Radiation Physics (PHY2942)

Physics Department

College of Science

Atomic and Nuclear Structure

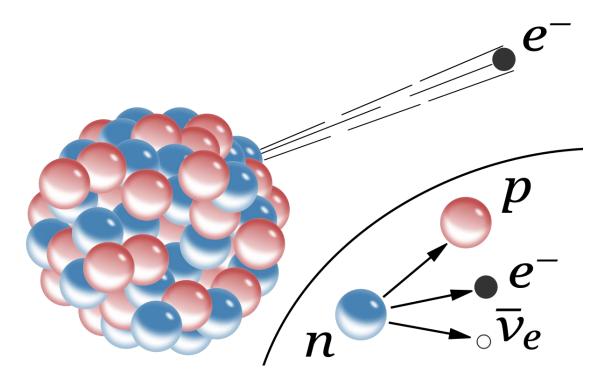
Dr. Yusra Zabarmawi

Atomic and Nuclear Structure

التركيب النوري / الزرى

List of topics:

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Parts of the atom
- 8.3 Structure of nucleus
- 8.4 Nuclear decay and stability



Introduction The <u>bulk of the mass</u> of the atom is concentrated in the nucleus, which is made up of protons and neutrons. <u>Nuclear physics</u> deals with the physics of the nucleus. The topic is important in medicine as it has many applications in diagnosis therapy. In this chapter, we will cover the basic structure of the nucleus, how nuclei differ from one another, and the stability of the nucleus. There are around 300 known stable nuclear configurations, and here we will give an explanation of why some nuclei are stable and other are unstable.

nucleus

Key objectives

مرعب ليواة

- Understand the structure of nucleus
- Understand the relationship between the mass of the nucleus and its binding energy and stability.

الذره

The Atom

John Dalton, 1766-1844 English chemist, Fellow of the Royal Society

matter is composed of tiny particles called atoms

 atoms of a particular element are alike in size, shape, and weight but differ from atoms of other elements
 خرات کاد مرام ماره مارچ

 during chemical changes, atoms of different elements unite forming molecules (compounds)
 خبرات الحمية في منه مراحية العنام المحملة سخر للجرالية

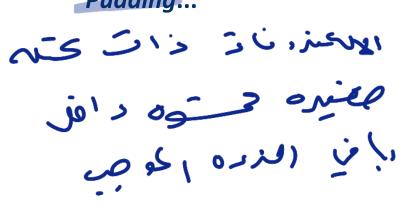
• during these chemical changes, atoms themselves do not change, that is, are not broken down

الذارت لاتنعتم ولاستغير



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- **Thompson** has discovered the **<u>electron</u>**, and it must "live" inside atoms.
- It is much less massive than the the atom itself, so perhaps we have little electrons
- stuffed into the 'rest' of the atom like raisins in the oatmeal, or: *Plum Pudding*...

