Formation of Elementary Particles

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Abstract. The present article describes the formation of neutrons in plasma of gravibodies and describes the decay of the neutrons on protons, electrons and neutrinos in rarefied ether.

1 Formation of Neutrons in Plasma of Gravibodies

Concentration of logmats in the Universe is more than concentration of ovalmats and much more than spheremats. At formation of gravibodies around supermats (see sec.12.1), to these supermats was attracted the matic plasma, consisting from longmats and ovalmats, but the ether around of gravibody consists mainly from ovalmats and spheremats. The ovalmats have greater sphericity and accordingly mobility than the longmats. Due to that the longmats after collisions have mainly rotary motion and consequently in a small measure leaves, but the ovalmats have mainly rectilinear motion and therefore they fast leave from the place of collision. Therefore if two or more longmats collide, after collision they remain close each to other, forming a congestion of longmats.

Ovalmats, passing through a congestion of longmats, push these longmats to the center of the congestion, and on the exit from the congestion the impulse of the ovalmats can by so decreased, that they cannot push out the longmats from the congestion, but the ovalmats can leave the congestion and leave with acceleration. Therefore the strength of momenta of the ether in the direction to the congestion is more than from the congestion. Thus the impulses ovalmats of the ether from different sides compress the congestion of longmats, forming a stable elementary particle is called *neutron*, as is shown in fig. 1.

Very slow ovalmats cannot force the way through a neutron, because from collisions with the longmats they considerably decrease the velocity and the impulse and remain in the superficial layer of the neutron. The

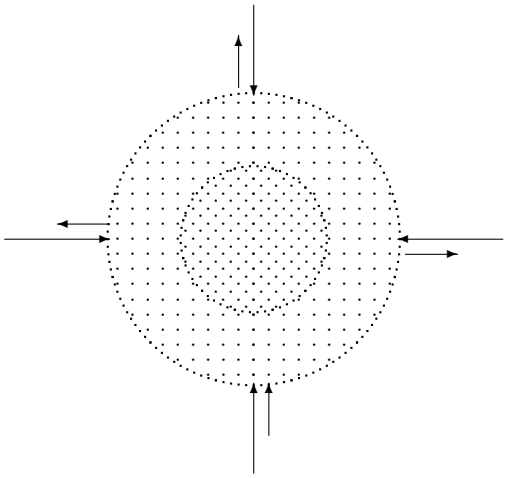

Figure 1: Momenta of ether, acting on neutron.

fast ethermats, representing spheremats, have such big impulse, that these ethermats at passing through a neutron, pushes on the longmats with such force, that push out a part of them from the neutron. But the concentration of ovalmats un the ether is much more than concentration of spheremats, then the longmats pushed out by fast ethermats from the neutron, again are pushed to it by ovalmats, and thus stability of existence of neutrons is kept.

The mass of separate neutrons is limited, because at some non-limiting mass of an elementary particle, the strength of momenta of mats of an elementary particle in a direction from within to outside will exceed the strength of momenta of the ether in direction in the elementary particle and the superfluous mats will leave an elementary particle. The mats, having smaller sphericity and accordingly smaller mobility, are located more close to the center of a neutron, and the mats, having greater sphericity, are located further from the center of the neutron. Therefore the superficial layer of a neutron consists from ovalmats which have almost same mobility, as the slow ovalmats of the ether. An border between a surface of a neutron and surrounding ether does not exist.

Due to the pushing of the less mobile mats closer to the center of the neutron, that part of the neutron which is located more close to the center of the neutron, has a greater density than that part of the neutron which is more removed from the center. Because the majority of longmats have almost identical small mobility, they are in the central part of the neutron and represent the *basis* of a neutron. Around of the basis of the neutron there are more mobile longmats and even more mobile ovalmats which represent the

sphere of a neutron, because she rarefied. The sphere of a neutron smoothly come to basis. But the basis of a neutron consists only from longmats small mobility, and the sphere consists from is mats different mobility, and even from ethermats.

If the neutron is motionless in relation to a surrounding uniform ether, then from different directions on the neutron is acting an identical strength of momenta of ether, due to that the neutron from all directions is compressed equally and has the spherical form. At collision of neutrons in the matic plasma, they get rotation and motion, but with small velocity.

2 Formation of Protons, Electrons and Neutrinos from Neutrons

In the center of gravibody, where there is a congestion of supermats, the matic plasma has a big density, in which neutrons are not formed. Neutrons are formed further of the nucleus of gravibody, there where the density of matic plasma is less and the ovalmats have sufficient velocity for action on the longmats. And still further from the centre of the gravivody the density of the plasma is still less and the neutrons can have big average velocity of motion because of inertial acceleration (see section 6). At collision of a moving neutron with other neutron the most the ovalmats have sufficient velocity for action on the longmats. And still further from the centre of the gravivody the density of the plasma is still less and the neutrons can have big average velocity of motion because of inertial acceleration (see section 6). At collision of a moving neutron with other neutron the most mobile ovalmats of the neutron cannot be kept in a congestion and because of the increased mobility leave the neutron, forming a separate elementary particle which is called *neutrino*. mobile ovalmats of the neutron cannot be kept in a congestion and because of the increased mobility leave the neutron, forming a separate elementary particle which is called *neutrino*.

