

Evolutionary Theory About Subatomic Particles in Atomic Nucleus Named as “Micra Particles”



Science

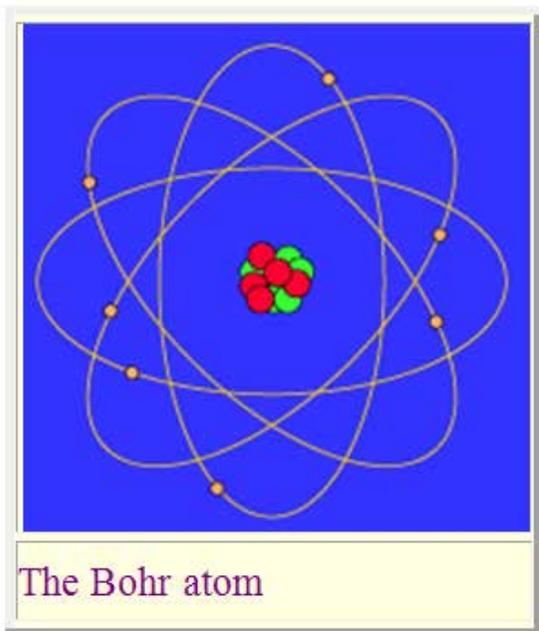
KEYWORDS : Electron, proton, neutrons, Micra(.M) particles, Holon, spinon, orbit.

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ABSTRACT

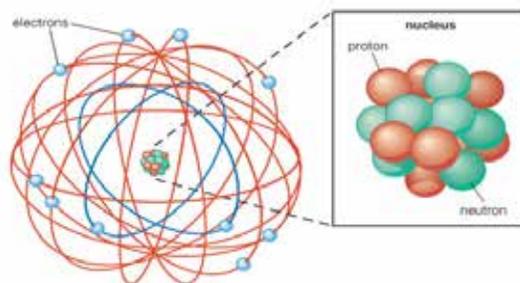
In the physical sciences, subatomic particles will be particles much littler than atoms.[1] There are two sorts of subatomic particles: basic particles, which as per current speculations are not made of different particles; and composite particles. Molecule material science and atomic physical science concentrate on these particles and how they collaborate. As the 1930s opened, the electron and the proton had been seen, alongside the photon, the molecule of electromagnetic radiation. Around then, the late appearance of quantum mechanics was fundamentally changing the origination of particles, as a solitary molecule could apparently compress a field as would a wave, a conundrum as yet evading agreeable explanation. Via quantum hypothesis, protons and neutrons were found to contain quarks—up quarks and down quarks—now viewed as rudimentary particles. Also inside a particle, the electron’s three degrees of opportunity (charge, turn, orbital) can separate by means of wave capacity into three quasiparticles (holon, spinon, orbit). Yet a free electron—which, not orbiting an atomic nucleus, lacks orbital motion—appears unsplitable and remains regarded as an elementary particle. But According to my theory, In the nucleus of an atom other chargeless particles are also present. They are known as “Micra” (.M) particles.(.M) Micra particles are called “Energy house” or “power house” of an atom. The formula of finding (.M) Micra particles in the atom is $.M = P + X$. Pp Where .M means Micra particles and p+ means proton present in the nucleus of an atom.



entifically of the same structure. (The structure is the same, yet the characteristic quality of the Coulomb communication is much bigger than that of the gravitational connection; what’s more, there are sure and negative electrical charges so the Coulomb cooperation can be either appealing or appalling, however attractive energy is constantly alluring in our present Universe.)

LITURATURE SURVEY

Rutherford nuclear model, additionally called atomic molecule or planetary model of the iota, depiction of the structure of particles proposed (1911) by the New Zealand-conceived physicist Ernest Rutherford. The model portrayed the iota as a little, thick, absolutely charged center called a core, in which about all the mass is concentrated, around which the light, negative constituents, called electrons, flow at some separation, much like planets spinning around the Sun.



INTRODUCTION

1.1 A Planetary Model of the Atom

The Bohr Model is presumably commonplace as the “planetary model” of the iota represented in the nearby assume that, for instance, is utilized as an image for nuclear vitality (a somewhat of a misnomer, since the vitality in “nuclear vitality” is really the vitality of the core, instead of the whole particle). In the Bohr Model the neutrons and protons (symbolized by red and blue balls in the adjoining picture) involve a thick focal locale called the core, and the electrons circle the core much like planets circling the Sun (however the circles are not restricted to a plane as is pretty nearly valid in the Solar System). The contiguous picture is not proportional subsequent to in the sensible case the span of the core is around 100,000 times littler than the range of the whole particle, and the extent that we can tell electrons are point particles without a physical degree.