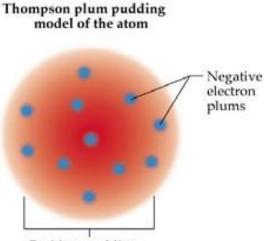






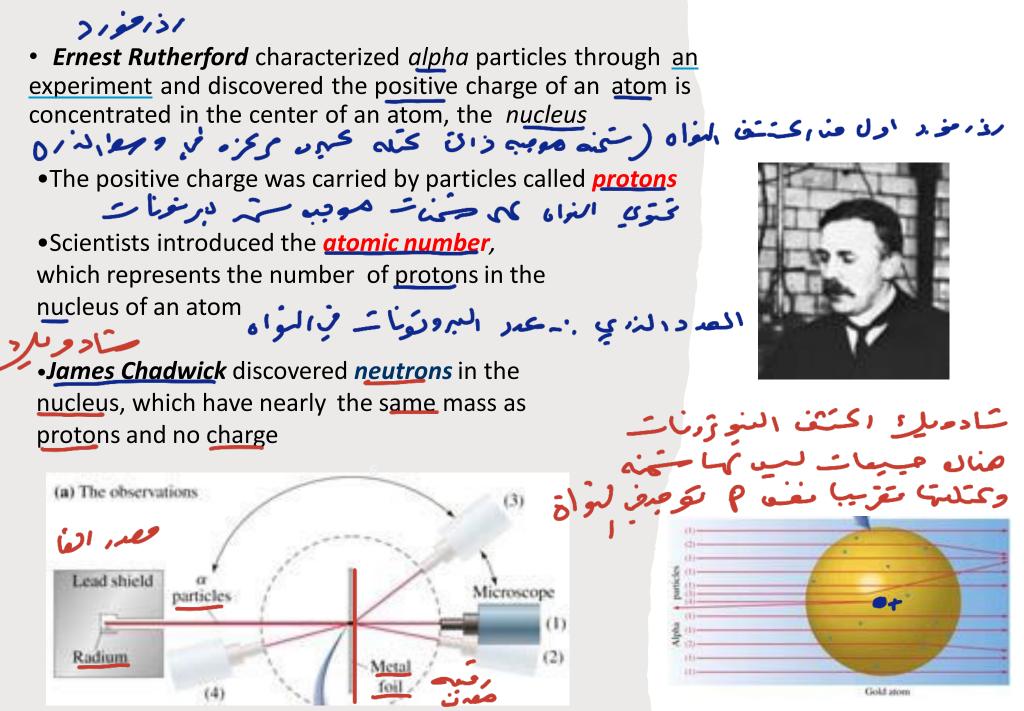
فصيرة لبه فوم

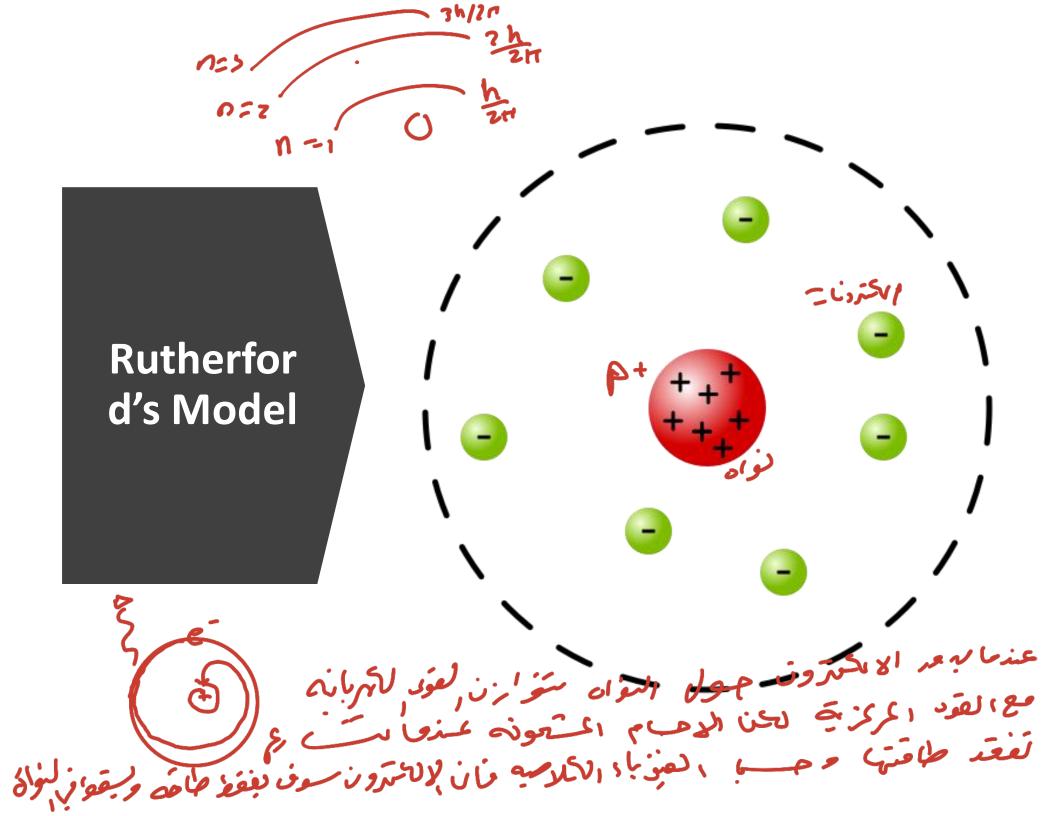
Thompson



Positive pudding Capylght © 2000 Denjamin/Cummings, an imprint of Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.

Rutherford's Model





The Atom (IV)

متكه كرزج الانور **Rutherford's Model problems**

محدده عن رلطامة (ما نوم عنه حب)

mvr = n h

Electrodynamics predicts that charged objects that feel acceleration would **RADIATE ENERGY** If the atom is this little <u>solar system</u>, with electrons spinning around the protons (where the <u>centripetal</u> forces on the electron presumably balance the electrostatic attraction to the protons), classical theory definitely states that the electron should radiate energy and therefore slow down and crash into the nucleus!

This is a Big Deal. When the problem is solved, things will never be the same ...

