

Structure of the Electron and Proton

An atom consists of a nucleus composed of protons and neutrons and electrons which encircle the nucleus. These subatomic particles are the same in all atoms, and Atoms of different materials differ only in the number and arrangement of their subatomic particles. **Electron**, lightest stable subatomic particle known. The rest mass of the electron is $9.10938356 \times 10^{-31}$ kg, which is only 1/1,836 the mass of a proton. It carries a negative charge, which is considered the basic unit of electric charge. An electron is therefore considered nearly massless in comparison with a proton or a neutron, and the electron mass is not included in calculating the mass number of an atom. **Proton**, that has a positive charge equal in magnitude to a unit of electron charge and a rest mass of 1.67262×10^{-27} kg. We need to know Structure of the Electron, Proton and Neutron in order to completely understand most of the phenomenon in the physics. On the other hand, the atomic theory has changed over time as new technologies have become available.

In this paper we are going to explain structure of the electron and proton in a new way. The Electron as an array of Photons that rotate on the surface of an imaginary sphere without any central nucleus and the Proton as a dense compact globe filled up of Photons with a radius three times smaller than that of an Electron.

Biography

Prof. Gh. Saleh is an independent researcher and main theoretician of Saleh Research Group. He was educated at the Sharif University of Technology. He has published more than 24 articles in different fields which some of them are indexed in Scopus and ISI journals. He has received many invitation letters from different conferences and participated in some of them in different continents such as Europe, America, and Asia as an honorable speaker, keynote speaker, organizing committee member and leadership. More information: www.saleh-theory.com