This closeness between a planetary model and the Bohr Model of the particle at last emerges on the grounds that the appealing gravitational drive in a nearby planetary group and the alluring Coulomb (electrical) constrain between the decidedly charged core and the adversely charged electrons in a molecule are sci-

The core was hypothesized as little and thick to record for the diffusing of alpha from slender gold foil, as saw in a progression of investigations performed by undergrad Ernest Marsden under the bearing of Rutherford and German physicist Hans Geiger in 1909. A radioactive source fit for radiating alpha particles (i.e., emphatically charged particles, indistinguishable to the core of the helium particle and 7,000 times more gigantic than electrons) was encased inside a defensive lead shield. The radiation was centered into a limited shaft in the wake of going through an opening in a lead screen. A slender segment of gold foil was put before the opening, and a screen covered with zinc sulfide to render it fluorescent served as a counter to recognize alpha particles. As every alpha molecule struck the fluorescent screen, it would deliver a blast of light called a glitter, which was obvious through a review magnifying lens joined to the once more of the screen. The screen itself was versatile, permitting Rutherford and his partners to figure out if or not any alpha particles were being diverted by the gold foil.

Most alpha particles were seen to go straight through the gold foil, which suggested that molecules are made out of a lot of open space. Some alpha particles were diverted somewhat, proposing connections with other emphatically charged particles inside the iota. Still other alpha particles were scattered everywhere points, while a not very many even bobbed over to the source. (Rutherford broadly said later, "It was pretty much as mind boggling as though you discharged a 15-inch shell at a bit of tissue paper and it returned and hit you.") Only a decidedly charged and generally substantial target molecule, for example, the proposed core, could represent such solid shock. The negative electrons that adjusted electrically the positive atomic charge were viewed as going in round circles about the core. The electrostatic power of fascination in the middle of electrons and core was compared to the gravitational power of fascination between the spinning planets and the Sun. The vast majority of this planetary iota was open space and offered no imperviousness to the entry of the alpha particles. The Rutherford model supplanted the "plum-pudding" nuclear model of English physicist Sir J.J. Thomson, in which the electrons were implanted in an absolutely charged iota like plums in a pudding. Built completely with respect to established physical science, the Rutherford model itself was superseded in a couple of years by the Bohr nuclear model, which joined some early quantum hypothesis.

Matter, material substance that constitutes the discernible universe and, together with vitality, structures the premise of all target phenomena.

At the most crucial level, matter is made out of rudimentary particles, known as quarks and leptons (the class of basic particles that incorporates electrons). Quarks join into protons and neutrons and, alongside electrons, structure iotas of the components of the intermittent table, for example, hydrogen, oxygen, and iron. Particles may consolidate further into atoms, for example, the water atom, H₂O. Huge gatherings of molecules or atoms thusly structure the mass matter of ordinary life.

Contingent upon temperature and different conditions, matter may show up in any of a few states. At customary temperatures, for case, gold is a robust, water is aliquid, and nitrogen is a gas, as characterized by specific qualities: solids hold their shape, fluids tackle the state of the holder that holds them, and gasses fill a whole compartment. These states can be further classified into subgroups. Solids, for instance, may be separated into those with crystalline or formless structures or into metallic, ionic, covalent, or atomic solids, on the premise of the sorts of securities that hold together the constituent molecules. Less-plainly characterized conditions of matter incorporate plasmas, which are ionized gasses at high temperatures; froths, which consolidate parts of fluids and solids; and groups, which are get-togethers of little quantities of iotas or atoms that show both nuclear level and mass like properties.

Nonetheless, all matter of any sort imparts the key property of idleness, which—as formed inside Isaac Newton's three laws of movement keeps a material body from reacting promptly to endeavors to change its condition of rest or movement. The mass of a body is a measure of this imperviousness to change; it is immensely harder to situated in movement an enormous sea liner than it is to push a bike. An alternate all inclusive property is gravitational mass, whereby each physical element in the universe demonstrations in order to draw in every other one, as initially expressed by Newton and later refined into another calculated structure by Albert Einstein.

Albeit essential thoughts regarding matter follow back to Newton and significantly prior to Aristotle's regular theory, further

comprehension of matter, alongside new riddles, started developing in the early twentieth century. Einstein's hypothesis of extraordinary relativity (1905) demonstrates that matter (as mass) and vitality can be changed over into one another as per the acclaimed mathematical statement $E = mc^2$, where E is vitality, m is mass, and c is the pace of light. This change happens, for occasion, amid atomic, in which the core of an overwhelming component, for example, uranium parts into two sections of littler aggregate mass, with the mass contrast discharged as vitality. Einstein's hypothesis of attractive energy, otherwise called his hypothesis of general relativity (1916), takes as a focal postulate the tentatively watched proportionality of inertial mass and gravitational mass and demonstrates how gravity emerges from the bends that matter brings into the encompassing time continuum.