At exit of the neutron from the dense ether (matic plasma) of atoms in more rarefied surrounding ether, the neutron increases the velocity of motion. Due to that the strength of momenta of the ether on the forward side of the neutron opposite the direction of his motion is increasing, but the strength of momenta of the ether for the back side in the direction of motion of the neutron is decreasing. Due to the reduction of the strength of momenta of the ether on one side of the neutron, the mats of the neutron from this side with smaller strength are pushed inside the neutron, why from

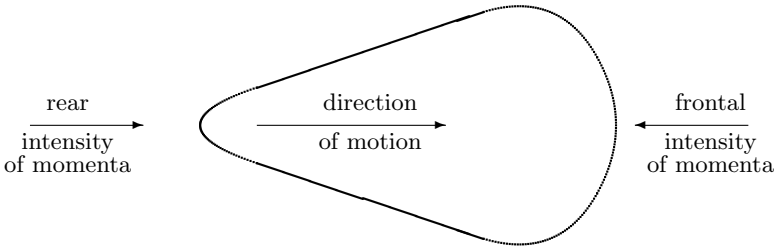

Figure 2: The shape of a moving neutron.

this side from the neutron there is an exit of ovalmats and part of longmats more spherical. Thus, at fast motion of the neutron, its basis consisting from longmats of small mobility are condensed to each other, and locate in the forward part of the neutron. But the ovalmats and a part of longmats more mobility, are less condensed to each other and are in a back part of the neutron. It would seem, that the ovalmats and the more mobile longmats should be forward of the basis of the neutron, but as the basis of the neutron is more condensed her mats collide with the ethermats less often, and due to that the basis of the neutron has smaller ethereal resistance than the sphere of the neutron, and locate in the forward part of the neutron. Neutron at motion have the form shown on Fig.2.

At exit of a neutron from the nucleus of atom, the neutron moves with acceleration. But, as the mats of the neutron have different mobility, there is their regrouping depending on their mobility. The basis of a neutron consist from mats, having almost identical small mobility, has a big density and consequently has a smaller ethereal resistance and greater limit velocity of motion than the sphere of the neutron, consisting from mats greater mobility.

As the sphere of a neutron because of small density has greater ethereal resistance than the basis of the neutron, then the sphere of the neutron earlier have limit velocity of motion (see sec. 6), but the basis of the neutron continues acceleration and leaves from the sphere of the neutron. Thus the basis of the neutron become a new elementary particle, which is called *antiproton*, and the separate sphere represents a new elementary particle, which is called *electron*. The antiproton and the electron have the same direction of rotation (concerning the direction of motion) as well as the initial

neutron. The antiproton differs from a proton only an opposite direction of rotation. The mass of a neutron is 1,008982 , and the mass of a proton or an antiproton is 1,007593. The basis of the electron consists from longmats, which have greater mobility than the longmats of a proton. Neutrino consist only from ovalmats.

At collision of a proton with an antiproton either with a neutron or at collision of an antineutron with a neutron or with an antiproton, there is them annigilation, i.e. a disintegration on separate mats, which we not see at experiences. (see sec 33-3). At collision of protons with each other they can break up to different astable elementary particles, existence of which is short-term, because of their wrong structure, at which the strength of momenta of mats of ether outside on a particle exceeds strength of momenta of mats of particle from within to outside. In this case the momenta of mats of the ether push out the mats from the particle. Electrons though less than protons, but they consist basically from ovalmats and longmats, which have greater mobility, and consequently also a greater impulse, than the longmats of protons.

Neutrons are primary elementary particles. The protons, electrons, neutrinos and their antiparticles are secondary elementary particles as they are not formed independently in matic plasma of gravibodies, and only as a result of disintegration of neutrons at their accelerated motion after exit in the surrounding ether.

The neutrons from the matic plasma, at getting in the rarefied plasma (a dense ether) have the accelerated motion and then they depending on different collisions can have an opposite direction of rotation in relation to the direction of motion. After that, the primary neutrons are subdivided into neutrons and antineutrons. From neutrons were formed the antiprotons and the electrons, and from antineutrons were formed the protons and the antielectrons. At formation of atoms the neutrons form the nucleus of atom, and the protons and the electrons become orbital motion around of the nucleus. (see sec. 11).

Conclusions

1. Elementary particles (nuclons, electrons, etc.) are clusters of multitudes of mats (initial particles of matter). Less mobile mats (longmats) are located more close to the center of elementary particle, and more mobile mats (ovalmats) are located further from the center of elementary particle.

2. Neutrons are the primary elementary particles, that are being formed

in matic plasma of gravibodies, where is a big concentration of the longmats.

3. The mass of a neutron is determined by the intensity of momenta of the ambient ether, which is capable to keep clustered the mats (longmats) of the neutron.

4. Disintegration of a neutron on antiprotons and electrons occurs at accelerated motion of the neutron. The condensed basis of the electron has a smaller ethereal resistance and a greater limit velocity of motion than the sphere of the neutron, why they move away from each other, forming separate elementary particles.

5. The mass of electron is caused by mass of sphere of a neutron of which is formed the electron.