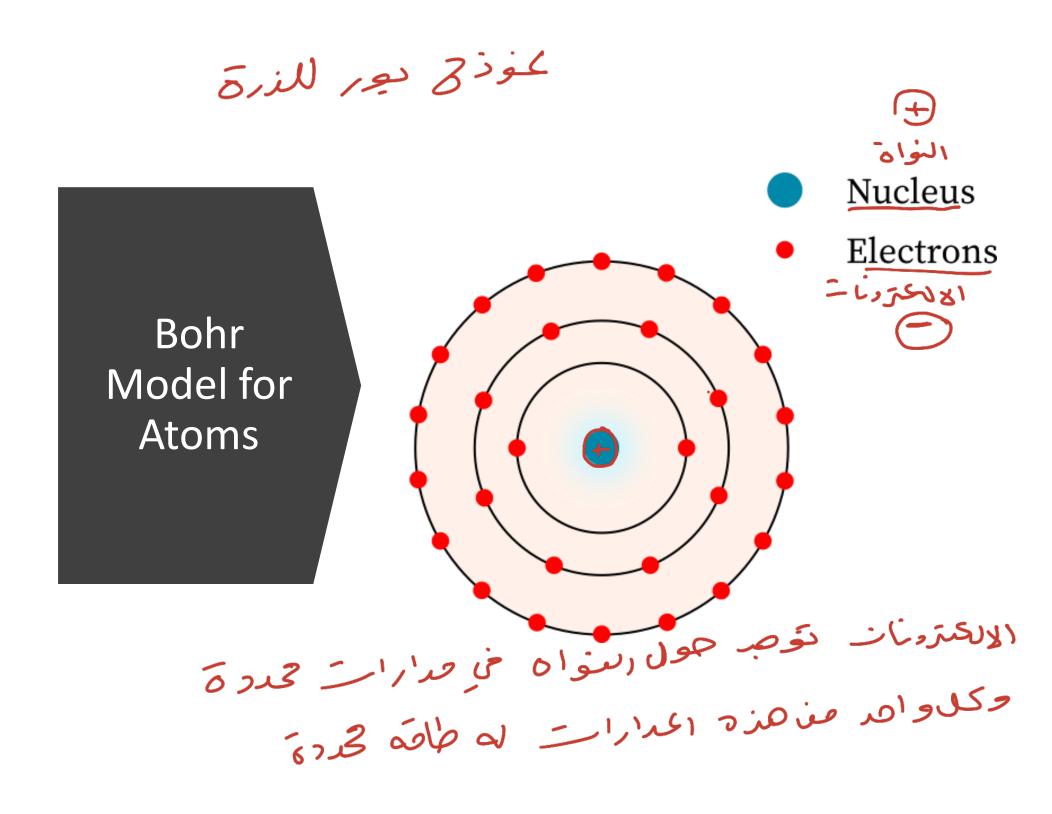
2.The allowed states have well-defined energies that can be determined with normal classical physics. 3.In an allowed state the electron's angular momentum, **mvr**, must be of the form:

