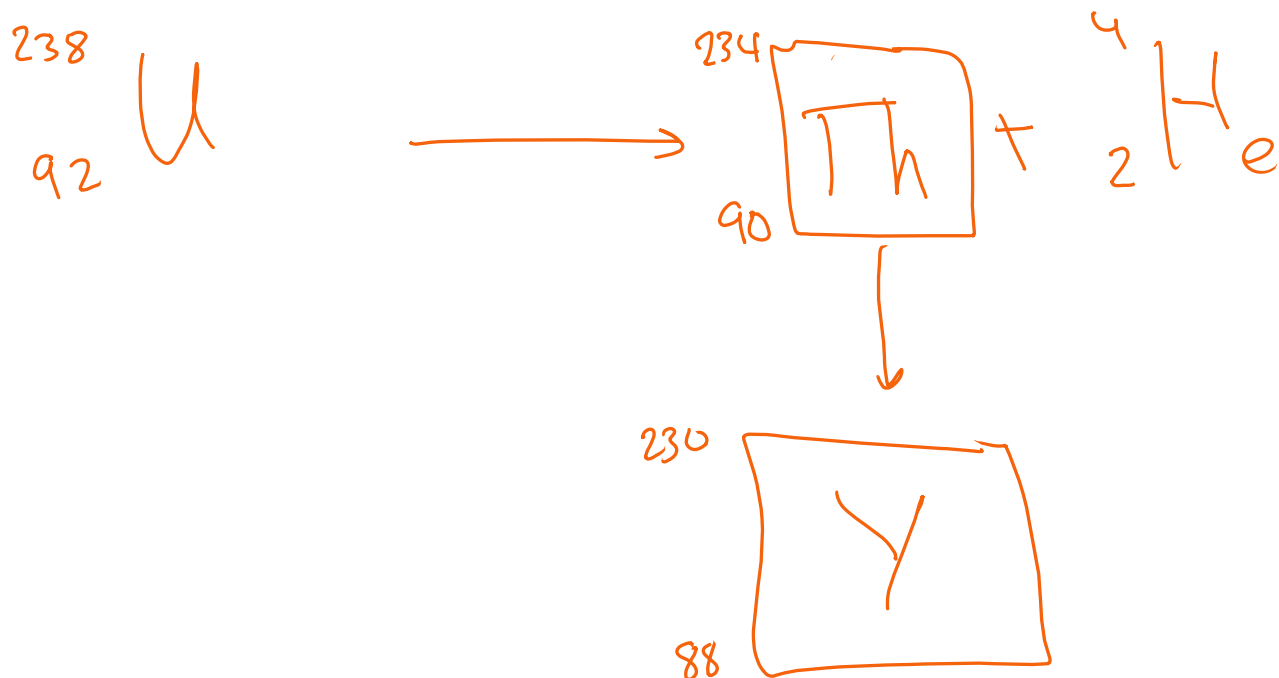
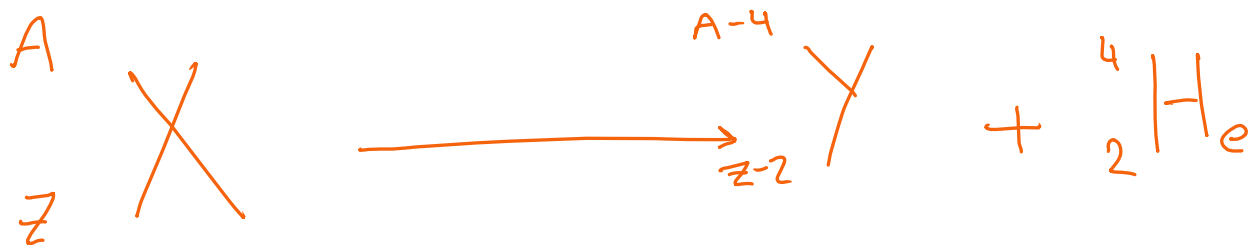
$$R = R_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

