

## Charge Hiding

This will explain the mass of a proton and neutron  
also the fine-structure constant

This explains the reason why gravity is so much weaker than charge. Let us imagine that the electron is the basic particle. If viewed on one side we see an electron. If viewed on the other side we see a positron.

Our universe is predisposed to electrons, it is just the way the first two electrons coupled in the universe. This will make a positron rotate and we will see the electron side, which is one and the same thing.

These are one and the same thing, which are just vibrations of goo. A neutron is just a number of electrons in which most of the charge is hidden. That which escapes is very weak and we call it gravity.

A proton is the same as a neutron except for one unpaired electron.

Proof:

Let us take a cube of electrons, of length  $L$ .  $L$  is in electron width's  
The volume of this cube is  $L^3$  which is the number of electrons in the cube.

A cube with  $L$  equal 3. would have  $L^3$  or 27 electrons one of which is hidden and 26 exposed.

If we had a cube with just one electron, to entirely hide this single cube we would need to add 6 more cubes on each side. This would still leave 8 corners exposed so we need 8 more cubes to totally hide it.

A neutron is a group of electron where all are hidden.

A proton is a group of electron where one electron is exposed.

We start with a cube with length  $L$  per side the number of electrons is  $L^3$ .

To entirely cover and hide this cube:

We start by covering two opposing sides  $2(L + 2)^2$ .

We then cover the next two opposing sides  $2L(L + 2)$ .

And the final 2 sides  $2L^2$

Therefore for entire coverage  $L^3 = 2((L + 2)^2 + L(L + 2) + L^2)$  eq1

$$2((L + 2)^2 + L(L + 2) + L^2) - L^3 = 0$$

therefore  $2(3L^2 + 6L + 4) - L^3 = 0$

After coverage the new number of electrons is  $(L + 2)^3$

Solving for L in eq1 yields L=7.69464 real  
 or L= -0.847322 +- 0.567212i complex

The number of electrons in this entirely covered cube is  $(L + 2)^3 = 911.160868677369344$   
 The electrons are paired off so the number of electrons is twice this. or  
 1822.321737354738688

This suggest that there are 1822 electrons in a neutron because.  
 The atomic mass unit is  $1.66 \times 10^{-27}$  kg which is 1822 electron masses

$1.66e-27/1822 = 9.110867178924259e-31$  which is the electron mass.

The neutron has 911 electron pairs, this is unstable.  
 The proton has 1 less electron . This is the stable hydrogen atom.

The latest definition of the atomic mass unit is 1/12 the mass of a carbon 12 atom.

pm = proton mass  
 nm = neutron mass  
 em = electron mass  
 b = binding energy

carbon 12:  $6pm + 6nm + 6em - b$  is the mass of 1 carbon 12 atom.

If we divide by 12 we get the atomic mass unit (amu).

$$pm/2 + nm/2 + em/2 - b/12$$

$$(pm + nm + em)/2 - b/12$$

$$(pm + nm + em)/2 - 1.64293230184800988074e - 28/12 = 1.66053879059209991766e - 27 = \text{one amu.}$$

This is half of a neutron and proton and an electron minus 1/12 the binding energy of carbon.

It would be nice if the amu was redefined to  $em * 1822.321737354738688$ .

$$\text{New amu.} = em * 1822.321737354738688 = 1.66002251058162448224e-27$$

$$\text{Original amu.} = 1.66053879059209991766e-27$$

This will not affect the price of bread but will affect how it is sliced or diced.

Here I present the  
 fine-structure constant alpha

From the conjecture above Solving for L in eq1 yields  $L=7.69464$

The magic number is 7.69464 so we have a cube whose length on each side is 7.69464.  
 $L=7.694644203726145$  accurate L

Our magic cube is  $7.69464 * 7.69464 * 7.69464 = 455.580280299769344$

$$(L + 2)^3 = 911.16205395266385869646$$

$$2(L + 2)^3 = 1822.32410790532771739292$$

$L=7.694644203726145$

To circular:

Think of L as the diameter with no dimensions.

L is a number just like if you have a tiled floor 15 X 10 tiles

we have 150 tiles not 150 square tiles, or maybe we do hope our tiles are square.

$$(L/2)^3 \quad \text{cube of half the length}$$

$\pi(L/2)^3$  the number of electron groups in the core is similar to  $(4/3)\pi(r)^3$  radius r cubed , but no 4/3 because there is a lot of empty spaces

The volume of a sphere is  $(4/3)\pi(r)^3$  so 3/4 of this sphere is  $\pi(L/2)^3$  .

$\sqrt{3}L$  the diagonal of diagonal, lower corner to top corner on opposite edges.

$\pi\sqrt{3}L$  the number of electron groups in the circumference which shields the core is similar to ie. Pie times diameter

$L=7.694644203726145$  accurate L

$$(L/2)^3 - \sqrt{3}L = 43.62011366502244 \quad \text{net effect. This is more basic than alpha}$$

$$1/(43.62011366502244 * \pi) = 0.00729731904479270274 = \text{alpha to this } 0.0072973$$

$$(L/2)^3 = L^3/8$$

If you have a random tumbling cube only one of the 8 corners will will face any direction at a time.

Hence 1/8 of  $L^3$  is active while shielded by  $\sqrt{3}L$ .

$$\pi((L/2)^3 - \sqrt{3}L) = 137.03662863878625 \quad 1/\text{alpha}$$

So now that we understand alpha we may not need it anymore because :- the following are more fundamental constants

$$L=7.694644203726145 \quad \text{and}$$

$$(L/2)^3 - \sqrt{3}L = 43.62011366502244$$

$$1/(43.62011366502244 * \pi) = 0.00729731904479270274 = \text{alpha to this 0.0072973 accuracy.}$$

The measured value of 1/alpha is = 137.035999678985826

$$\text{the difference } 137.03662863878625 - 137.035999678985826 = 0.000628959800424$$

$$100*(137.03662863878625 - 137.035999678985826)/137.035999678985826 = 0.000458974139567 \quad \% \text{ percent difference}$$

This is the same up to 7 decimal places

The measured value of alpha is = 0.0072973 525376

$$1/\pi((L/2)^3 - \sqrt{3}L) = 0.0072973 1904479270361$$

It is difficult to measure alpha as the velocities influences the observations. Alpha is not so constant, it depends on the velocity or energy of its constituents. These are all just cubicles of energy, frequency of spin and rotation.

We cannot put an electron at zero velocity around a proton and measure.

Every thing is going at c in the first place.

If they say an electron is going at 1/4 the speed of light c it is really going at c plus 1/4 c. or 1.25c.

This can explain how the circumference shields the core and hides a part of it.

What we observe for mass and charge is much lower than the real thing.

Please improve on this theory especially if you know Fourier mathematics.

These are not balls floating around. They are vibrations trapped in a locality which are fighting to share the Goo.

This will explain both nuclear and chemical interactions.

Read about gravity <http://rucko.com/modules/gravity/>

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END RUCKO aka. Leon Rapaport

## Particles

We currently have a zoo of particles, but all these particles are just vibrations of the goo.

When we smash an atom any and all vibrations will appear. Some radiate as energy and as stable particles. But they are still just energy.

It is like smashing a glass bowl with a sledge hammer and giving a name to each shape you find.

It is still glass, vibrations of goo.

Richard Feinman hung alpha on his wall and wished for another Nobel prize.

Feinman said  $0.08542455$  real fine struct fineman  $1/.08542455^2 = 137.035977048532154$   
 $(1/\alpha_1)^{0.5} = 0.085424542946392$

This will continue.