INDEX OF NUCLEAR PARTICLES (For the Unified Theory)

Nikos Alexandris
nalxhal@yahoo.gr

We use the parameters of the following papers

meg = $4{,}66.10^{-9}$.kg = $2.61\mathrm{x}10^{18}$.GV/C2 of 5.1a), function 108 of paper:
Electromagnetic interaction of gravity. Proposal for unified field theory.
Author : Nikos Alexandris
Bourgas "Prof. Assen Zlatarov University" - Bulgaria.
Academic Open Internet Journal, ISSN 1311-4360
http://www.acadjournal.com , April 2006
or http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris.pdf

$m = e/k > 0$
e : electron charge , K_e: Coulomb constant , $k = (G/K_e)^{1/2} = 8{,}6164\times10^{-11}$ C/Kg , G: gravity constant , function (106) , $\pi = 3.14..$,c: velocity of light ,λplank: length of planck , h: planck's constant , le: length of charge $5.29\mathrm{x}10^{-11}$.m , Na: Avogadro's number , k_b: Boltzman's constant .

Paper: http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris5.pdf
parameter : **6/7** from functions (2),(4),(18)
$2\pi.(6meg).c.(le/Na)/h = 6.986$
137,3134.(6/7).meg = Na.me , me = mass of electron
Structure of proton
1/ap=21,8 from functions (14),(15)
Eplank/ Emeg = 4,670113 = $(1/ap)^{½}$
$ap/a = 2\pi$ or $ap = 2\pi.a$, a = 1/137,035

Energy to be 1/ap = 21 : $E_0 = 0.8hc/(2\pi.1fermi)$ =159,82 **MeV/C2**

3μ=2 E_0

K+=3 E_0

(6/7).η=3 E_0
(6/7).p=5E_0
(6/7).n=5.E_0
Λ=7 E_0

(6/7).Ξ0=7 E_0
(6/7).Ξ-=7 E_0
(6/7).Ω=9 E_0

π+=(6/7) E_0
π0=(6/7) E_0

Boson W(kg) =(6/7).100.mp

Mp = mass of proton

		MeV/C2	
	MeV/C2	**diverse**	**MeV/C2**
μ	105.7	0.85	106.5466667
τ	1784		
K+	493.7	-14.24	479.46
K0s	497.7		
η	548.8	10.57	559.37
p	938.3	-6.02	932.2833333
n	939.6	-7.32	932.2833333
Λ	1115.6	3.14	1118.74
Σ+	1189.4		
Σ0	1192.5		
Σ-	1197.3		
Ξ0	1315	-9.80	1305.196667
Ξ-	1321	-15.80	1305.196667
Ω	1672	6.11	1678.11
π+	139.6	-2.61	136.9885714
π0	135	1.99	136.9885714
Boson W(kg)	1.43326E-25	0.00	1.43368E-25

The last work about nuclear particles has a limit of method , the approximation of 1.14-1.16 that I named 7/6 . This approximation comes from efklidhian equations of angular momentum . If we use the mole of particles and exponential equations we will have the approximation, x/1000 and then we could **know** if 1.14 is 7/6 .

We found 1.35 fermi in the approximation 1.14 , so 1.35/1.14 = 1.16 = 7/6 and 1.16fermi = 5x0.225fermi.

From this approach it seems that we talk about unified theory where the particles π+ and boson have very good approximation , also we can see the numbers of particles 3,5,7,9 in order in an approximation of 0.8-1.2/100. The unified approach was obvious from proton equations in the former paper of applications .

In this paper we can see the lengths of the proton, 0.225fermi,1f, 1.23f, 1.35f and 1.41f that equalises to a dynamic $c^2/2$.
In the particle index, the energies come from the structure of the proton(coeficient 0.8), 6/7 and length of 1fermi . We can have the same results in 1.072fermi with 0.8 and without 6/7 , also in 0.9fermi without 0.8 and 6/7 .
0.9fermi = 4 x 0.225fermi and 1.2fermi=6 x 0.225fermi closed to the dynamic of Paris. So we can have a list of lengths of the proton :

0.225f, 0.4f, 0.6f, 0.9f, 1.1f, 1.2f, 1.5f...
We can experimentally examine these lengths and particle approach .
Proton structure, 1/ap = 21.8
21.8/3 = 7.26 is equal to the coeficient of a nuclear spectrum function (like the Rydberg function)
6.28/7.25 = 1.16 = 7/6 or 2π/7.25 = 7/6. This must be the natural matter of 6/7
7.26fermi/0.225fermi = 32.2
32.2 = 2^5+0.2 so in the same way as neutrino prediction, we have angular momentum:

J = m.c.(r/0.225) = 3x(2^5).h
mc(n.r_0) = 3x(2^5).h, n = 1,2,3,…
The proton structure is: 3x(2^5)
It provides an angular momentum of 0.26h and energy of 44.4MeV/c2 and for one level of energy, 44.4/21.8 = 2.1MeV/c2, like the neutrino prediction .

End