**Elementary/fundamental particle:** Particle not known to be made up of smaller particles. It has no substructure; other particles are made from it.

**Why proton/neutron not elementary:** Can’t explain why the electrical repulsion of positively charge protons don’t split nucleus or the forces involved in radioactive decay producing alpha, beta and gamma radiation.

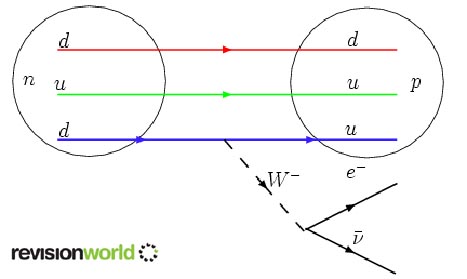
**Standard Model:** classification of particles based on properties as either gauge bosons, leptons, or hadrons.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Force** | **What it does** | **Strength** | **Range** | **Gauge boson** |
| **Strong** | Holds nucleus together | 1 | diameter of nucelus | Gluons |
| **EM** | Attractive/repulsive force between charged particles |  | Infinite | Photon |
| **Weak** | Induces beta decay | 1x | diameter of proton | W and Z bosons () |
| **Gravity** | Attractive force between masses |  | Infinite | Graviton (theoritical) |

Electrons not affected by strong interaction as its range is too short so only acts on hadrons in the nucleus

**Leptons**: Fundamental. Muons, tau, electron. Not affected by strong interaction. Charged leptons affected by electromagnetic force. Affected by weak interaction. Leptons w/ mass affected by gravity. **Particles** have charge of -1 and lepton number of 1. **Antiparticles** have a charge of 1 and lepton number of -1. **Neutrinos** have no mass or charge and symbol v

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Leptons** | **Hadrons** |
| Not affected by strong interaction | Affected by strong interaction |
| Fundamental (no quark structure) | Composite (have quark structure) |

**Hadrons**: Not fundamental. Affected by strong interaction. **Baryons** (neutrons and protons). **Mesons** (pions). Mesons consist of a quark-antiquark doublet whereas baryons consist of a triplet.

**Baryons:** particles have a baryon number of 1, anti-particles have a baryon number of -1

**Mesons:** particles and anti-particles have a baryon number of 0

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quark** | **Charge** | **Baryon** |
| u |  |  |
| d |  |  |

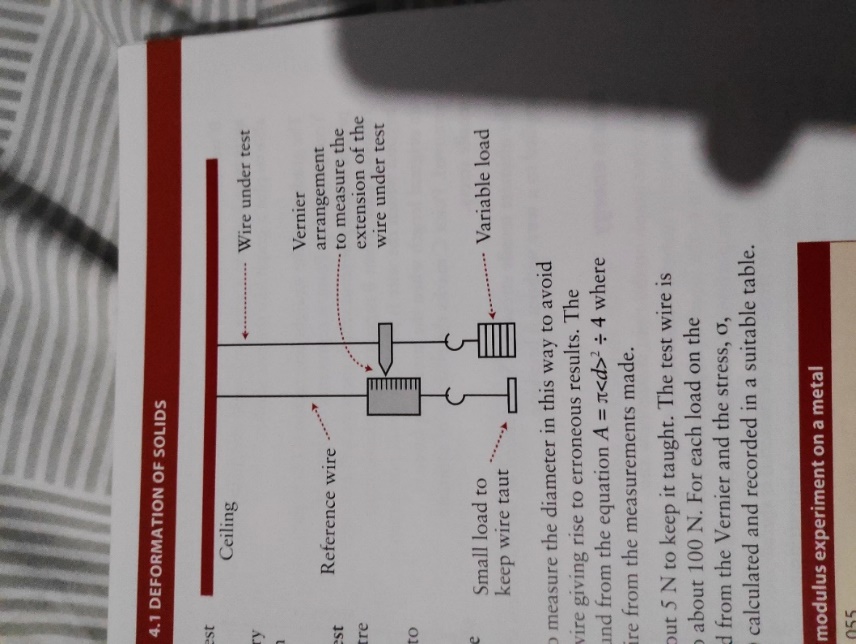
**Equations:** Charge, baryon number and lepton number are all conserved in interactions.

**Gauge bosons**: exchange particles which mediate the force between the fundamental particles involved in the four fundamental forces

**In research**: Electrons, unlike protons and neutrons are not affected but the strong nuclear force and so may be used to bombard nuclei.

**Beta minus Decay:** result of the weak nuclear interaction

**Quark Models:** p uud, n udd, , , ,

Anti-quarks have oppposite charge and baryon number

**Hooke’s Law:** F directly proportional to x produced provided proportional limit not exceeded, F=-kx

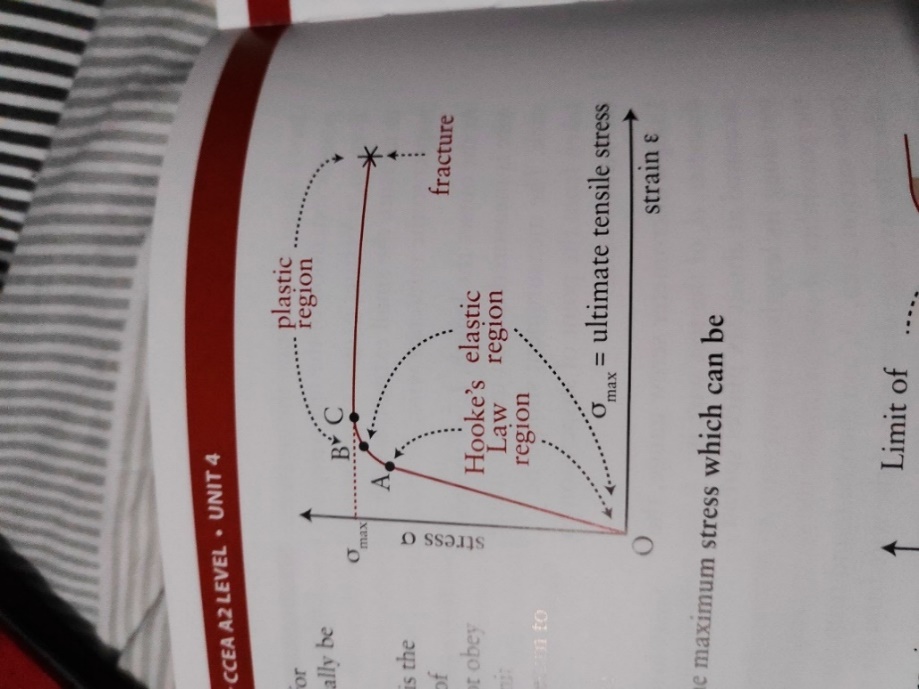
F is restoring force

**Elastic Limit:** max load specimen can experience and return to original length when deforming F removed. **Elastic Deformation,** after this is **Plastic Deformation**

**UTS**: max stress applied to wire without breaking/fracturing

**Elastic Strain Energy**: Es = (work done in stretching material held as Ep)

**Strain gauge** to measure crack width in walls

**Experiment:** measure unstretched L. Measure x for range of F, L with metre rule clamped to pointer, x with ruler, d of wire at several places with micrometre gauge and avg, wear goggles as wire could break under tension

**Combined spring constant: Series**: // F is same for all springs. **Parrallel**: // x is the same for all springs