

Structure of Electron, Proton and Neutron

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Superstring Theory is an attempt to explain all the particles and fundamental forces of nature in a single theory, by modeling them, as vibrations of tiny supersymmetric strings [1]. If we assume that the smallest massive particle which constructs the whole universe is such tiny supersymmetric or consists of several tiny supersymmetric, it can be seen that electron, proton, neutron, etc. as basic subatomic particles are also composed of these particles.

Now assume that electrons, protons and neutrons are consists of these smallest massive particles. Surely the difference between the constructions of them is described with the numbers and positioning of these smallest massive particles that we named “Angel Particle”.

The Structure of Proton

Physicists consider a continuous texture for proton and we know that continuous texture means that there are infinite numbers of particles next to each other. Therefore, we tend the number of similar particles to infinity to be associated with the monolith structure of the proton. If the number tends to infinity, the radius of the smallest massive particles tends to zero and that is meaningless.

Therefore, we can take into account 10^8 numbers of particle for monolithic structure of proton, besides non-zero particles radius. So we have:

$$m_p = 1.6726217 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg [2]}, \quad (1)$$

$$m_a = 10^{-8} \times m_p. \quad (2)$$

$$m_a = 1.6726217 \times 10^{-35} \text{ kg, And} \quad (3)$$

$$V_p = \frac{4}{3} \pi r_p^3, \quad (4)$$

$$r_p = 0.8 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m [2]} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r_p^3 = 10^8 \times (\frac{4}{3} \pi r_a^3) \quad (6)$$

$$r_a = 1.72 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m} \quad (7)$$

Where m_p is proton's mass and m_a is the smallest massive particle's mass, V_p is proton's volume, r_p is proton's radius and r_a is Angel Particle's radius.

The Structure of Electron

Electron mass and radius are as follow:

$$\text{Mass} \quad m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg [2]} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{Classical radius} \quad r_{ec} = 2.8179 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m [3]} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Quantum radius} \quad r_{eq} = 10^{-22} \text{ m [4]} \quad (10)$$

Now assume that we want to construct an electron with the Angel Particles. So with proportionality mass of these two particles, the number of Angel Particles which construct an electron is equal to:

$$l = \frac{m_e}{m_a} = 54459 \cong 55000 \quad (11)$$

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1. M.B. Green, J.H. Schwarz, E. Witten, Superstring Theory: Volume 2, Loop Amplitudes, Anomalies and Phenomenology: 25th Anniversary Edition, Cambridge University Press2012.
 2. P.J. Mohr, D.B. Newell, B.N. Taylor, CODATA Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants: 2014, Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data, 45 (2016) 043102.
 3. H. Haken, W.D. Brewer, H.C. Wolf, The Physics of Atoms and Quanta: Introduction to Experiments and Theory, Springer Berlin Heidelberg2012.
 4. D. Hans, A Single Atomic Particle Forever Floating at Rest in Free Space: New Value for Electron Radius, Physica Scripta, 1988 (1988) 102.

Where, L is the number of Angel Particles, m_e is electron mass and m_a is Angel Particle's mass.

Assume that all 55,000 Angel Particles are compressed together and have constructed a continuous texture for electron. Therefore, the minimum radius for electron is equal to:

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r_{e_1}^3 = l \times (\frac{4}{3} \pi r_a^3), \quad (12)$$

$$r_{e_1} = 6.55 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}, \quad (13)$$

In the case of Angel Particles squeezed together, it is also approximately 10^3 times larger than the radius calculated by the quantum method $r_{e_1} \gg 10^{-22} \text{ m}$, which indicates that the quantum computation method is incorrect. The only possible case is the hollow spherical shell form of the electron, it means 55,000 Angel Particles all must be located on a spherical shell and will create a hollow sphere without core.

New theory for electron's structure

We could find electron in two different states: ground or excited and regardless of how it gets excited, we realize that it wants to return to the ground state by the emission of a photon. Indeed, the excited electron is the birthplace of photon. The electron and the photon are very close together and they influence each other. For example, the photovoltaic type of photoelectric cell, when exposed to light, can generate and support an electric current without being attached to any external voltage source and on the other hand, the electric current into a filament make shine the lamp and generate the photons. In fact, photon and electron are like a family with a fluid interaction; electron's motion makes see the photon that could, in turn, make move the electron. So they are in a kind of harmony. Given that electron is the birthplace or even the genatrix of photon, one could say that the electron's structure consists of the photons gathered together.

Indeed, the photons turn not just around themselves but also on the surface of the imaginary sphere of electron on spiral trajectory. They cover the entire surface and get emitted very easily. Saleh Theory believes that the photon had always two types of motion: firstly, a rotation likes the Uranus's one around its own axis and secondly a spiral movement on the electron's sphere.

New theory for Proton's structure

We believe that if photons are also at the origin of the proton constitution. In fact, united and compressed, they form a nucleus called proton like a filled globe. Although the number of photons constituting a proton is much more than that of an electron, the value of its radius is much lower than that of electron.

New theory for Neutron's structure

Indeed, the Neutron is only a hollow sphere with the Photons on the surface and the Proton is at its core. Therefore, Neutron is a sphere with the Proton core, Electron shell and an empty space about twice as much as Proton's radius. Consequently, a negative-charge Electron neutralizes a positive-charge Proton and form Neutron with no net electric charge.

The Neutron has its own figure and characteristics. In fact, it is a minimized Solar System where the Sun is the Proton and planets are the Photons rotating on the surface of electron around this tiny "Sun". The Proton at the center of the Neutron is not immovable and is beating like a heart, thus the distance to the surface of Electron's sphere could change imperceptible. This pulsation is due to the attraction and the repulsion of Proton and Electron; the Proton core and Electron shell absorb each other due to opposite electric charges, but their integrated structure force them to return to their original states.

$$\text{Proton} = \Sigma \text{Photon} \quad \& \quad \text{Electron} = \Sigma \text{photon} \quad \& \quad \text{Neutron} = \text{Electron} + \text{Proton}$$

Saleh Theory believes, consequently, that the primary building block of the Universe is the "**Angel Photon**".