The idea of matter is further muddled by quantum mechanics, whose roots backtrack to Max Planck's clarification in 1900 of the properties of electromagnetic radiated by a hot body. In the quantum view, rudimentary particles act both like modest balls and like waves that spread out in space—an appearing Catch 22 that has yet to be completely determined. Extra intricacy in the significance of matter originates from galactic perceptions that started in the 1930s and that demonstrate that a huge portion of the universe comprises of "dim matter." This undetectable material does not influence light and can be distinguished just through its gravitational impacts. Its point by point nature has yet to be dead set.

Then again, through the contemporary quest for a brought together field hypothesis, which would put three of the four sorts of connections between basic particles (the solid constrain, the powerless power, and the electromagnetic power, barring just gravity) inside a solitary theoretical system, physicists may be very nearly clarifying the starting point of mass. Albeit a completely tasteful stupendous bound together hypothesis (GUT) has yet to be determined, one part, the electroweak hypothesis of Sheldon Glashow, Abdus Salam, and Steven Weinberg (who imparted the 1979 Nobel Prize for Physics for this work) anticipated that a rudimentary subatomic known as the Higgs boson bestows mass to all known basic particles. Following quite a while of investigations utilizing the most effective molecule quickening agents accessible, researchers at last reported in 2012 the feasible revelation of the Higgs boson.

For itemized medicines of the properties, states, and conduct of mass matter, see strong, fluid, and gas and additionally particular structures and sorts, for example, gem and metal

PROBLEM DEFINITION

3.1 From ancient period doing inventions about atom.

- Matter is made up of micro particles. -Ancient Indian Scientist Maharshi Kanad.
- Micro particles of matter are known as Atom.
- -John Dalton (England)
- The negative charge particles (e^-) are moving around the nucleus. And positive charge (p^+) particles are in the nucleus of an atom. The model of an atom is as like as the solar system. - Invented by Arnest Rutherford.
- Negative charge particles are called electron (e^-) and positive charge particles are called proton (p^+). Named by- J.J Thomson.
- (e^-) Negative charge particles are moving around the nucleus in different orbits by $2n^2$. And positive charge (p^+) particles protons are present in the nucleus of an atom.
- -Invented by-Nills Bohr.
- Chargless particles in the nucleus of an atom are called neutron (n). -Invented by Chhadwic 1932.
- Vii) Modern Concept Of "Micra" (.M)

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In the nucleus of an atom other chargeless particles are also present.

They are known as "Micra" (.M) particles.

(.M) Micra particles are called "Energy house" or "power house" of an atom.

Micra particles are related to the Sun .The Sun is source of heat and light energy.

The formula of finding (.M) Micra particles in the atom is as follow

$$.M = P^+ \times P^p$$

Here .M means Micra particles and p+ means proton present in the nucleus of an atom.

Micra particles are very very minute particles in the nucleus of an atom. The weight of Micra particles are less than weight of electron .

Weight of p⁺ > wt.of e⁻ > wt .of Micra

$$.M < e^- < p^+$$

There for the weight of Micra is negligible .Hence it is not consider to calculate the weight of an atom .

$$\text{Weight of atom} = p^+ + n$$

In Hydrogen atom 1 +ve charge particle (p⁺) proton and one chargeless Micra particle (.M) is present in the nucleus of an atom .And one electron is present .Chargeless neutron (n) is absent in hydrogen atom. Flow of electrons are electricity.Micra (.M) particles are occurred in the "Punjaka form" in the nucleus of an atom .

Hydrogen is mono Micra particle atom to mega Micra paricles in heavy atoms. As like urenium atom (U).

The behaviour of atom is like to the behaviour of Micra particles . Micra (.M) particle is the "soul"of an atom .

In all stars in the infinite universe Micra particles are present . The stars are self illuminated .

Atomic theory is not changed because of chargeless Micra particles .Therefor atom is nutral partical as it is .

Now in the atom totally four (4) particles are present. i.e.e⁻ , p⁺,n and .M. Micra particles are "Shakti Punjaka" form of an atom. They are present in solid ,liquid and gaseous states .

In solid state Micra particals are frequently. In liquid state Punjaka of Micra particles are dipping in the nucleic fluid in clock wise direction .In case of gaseous state Punjaka of Micra particles are scattered moving in the nucleus of an atom .

