

Redefining Leptons (or called Mesons) and Baryons

Yibing Qiu

yibing.qiu@hotmail.com

Abstract: Giving new models of the lepton (or called the meson) and the baryon.

Main Viewpoints and Conclusions:

In nature, only protons, electrons and neutrinos are the elementary particles.

A lepton (or called a meson) refers to the composite particle that constituted of a number of electrons and a plurality of neutrinos.

A π -meson is compounded of an electron and a neutrino; it is the smallest and most important ones in mesons (leptons).

A lepton (a meson) is a dispersion system, electrons is dispersed substance or dispersed phase; neutrinos is dispersed medium or dispersion phase.

A baryon refers to the composite particle that constituted by a proton and a lepton (a meson).

A neutron is compounded of a proton and a π -meson; it is the smallest and lightest ones in baryons.

Each baryon will eventually decay to be a proton and a lepton (a meson).

References

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[3] *Baryons*
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