CONVINCING CONFIRMATION OF EXCLUSIVE MODEL OF THE PROTON
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Physical laws at the level of a research of atom and a kernel have the features. In atomic measurement the proton can be presented as a positron kernel with an electron shell.
Assumptions and conclusions:
1) The proton consists of 1836 electrons and 1837 positrons.
2) The huge quantity of the unstable "elementary particles" resulting from compulsory destruction of a proton are only combinations of positrons and electrons.
3) In nuclear measurement the proton has more complex structure.
4) The mass of a proton is equal to the mass of electrons.
Scientists from Jefferson's (USA) Laboratory have found out that about the center of a proton pressure is positive and parts forcibly quarks, but at increase in distance from the center – it becomes negative and begins to connect particles. The peak of pushing away is necessary at distance about 0.6 femtometr from the center of a proton and reaches more than 1035 pascals - it is more, than pressure in the most dense object in the Universe — a neutron star. Thus, the proton has a standard structure of all in the Universe, that is a kernel with a power electron shell.

Literature: