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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. 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". 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 the particle for the monolithic structure of the proton, besides non-zero particles radius. We will prove that 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 and the neutron is a sphere with the proton core, electron shell and an empty space about twice as much as proton's radius.

Biography

M J Faraji has completed his MA at the age of 28 years from Kerman University and started as a theoretical physics researcher in Saleh Research Centre.

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