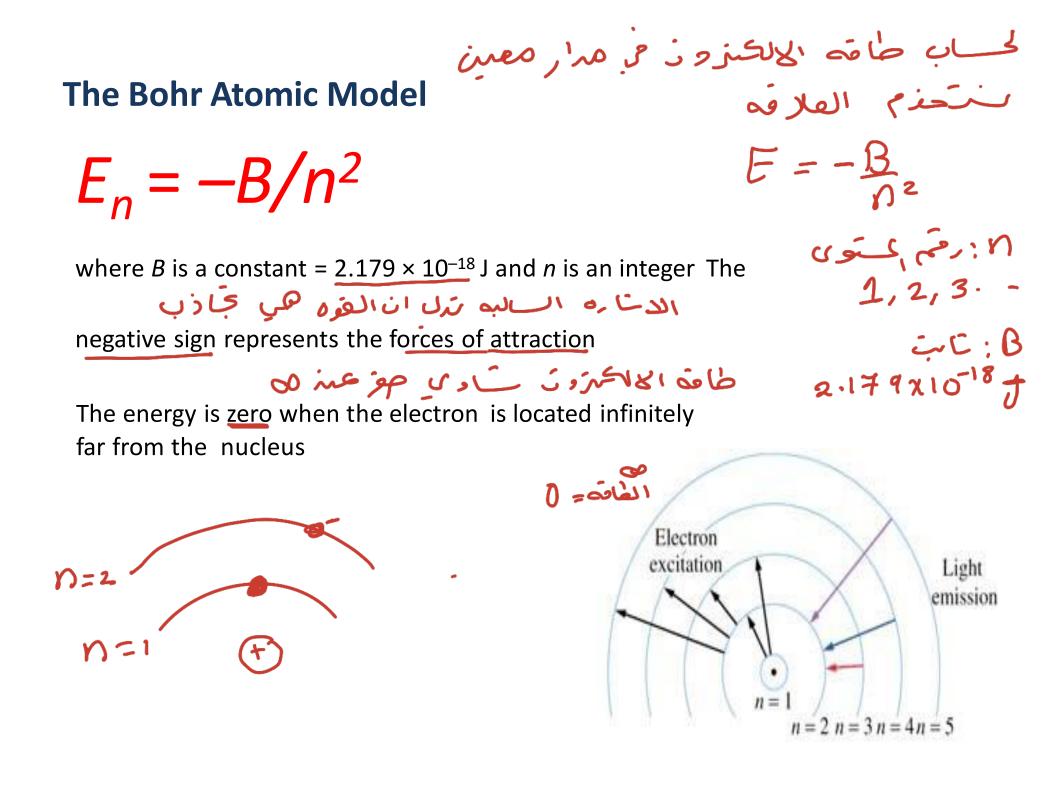
20

 $mvr = n h/(2\pi)$

کابت بلاملا ، h

where n = 1, 2, 3, ..., *h* is Planck's constant, *m* is the electron mass, *v* and *r* are its velocity and the radius of its orbit.





م لور O الالحترونات صوحبرده في مستوباز لها معدار حرد مه لفاقته
 O
 E = -B2) اذا مم المحتمد المالكترون طاقة يبغ غر مداره n=2 $\Delta E = E_{f} - E_{i}$ (4) اذ مقد الالك توفرن اعتار طاقسة سنزل اكارك توى الادى و يرجع طاقة $\Delta E = E_f - E_c$ $E_{i} = -\frac{B}{n_{i}^{2}} \qquad E_{f} = -\frac{B}{n_{f}^{2}}$ nf ni $\Delta E = -\frac{B}{ng^2} - \frac{-B}{ni}$ Air $\Delta E = B \left[\frac{1}{nc^2} - \frac{1}{nf^2} \right]$

Bohr Explains Line Spectra

Bohr's equation is most useful in determining the energy change (ΔE_{level}) that accompanies the leap of an electron from one energy level to another

For the final and initial levels: $E_{\rm f} = \frac{-B}{n_{\rm f}^2}$ and $E_{\rm i} = \frac{-B}{n_{\rm i}^2}$

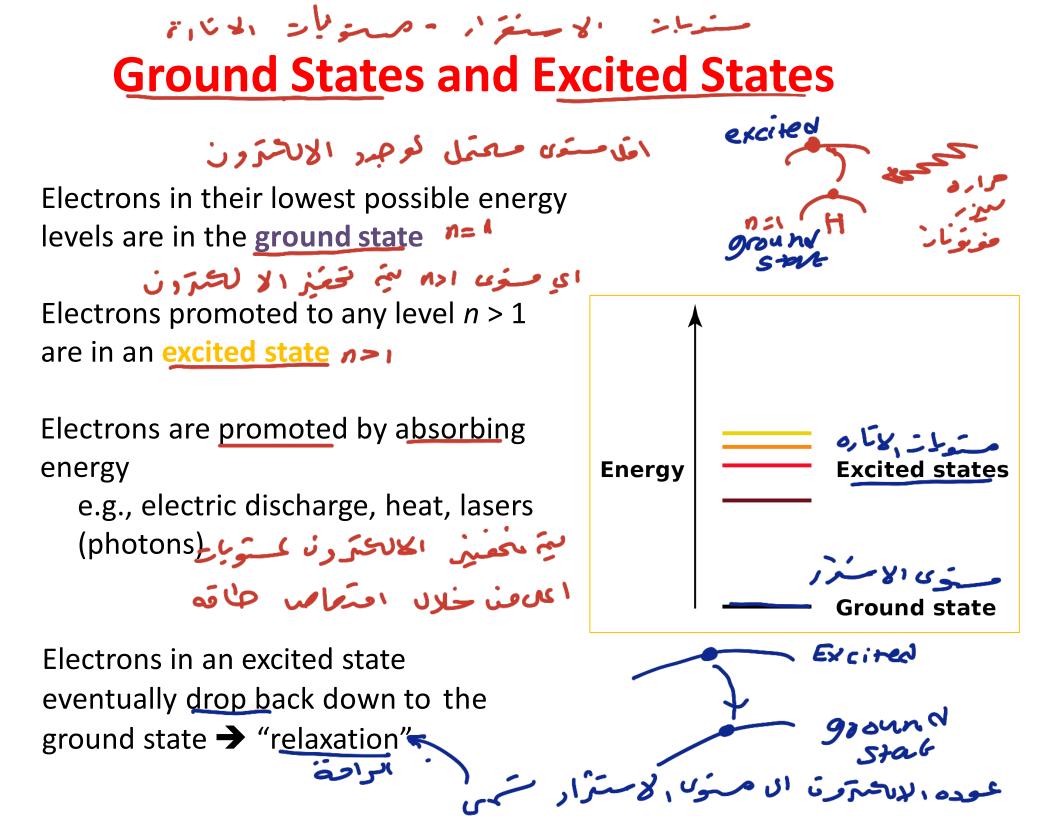
The energy difference between $n_{\rm f}$ and $n_{\rm i}$ is:

