

Classical Nuclear Model

This nuclear model is an addendum to the oscillating proton model in [Proton Cosmology](#) [1].

The Neutron:

A neutron is created when the proton acquires extra energy-mass. Under extreme temperatures and densities, as in the center of a star, we observe an abundance of high energy particles where nuclear processes like [fusion](#) and [beta-decay](#) occur. Applicable high energy particles in close proximity are attracted to and pulled through one of the protons spinning polar ring charges. It is stopped near the protons center by the opposite polar spin ring. The particle is trapped inside the proton and changed in a direction toward mass as the charge rings collapse inward upon it; at the end of the four “quadrons” inbound oscillation cycle [1]. It is incorporated into a larger newly created fifth particle. This new positively charged U particle is too massive to be totally converted back into field energy, as it would be within the proton at the end of the quadrons outbound phase [1]. The positive charge polarity of the newly created “U” particle initially repels the four quadrons outward as it is rapidly stripped of charge, it flips to negative charge, as it is now mass changing, (radiating) in a direction toward energy. It still exists as a negatively charged “U” particle at the proton/neutron center, when the quadron particles reach the outer limits of their respective oscillation paths. The negative “U” particle draws the four oscillating quadrons into a position of charge equilibrium, given charge field always moves at light speed, faster than the oscillating masses. This causes particle oscillations to halt. The quadrons become relatively static, drawing the last of any stored energy away from their containment, making it more negative at the terminus of their outbound oscillation. The four positive quadrons are all attracted to, yet held out, away from the neutron’s negative center by their own mutual repulsion of like charge. No radiated field motion occurs across the inner/outer surface of the spheroid nuclear containment. No charge can be detected from the outside, the proton has transformed into a neutron by transforming extra energy/mass into a stable centrally located negative particle in the [Neutron](#) [2]. It is mentioned by Dr. Miller that the same accelerators tests used to find the layered charge locals of the neutron also found the proton was positively charged throughout, with the middle region possessing a stronger charge than the interior and exterior. Four positive, oscillating particles [1] within a spheroid, would display these observed charge characteristics.

In this [article](#) Dr. Miller interprets the charge results found on and in the neutron by means of the currently accepted 3 quark baryon paradigm. It is similar to the various orbital, counter-orbital and varying velocities description he used in explaining the charge morphologies he detected on the [Proton](#)[3], however no mechanism or causality is offered to explain what actuates or initiates these varying quark orbital’s and velocities to occur.

The bonding force of protons and neutrons in the Proton Cosmology model can be analogized with the Classical electromagnetic field characteristics of capacitance, induction and transformer theory in electronics. It offers a viable mechanism, to account

for the linear accelerator scattering data that Dr. Miller, et al. have spent most of a lifetime in discovering.

The long range negativity of the neutrons central particle, bonds the neutron to the positivity of the proton [2].

[1] The strong force (gluon fields) are radiated within and about the spheroid proton as dual intensifying, counter-rotating ring charges alternating with four opposing spin deflection point pairs, expanding into arc charges would be attracted to and induce motion in nearby peripherally held static quadron particles within adjacent neutrons. Induction is what stabilizes the proton and neutron together similar to a positive field transformer. The strong force is due to the attraction and need for free radiated charge field, stored (capacitance) and radiated on the protons semi-permeable surface, to induce motion in proximal, formerly oscillating, static charged particles in the neutron. The positive charge fields of the proton dynamically bond the neutron to it, by means of proximal radiated proton charge field into neutron proximal internal particle motion interaction which allows for tunneling to overcome the repulsive Coulomb effect. The semi-static quadrons, move and shift (counter-oscillate) within the confines of the neutron to best accommodate the interaction of intensifying and perpendicularly opposed, alternating positive charge field morphologies radiated on the surface of adjacent protons. (Relative to transformer theory, the proton is the primary winding and the neutron the secondary winding.)

The combined proton-neutron interactive shared oscillation, counter-oscillation functions, require less energy to maintain as does the fusion to synchronicity of deuterium to form helium, the excess energy is released in fusion.

Summarization:

The “U” particle (strange quark) is a dynamic 5th particle inside all protons that is created centrally at the end of the quadrons inward oscillation phase, due to stored, focused, radiated field collapse [1]. It is changed in mass/energy ratio and from positive to negative charge and eventually back to total radiated field energy during the outbound oscillation phase of the four quadrons in the proton. Synchronous oscillation of four positive particles in the protons of a nucleus radiating perpendicularly opposed, alternating positive charge fields in a 2, 8 field projection, would look like [THIS](#). This rapidly alternating charge morphology system can explain the Pauli Principle and Heisenberg’s random quantum electron jumping observations. Rapidly alternating field projections as described would make electrons appear in clouds, rather than orbitals.

The neutron is a transformed proton that has a more massive, stable negatively charged “U” particle existing at its center, at the end of the quadrons outbound oscillation phase, which halts oscillations. The static (relatively static) quadrons in the neutron are moved aside by proton field induction, allowing the central negative U particle in the neutron to feel a stronger attraction to the greater positivity of the proton. The neutron acts as a posito-dynamic, counter-oscillating, rotating, flywheel, field energy coupling device to the proton. Stable elements larger than hydrogen do not exist without neutrons. The primary function of neutrons is to couple together protons, charge dynamically to form

the nuclei of larger elements. Nuclear force is the role for stored and free radiated charge field to induce motion in proximal, static or lesser velocity charged masses.

[1] <http://vixra.org/abs/1311.0086>

[2] <http://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.112001>

[3] <http://arxiv.org/abs/0802.3731v1>