

What mean Angle of 18 degrees for long lived Elementary Particles?

Yuri Danoyan

Abstract

An unheeded link revealed between the values of mass some elementary particles at an angle of 18 degrees. A possible explanation of the phenomenon of 18 degrees can be found in the article "The Interplanetary Olympics". Scientific American, August, 1992 p.124. The apparent angle is therefore 18.83 degrees, as calculated.

The area of the existence tangent function ranged from $(-\infty, 0, 1+\infty)$

I mean content of the universe as a metric trigonometric function.

I also suggested that the unit(1)of the Universe could be the mass of a proton, the "king of all elementary particles" and equal to=1 in the mathematical sense.

I will try to show some specific observation concerning of mass elementary particles[1] and call it the phenomenon of 18 degrees. Reminding , by the way, that Golden ratio $\Phi=1.61$ and $1/1.61=2\sin 18\text{deg}$. Actually $(18+-1)\text{deg}$.

I uncovered phenomenon of 18 degrees accidentally by calculating experimenting with values of mass. I couldn't find an explanation.

Ignoring eta mesons, where is lifetime very small $(10^{-21}, 10^{-23}\text{sec})$.

I divided values of pseudoscalar meson mass by the mass of proton M_p (938.27 Mev). I then interpreted the quotients as a inverse tangent and analyzed the angles.

I calculating below (Mev)

$\tan^{-1}(m/M_p)$

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π^+ 139.57	8.41 (deg)=(45-37) deg
π^0 134.97	8.13 (deg)=(45-37) deg
η 547.85	30,26 (deg)=(45-15) deg
η' (958) 957.78	45,58 (deg)=(45+0,6)deg
$\eta c(1S)$ 2,980.3	72,52(deg)=(45+27,5)deg
$\eta b(1S)$ 9,390.9	84,29(deg)=(45+39,3)deg
K^+ 493.27.	75(deg)= (45-18)deg
K^0 497.614	27.9(deg)=(45-18)deg
$K^0 S$ 497.61	27,93 deg=(45-18)deg
$K^0 L$ 497.61	27,93 deg=(45-18)deg
D^+ 1869	63.34(deg)=(45+18)deg
D^0 1864	63.28(deg)=(45+18)deg
$D^+ s$ 1968	64.5(deg)=(45+18)deg
B^+ 5279	79.9(deg)=(45+35)deg
B^0 5279	79.9(deg)=(45+35)deg
$B^0 s$ 5,366.	80,08 (deg) = (45+35)deg
$B^+ c$ 6,277±6	81.41(deg)= (45+35)deg

Approx.summary:

$M_{pi}=M_p \times \tan(45-2 \times 18)\text{deg}$

$M_k=M_p \times \tan(45-18)\text{deg}$

$M_d=M_p \times \tan(45+18)\text{deg}$

$M_b=M_p \times \tan(45+2 \times 18)\text{deg}$

Other cases of 18 degrees where mass of proton vs. mass of charged leptons is 18 degrees

$$\mu - 105.65 \text{ Mev} \quad 6.424 = (45-38.576) \text{ deg} = (45-2 \times 19) \text{ deg}$$

$$\tau - 1777 \text{ Mev} \quad 62.16 = (45+17.165) \text{ deg} = (45+17) \text{ deg}$$

$$\tan 18.4 \text{ degree} = 1/3$$

An angle of 18 degree has indirect connection with golden ratio

References: 1. <https://pdg.lbl.gov/>