$$\Delta E = \left(\frac{-B}{n_{\rm f}^2}\right) - \left(\frac{-B}{n_{\rm i}^2}\right) = B\left(\frac{1}{n_{\rm i}^2} - \frac{1}{n_{\rm f}^2}\right)$$

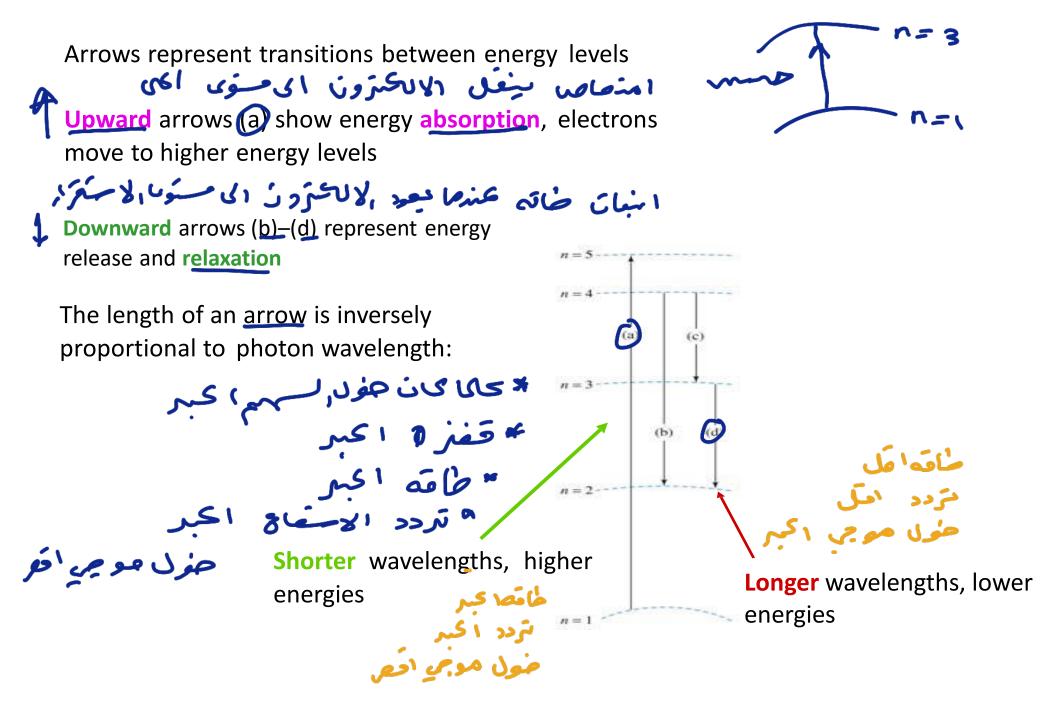
We can also calculate the change in energy of a transition (Ex. n=1 to n=6)

$$\Delta E = E_6 - E_1 = \left[-2.178 \times 10^{-18} J \left(\frac{1^2}{6^2} \right) \right] - \left[-2.178 \times 10^{-18} J \left(\frac{1^2}{1^2} \right) \right] = +2.110 \times 10^{-18} J$$

Calculate the change in energy of transition n=1 to n=6 $\Delta E = B \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ n_i^2 - \frac{1}{n_p} \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta E = E_6 - E_1$ $\Delta E = 2.178 \times 10^{18} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1^2 \\ 6^2 \end{bmatrix}$ = 211.9 × 10-20 J = 2.12 × 10-18 J



العَغرُت الديمة ونيم Electronic Transitions



Parts of the atom

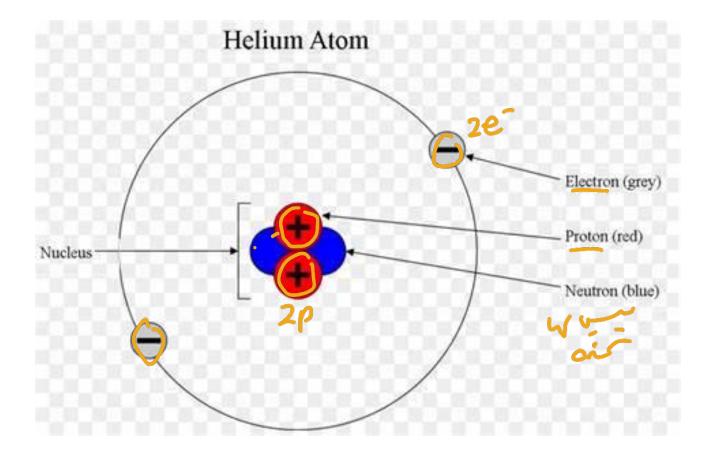
- An atom can be regarded as the smallest unit of matter.
- The atom (of average size $\approx 10^{-10}m$) consist of a nucleus (of size $\approx 10^{-15}m$), positively charged, surrounded by a cloud of negatively charged electrons.
- An atom is electrically neutral. The electron and the proton carry electric charge of equal magnitude but opposite sign, so in an atom there are equal numbers of protons and the orbiting electrons.

الزره احمز جرد ماكارته

دره اصغ مز د مهکارته دمه لزره حذ نواه صوجیه له تب لیه له له دنام

 The electron configuration determines the chemical properties of an atom and the chemical reactions. However, nuclear processes such as, radioactivity, fusion, and nuclear fission are the subject of the nucleus. Quantum mechanics provides a successful mathematical tool to describe the atomic structure, and to explain different atomic phenomena such as light emission and absorption, photoelectric effect,

الالحدة مناح معاوله عمر العفادية التجميلية ولفد برر الالعادة مسعودة عمر الاستفاق والالبنان ا مصالك المجم هي وسيله مراجنة لومهن متركيب الذه و الطواح المتقلة مما منل الارتباحة العادة و الاحتماض و المائيم المتمر ومخوتي



حمر الواه = "٥) حد حمر الزرة



• The atomic nucleus is a very small object with a very high density. Its size is $\approx 1 fm$ ($1fm = 10^{-15}m$) (femtometre) , $10^{-4} \times$ the size of an atom. The

nucleus is made up from two kinds of nucleons : protons and neutrons.

- Unlike electron which is a fundamental particle, protons and neutrons are made up from other particles called quarks.
- The proton has a positive electrical charge equal in magnitude the electron's charge and a mass about 1840 times the mass of the electron. The neutron (discovered by James Chadwick in 1932) is a neutral particle slightly heavier than the proton.
- **2** number of protons) and its **mass number** A (number of neutrons and protons A = N + Z). The number of neutrons is then N = A Z

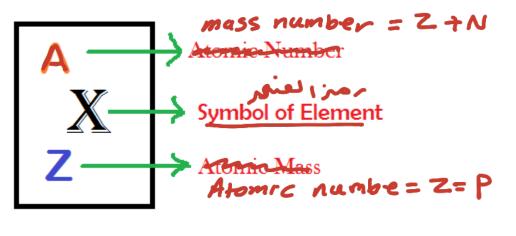


البردية له نف شد لالحتردن لكن منعا ي م كله البردية ب ملالا مره حن كله ع النيردن لب به حثمة وكله احتر جليل عن كله البردية

