

## 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:

1. Nikitin, V. N. Hypothesis of a structure of a proton [Electronic resource]/V. N. Nikitin, I. V. Nikitin//Vixra.org. – Access mode: <http://vixra.org/abs/1508.0023/>. – (Date of the application 8/3/2015).