THE PROTON-ELECTRON PAIR

nature's building block

By

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(based upon work by Isaac Newton

and Charles-Augustin de Coulomb)

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Published by CalQlata

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First published August 2024

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Preface

After studying (and verifying) Isaac Newton's mathematical laws of orbital motion, I realised that Relativity and Quantum Theory are irrelevant (both being unworkable and unnecessary), but when combined with Coulomb's work, Newton's laws revealed the basic building blocks of all universal matter;

hydrogen, deuterium and tritium

which are variations of the proton-electron pair.

Every element in the universe comprises collections of deuterium and tritium, and hydrogen is the ultimate product of fission, which is the energy generated in all bright stars and planets.

What's more, they are very simple, both logically and mathematically. They are like Lego-blocks, push the proton - and its neutron partner(s) - of a proton electron pair inside the orbital shell of another (fusion), and you have helium. Push the nucleus of any element inside the innermost electron shells of any other atom and you have a different element. This occurs naturally in massive, cold bodies such as galactic force-centres, the great attractor and the ultimate body, where sufficient core pressure exists.

Rotate any electro-magnetic charge about another and you generate an electro-magnetic field and energy (EME), the means whereby energy is transferred between them.

Imbue sufficient EME into a proton-electron pair for its electron to achieve 'c', and you create a neutron, storing all of its energy at the time of its union. This is the energy released during each 'Big-Bang' (≈7.4E+60 Joules), and into all subsequent universal orbits.

So, everything in the universe comprises collections of proton-electron pairs that generate all universal energy, making them the single most important structure in the universe.

Keith Dixon-Roche 2024

1 Introduction

A proton-electron pair is a single proton with a single orbiting electron partner.

The two particles are attracted to each other due to their opposite electrical charges, but they will not unite because the electron is naturally dynamic, it must keep moving. When partnered with a proton, an electron will collect electro-magnetic energy (EME) from its surroundings, which it will use to alter its orbital velocity (kinetic energy). It will also pass on this energy to its proton partner, increasing its electrical charge (e').

The proton will not use this additional electrical charge to attract any more electrons due to electricity sharing (chapter 2.2.1); the attractive force between two electrically attracted particles will only share the lowest of the two charges. For example, take two electrical charges of different magnitude; 'q_1' and 'q_2':

Coulomb states that the force between these charges is; $F = k.q_1.q_2 / R^2$

But, in fact, it looks like this; $F = k.(q/R)^2$

where 'q' is the lesser (magnitude) of the two ('q_1' and 'q_2')

Therefore, a proton will only hold onto one electron, which always holds an electrical charge of the magnitude 'e' (the elementary charge unit), so, the electrical [attraction] force between the two particles will always be; $F = k.(e/R)^2$

Rotate any electro-magnetic charge about another of opposite polarity and you not only generate EME, but also electrical and magnetic fields. Electrical sharing ensures that the electrical field remains within the proton-electron pair, but the magnetic field extends beyond its confines (chapter 4). This magnetic field is not only responsible for holding onto neutrons, but …

… as long as the pair's magnetic field attraction force is less than the electron's centrifugal force, the proton-electron pair will remain as such. But the instant the magnetic field force exceeds centrifugal force, the pair will unite as a neutron retaining its energy at the time of its union, which occurs when the electron's orbital velocity reaches light-speed (c); @ a temperature of 623316124.717178 Kelvin; the highest possible temperature in nature.

Important Note:

Mass and gravity were unknown concepts; they are today used to describe things that we don't understand;

mass is actually magnetic charge and gravity is the attraction between magnetically charged particles.

So, references to mass and gravity in this book actually refer to magnetic charge (m) and magnetic attraction respectively.