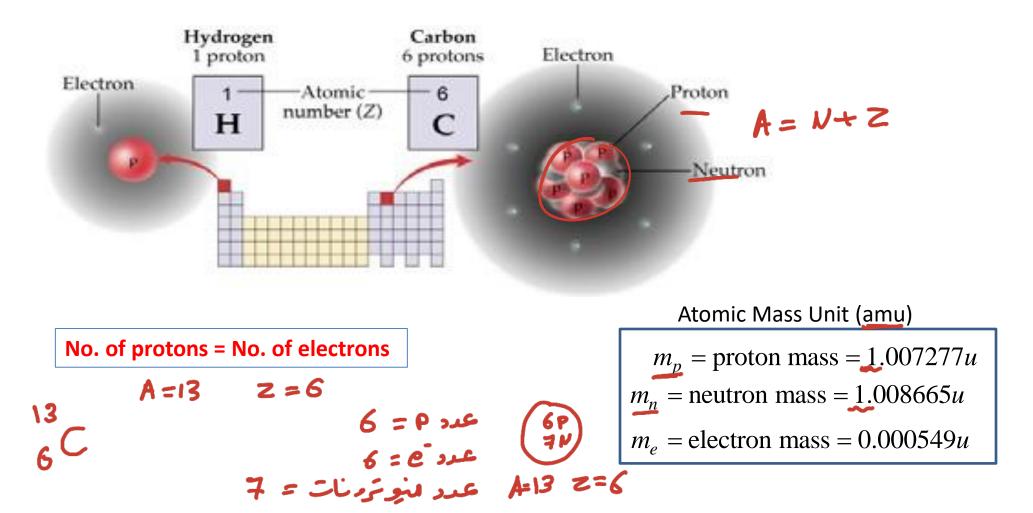
Nuclear Mass

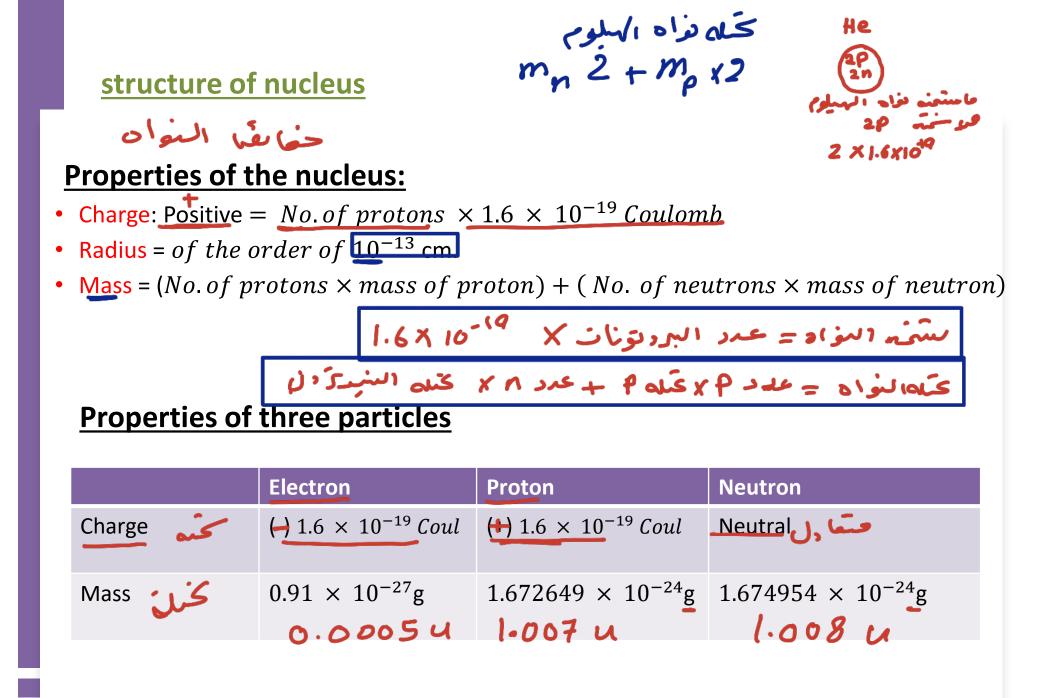
A: number of nucleons in the nucleus (mass number of the nucleus) Z: number of protons in the nucleus

(*atomic number* of the element)



The neutron number: N = A - Z





Structure of nucleus

• An element whose chemical symbol is X is written : ${}^{A}_{Z}X$

For example Uranium 235 is written ${}^{235}_{92}U$. This notation tells us that the nucleus contains 92 protons and the mass number A = 235 is the number of protons and neutrons. The number of neutrons in the nucleus is 143. Some terms used in nuclear physics: X = P = 92 X = 235 = 143. X = 235 = 72 = 143

