

**ABSTRACT**

This article is the continuation of the author's previous work <<HE.Dn.1>>, published earlier << HE>>.

In this work the structure of hydrogen, oxygen atoms and the water molecule is considered.

It shows the general principle of the matter elements structure with the main types of its state : “gaseous” ; “liquid” ; “solid” .

To clarify the text I am sending the original.

**<< MATTER STRUCTURE >>**

**DESCRIPTION**

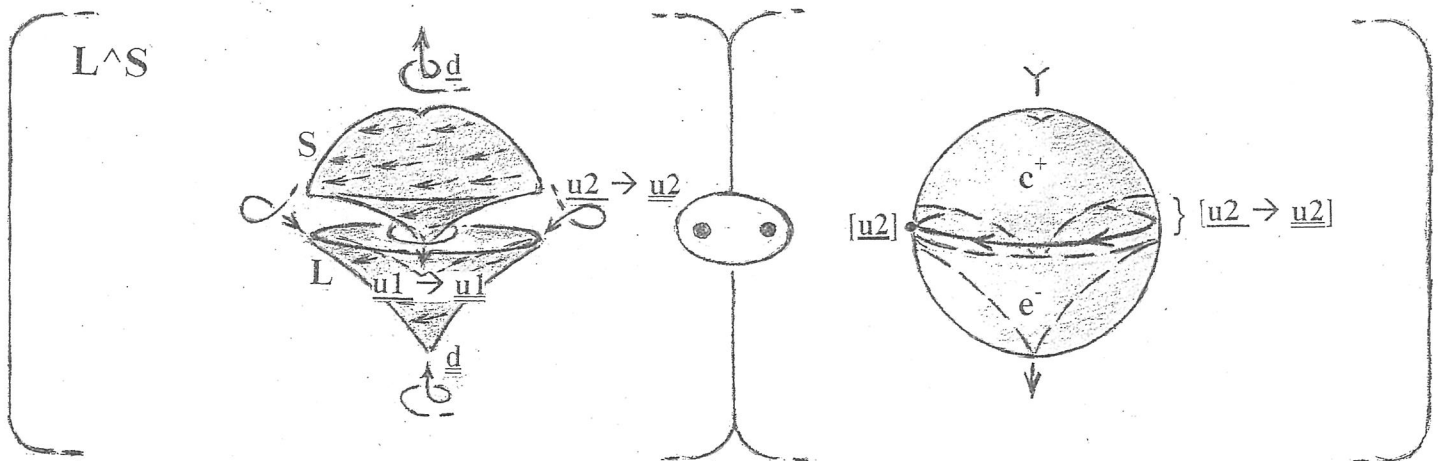
This article <<HE.Dn.1>> presents one aspect of the earlier research <<HE>>, published in this publishing source under the number: **1701.0488[PDF]** .

The structure of “hydrogen (H)” and “oxygen (O)” atoms and the water molecule (**H<sub>2</sub>O**) is considered on the basis of the constituents **L<sup>^</sup>S** and their behavior in the environment.

Thus, the general principle of the matter elements structure in the geometric form with their state types is demonstrated.

Now we proceed to the description.

Let us consider the particle **L<sup>^</sup>S** in the environment using its image in the form of a “described” sphere with the edge being the result of the action during the final passing the cyclic stage  $c^+ \rightarrow e^-$  (see below) , while the points marked on it are resulted from the action of “quarks”, which will be mentioned in the case of necessity (the attached figure to the right) :



The field of the surface action of the connections  $u_2 \rightarrow u_2$  is defined as  $[u_2 \rightarrow u_2]$  , while the marked “annular” structural direction along the “cross-section” from the randomly selected point on it, which separates the action zones of  $c^+$  and  $e^-$  from the constituting elements **S ; L**, is defined as  $[u_2]$  and is considered as its element.

Therefore, the assessed multitude  $[u_2 \rightarrow u_2]$  consists of elements  $[u_2]$  of its “annular” structural action.

Interaction between **S** and **L** in the particle **L<sup>^</sup>S** always shows the relative spatial location, i.e. its value  $[u_2 \rightarrow u_2]$  is determined.

During the environment value changing to the higher or lower side, the field  $[u_2 \rightarrow u_2]$  **L<sup>^</sup>S** will also deviate in the same direction, preserving unchanged the action of  $u_2 \rightarrow u_2$  upon its own “state of temperature environment” - (TE,TP) : its value at pressure.