Notes on Radiation

1 THE ATOM

Everything that has r	mass is made	up of	·
The centre part of a	n atom is calle	ed the	·
The con	tains	and	
Outside the nucleus		_ or orbits, thes	e contain
An	is negatively c	charged.	
A is	s positively cho	arged.	
A or is said to be neutr		ged, has zero c	harged
The overall charge of because the number the same as the number the same as the number the same as the number that the number that the same as the number that the same as the number that the num	er of	in the n	nucleus is
The Aton	V		
Is made up of protons, neutrons and electron.	Protons and neutrons are in the nucleus	Electrons are found outside the nucleus.	
Protons have a positive charge.	Neutrons have zero charge or are uncharged.	Electrons have a negative charge.	

Sometimes atoms can lose or gain electrons. We call this

lonisation is the process where atoms

3 ATOMIC AND MASS NUMBER

Each element is identified by the number of protons in the nucleus, for example any atom with 3 protons will always be lithium, 92 protons is uranium. You can find this out by using your periodic table.

The atomic number is the name given to the number of protons in an atom.

The mass number is the number of nucleons, parts of a nucleus and this tells us the number of protons and neutrons

We also give each element a symbol which is made up of one or two letters. If it is one letter it is always a capital and if it is two letters the first is a capital and the second is lower case, this way you don't muddle up if it is two elements or one. We record this information like in the diagram below.

 $\frac{A}{Z}X$

Where A= mass number Z=Atomic number X= chemical symbol

You can work out the number of neutrons by subtracting the atomic number (the number of protons) from the mass number (the number of nucleons, or protons + neutrons)

Atoms of the same element can have different mass numbers but always the same atomic number (number of protons). Different atoms of the same element can have different number of neutrons. We call these isotopes.

Add notes under each picture to explain what it represents. Put some notes in the box between the atom and the ionising radiation.

Original Atom	Ionising Radiation Diagram	
	•	
	•	
	M	

From < https://glowscotland-my.sharepoint.com/personal/gw08hargreavesjennie_glow_sch_uk/Documents/2020%20N5%20Physics/Radiation/images%20of%20radiation.docx

Below summarise the three types of ionising radiation include the structure, symbol, what they are made of plus any other details you can find

An alpha particle is	
A beta particle is	
Gamma Radiation is	