activity after t

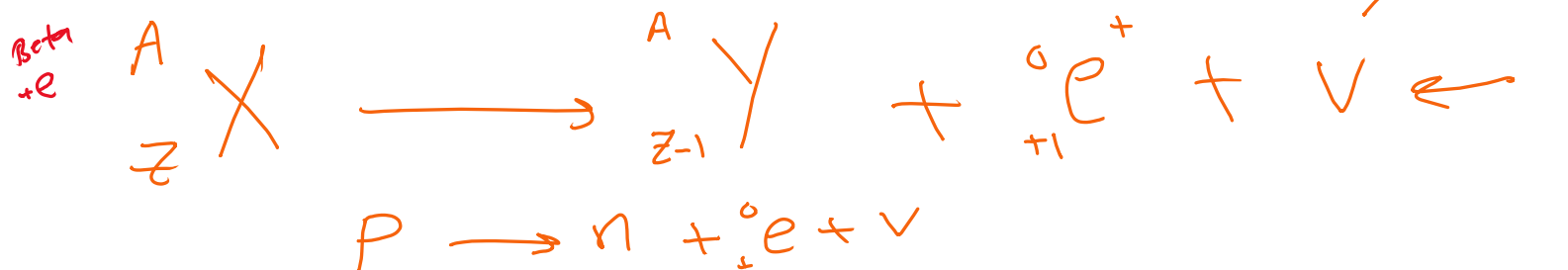
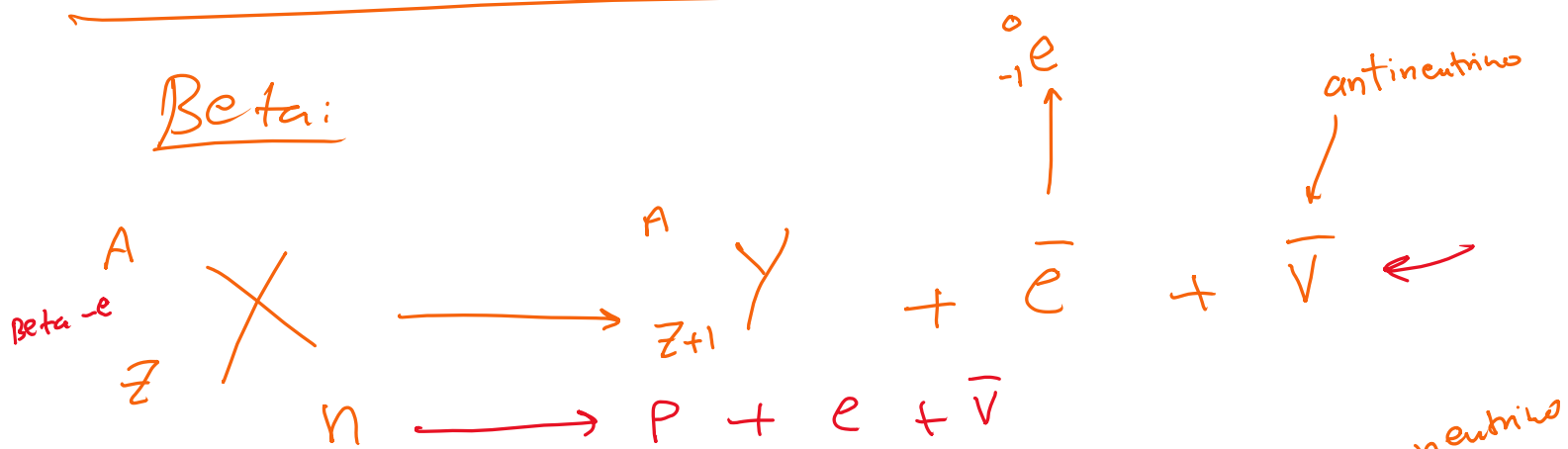
initial activity

$$N = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

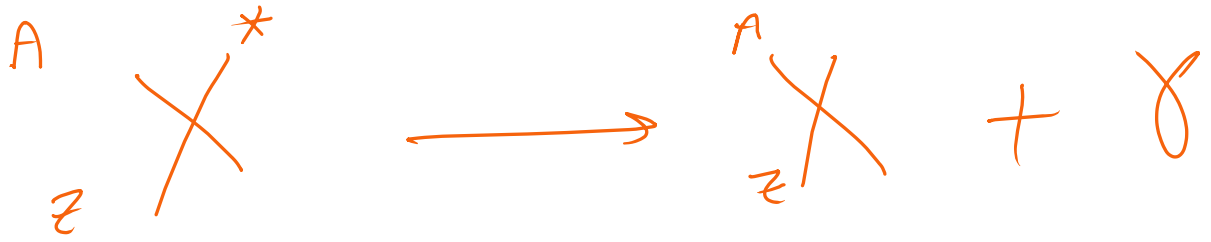
$$R \Rightarrow Bq \sim 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ decay/sec (SI)} = 1 Ci$$



Beta:



Gamma:



Disintegration Energy:

$$\text{Alpha: } Q = \underbrace{(M_x - M_y - M_\alpha)}_{(4)} \times 931$$

(mev)

$Q > 0 \Rightarrow$ occur spontan.

$Q < 0 \Rightarrow$ cannot occur spont

$$\text{Beta}^{-} \Rightarrow Q = (M_x - M_y) \times 931$$

$$\text{Beta}^{+} \Rightarrow Q = (M_x - M_y - 2m_e) \times 931$$