Photon or the Superstring

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Given that the genetrix of photon is the electron and the photons emit from the electrons and continue on their trajectory, in fact, the trajectory of each photon depends on the type of motion of the electron in which is transferred to photon. Electrons usually have two main motions; the first one is around the nucleus and the other one is around themselves. On the other hand, the photon also has a rotational motion around itself. When a photon emits from an electron, its motion is the resultant of these three types of motions. Photon obtains its wavelength from the motion of electron around the nucleus. The combination of the rotational motion of electron around itself and the rotational motion of photon around itself creates a zigzag-like motion in a closed ring, which can be called the internal motion of the photon. As a result, the motion of photon when leaving the electron can be divided into three motions:

I. Rotational Motion around Itself (with 1 degree of freedom)
II. Zigzag or Internal Motion (with 5 degrees of freedom)
III. External Motion of the Photon (with 5 degrees of freedom).

In this paper we are going to explain that in total, each photon can have a motion with 1+5+5 degrees of freedom, which in fact can be said that the photon is the super string as we mean.

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