RESULTS JUSTIFICATION

Electronic configuration of some atoms of elements.

Hydrogen (H) Atom.
Hydrogen H₁
Atomic number is 1

Electronic Configuration H (1)

$$2n^2 = 2 \times 1^2 = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

In frist orbit 1 electron is present. There is not nutron in the nucleus of hydrogen atom.

How many (.M) Micra chargeless particles in the nucleus of Hydrogen atom ?

$$.M = p \times p^p$$

$$= 1 \times 1^1$$

$$= 1 \times 1$$

$$= 1$$

In the nucleus of hydrogen atom one chargeless Micra particle is present.

∴ Hydrogen is mono Micra particle element. Chargeless neutron particle is absent in hydrogen atom .

Weight of Micra particle is negligible.

H₂ Hydrogen is diatomic molecule. In the sun Hydrogen gaseous fuel is present.

Because of the fusion reaction in the sun the sun is self illuminated. Therefore in the universe all stars are self illuminated.

(ii) Helium He₂

Electronic Configuration of Helium He(2)

$$P^+ = 2$$

$$e^- = 2$$

$$n = 2$$

$$\text{Atomic weight} = p^+ + n = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$.M = ?$$

$$.M = p \times p^p$$

$$= 2 \times 2^2$$

$$= 2 \times 4$$

$$= 8$$

In Helium atom 8 Micra particles are present.

Helium is inert gas molecule .Because in first orbit 2 electrons are present .and Ist orbit is fulfilled 2 electrons .

(3) Carbon C₆

Electronic Configuration (2, 4)

$$P^+ = 6$$

$$e^- = 6$$

$$n = 6$$

$$.M = ?$$

$$\text{Atomic Weight} = (p^+ + n)$$

$$= 6 + 6$$

$$= 12$$

$$.M = p \times p^p$$

$$= 6 \times 6^6$$

$$= 6 \times 6$$

$$\therefore .M = 2, 79, 9 3 6$$

(4) Nitrogen (N)

$$N_7 (2, 5)$$

$$P^+ = 7$$

$$n = 7$$

$$e^- = 7$$

Atomic Weight = 7 + 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 14 \\
 .M &= p^+ \times p^{p^+} \\
 &= 7 \times 7^7 \\
 &= 7 \times (7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7) \\
 \therefore .M &= 57,64,801 \\
 (5) \text{ Oxygen (O)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_8 (2, 6) \\
 P^+ &= 8 \\
 n &= 8 \\
 e^- &= 8 \\
 .M &= ?
 \end{aligned}$$

Atomic weight = $p^+ + n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8 + 8 \\
 &= 16 \\
 .M &= p \times p^p \\
 &= 8 \times 8^8 \\
 &= 8 \times (8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8) \\
 &= 1,34,21,772
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) Neon

Electronic Configuration

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{e10} (2,8) \\
 P^+ &= 10 \\
 e^- &= 10 \\
 n &= 10 \\
 \text{Ne is inert gas element.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Second orbit is completed to 8 electrons

$$\begin{aligned}
 .M &= ? \\
 &= 10 \times 10^{10} \\
 &= 10^{11} \\
 .M &= 100000000000
 \end{aligned}$$

Electronic Configuration of Neon

(7) Sodium (Na)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Na_{11} (2,8,1) \\
 (p^+) \text{ Proton} &= 11 \\
 (e^-) \text{ electron} &= 11 \\
 (n) \text{ Neutron} &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$

Weight of Na = 23

$$\begin{aligned}
 .M &= 11 \times 11^{11} \\
 &= 11^{12} \\
 .M &= 31\,38\,42\,83\,62\,08
 \end{aligned}$$

Electronic Configuration of sodium atom

$$Na_{11} (2, 8, 1)$$

Weight of Micra < weight of electron .

Hydrogen is main component of hydrocarbons . There for Micra particles are related to hydrocarbons and minerals also.

CONCLUSION

According to Bohr & Rutherford the atomic theory states that Hydrogen nucleolus contains 1 photon, 1 electron & 0 neutrons but according to my theory, apart from availability of 0 neutrons there is existence of some newly invented particles related to hydrocarbons & Minerals which was named as micra (.M) particle. i.e In the nucleus of an atom other chargeless particles are also present. They are known as "Micra" (.M) particles.(.M) Micra particles are called "Energy house" or "power house" of an atom. Micra particles are related to the Sun. The Sun is source of heat and light energy .The formula of finding (.M) Micra particles in the atom is as follow.

$$.M = P^+ \times P^p$$

Here .M means Micra particles and p^+ means proton present in the nucleus of an atom.

Hence our theory is purely justifies that there is existence of micra particles.

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