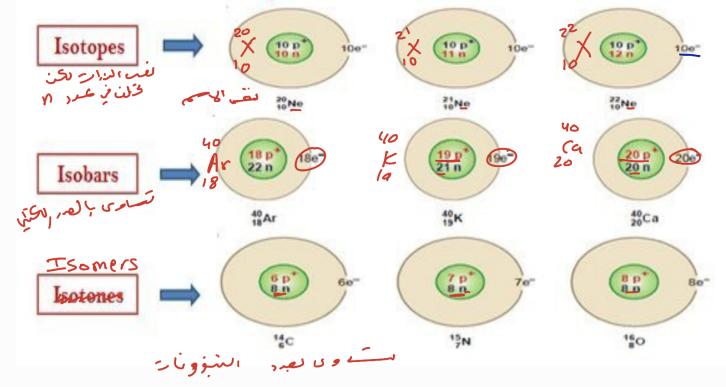
7 -N:A

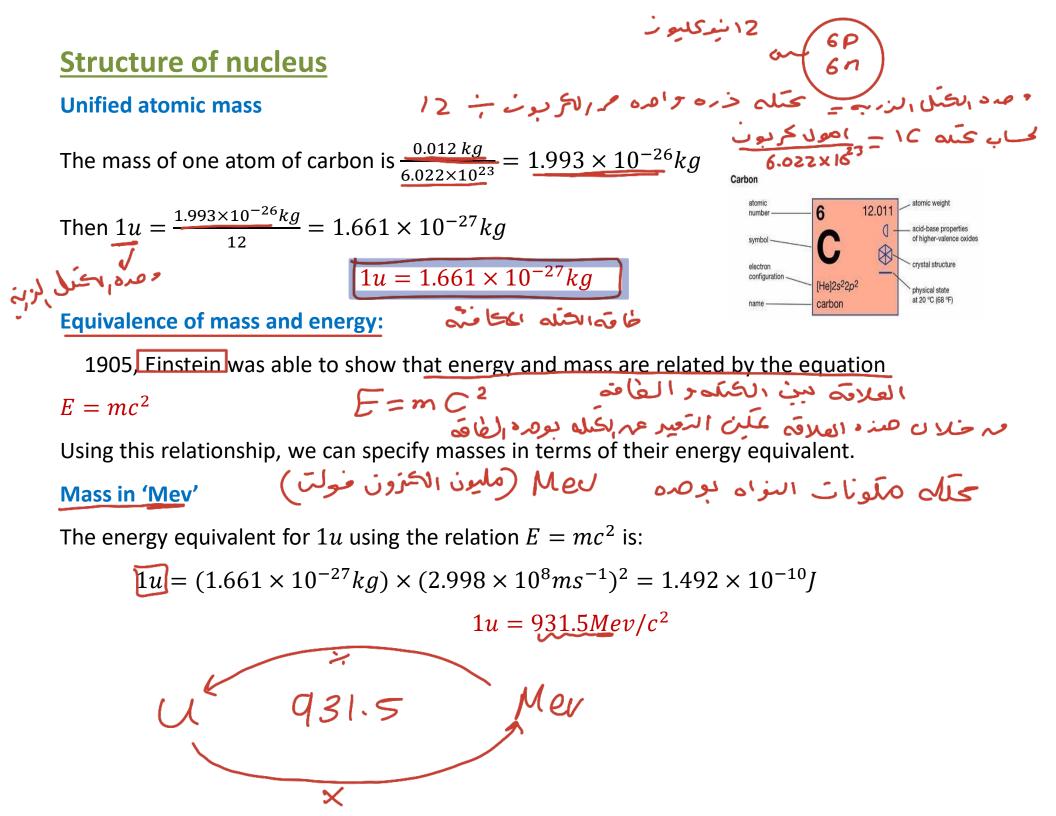
 Nucleon: A nuclear component, either proton or a neutron
 (42)

 Nuclide: Another name of the nucleus. المؤاد الم

Isobars: Atoms with the same number of nucleons, but different numbers of protons. **Isomers**: Atoms with the same number of protons and the same number of neutrons. They differ in their nuclear energy state. For example ${}^{131m}_{54}Xe$ and ${}^{131}_{54}Xe$ are isomers, but ${}^{131m}_{54}Xe$ is in metastable state

Difference between Isotopes, Isobars and Isotones





خامة المربط لكن شوكليون مترل على لاسترار الاستعار الاصعاعي لنوريه **Nuclear Decay and Stability** Nuclei with atomic mass around 60, such as iron and nickel are the most stable and thus have the highest binding energy per nucleon. After this point electrostatic repulsion begins to overwhelm the binding from the short-range nuclear force. This behaviour can be seen in the stability diagram (Figure 2). The stability decrease after A = 60, and <u>all nuclei above A = 206 are unstable</u>. Instability of an atom's nucleus may result in radioactive decay. The atom will attempt to reach stability by ejecting nucleons (protons or neutrons), as well as other particles, or by releasing energy in تي لحطه معند تعيح موى سمان الكربان معترد كالعود ولنوري تعيد لدرة عني مستون حصر العرب في الانوية other forms. 56₂₆Fe ¹⁴¹68a Average binding energy per nucleon (MeV) 238 92 ^{2}C 6 5 Figure 2, Stability diagram. Energy 4 binding per nucleon versus the mass 3 number. 0 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 Mass number الاحود العنو مستعترد حي بلايود المشعة حية حادل الوجول ال حسالة الاستعرار حد خلال تعسب المه حبسي ي ومتخلص مه الحامة الزائرة

$$q_{31.5} H_{ev}_{c2} = 10$$

$$i \pi \pi 10$$

$$g_{c2} = 10$$

$$g_{c2} = 10$$

$$g_{c2} = 10$$

$$E = 100$$

$$F = 70$$

$$F = 70$$

$$F = 1.661 \times 10^{27} \times (2.998)^{2}$$

$$E = 1.992 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$$

$$F = 1.992 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$$

$$F = \frac{1.992 \times 10^{10}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \text{ ev}$$

$$F = \frac{1.992 \times 10^{10}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \text{ ev}$$

$$F = 932.5 \text{ Meev}$$

け

X