Baryons decay produces another baryon.

The only stable baryon is Proton.

Baryons are made up of 3 quarks combination.

Baryons are divided into nucleons and hyperons. Hyperons are heavier than nucleons. Table of some hyperons:

Table of nucleons

_					
	Particla	Quark Combination	Δ^{++}	Delta	uuu
	raiticle	Quark combination	Δ^+	Delta	uud
	Proton	uud	Δ^0	Delta	udd
	Neutron	udd	Δ-	Delta	ddd
	Antiproton	ū ūd	λ^{0}	Lambda	uds
	Antineutron	$\bar{u}\bar{d}\bar{d}$	Σ^+	Sigma	uus
			Σ^0	Sigma	uds
			Σ^{-}	Sigma	dds
			Ξ ⁰	Xi	uss
			Ξ-	Xi	dss

 Ω^{-}

Omega

SSS

b) Mesons:

Symbol

p n p n

In Greek, "meson" stands for intermediate & so particles which have intermediate masses are named as Mesons. The mesons are bosons.

Mesons can decay without necessarily producing other hadrons. Mesons are made up of a quark and antiquark.

Table of some mesons						
Symbol	Particle	Quark				
		Combination				
π^+	Pion	ud				
π^{0}	Pion	$u\bar{u} - d\bar{d}$				
		$\sqrt{2}$				
π^-	Pion	ūd				
K^+	Kaon	us				
K^{o}	Kaon	ds				
K^{-}	Kaon	ūs				
η	eta	$u\bar{u} + d\bar{d} + s\bar{s}$				
•		$\sqrt{6}$				

Table of some mesons

Generation of elementary particles:

The generation is a division (classification) of elementary particles on the basis of their mass. There are three generations of elementary particles.

Each member of higher generation has higher mass than the corresponding particles of previous generation. Hence, being massive, the particles of higher generations ultimately decay into first generation particles.

Everyday matter is made of particles from first generation.

Higher generation particles are seen in extremely high energy environments (like cosmic rays).

	Quá	arks	Lep	tons
Generation 3	Тор	Bottom	Tau	
Generation 2	Charm	Strange	μ Muon	
Generation 1	Up	Down	eElectron	