

Abstract Submitted  
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**Analysis about the force of electrons revolve around the nucleus**

HAN YONGQUAN, 15611860790 — 1, Let's compare the difference of two algorithms: the electrostatic force between protons and electrons,  $F1 = ke^2 / r^2$ ,  $r$  is the radius of the electron around the nucleus movement – within  $10^{-10}$  meters; Electronic movement speed is close to the light- about  $10^7$  meters per second, the size of the centripetal force  $F2 = v^2m/r$ .  $F1$  should be approximately equal to  $F2$ , calculate the ratio of  $F1$  and  $F2$ ,  $F2 / F1 = (v^2m/r) (ke^2 / r^2) / = (10^7 * 10^7 * 0.91 * 10^{-30} / r) / (9 * 10^9 * 1.6 * 10^{-19} * 1.6 * 10^{-19} / r^2) = 4 * 10^3$ . The calculation shows that not only the electrostatic force and other force. 2, The radius of the electron orbiting around the nucleus named  $r$ ,  $F = Ke^2 / r^2 = 9 * 10^9 * 1.6 * 10^{-19} / r^2 = v^2m/r$ ,  $r = 2.5 * 10^{-14}$  meters, namely that the radius of hydrogen atom is about  $2.5 * 10^{-14}$  meters, that is different with the observed result ( $10^{-10}$  meters). Electrons revolve around the nucleus may faster than  $10^7$  m/s, can almost reach  $10^8$  meters per second, if the electronic moves by  $10^8$  meters per second, hydrogen atom radius is approximately  $2.5 * 10^{-16}$  meters, has converged in the interior of the nucleus, it is not possible. Use density to instead of electricity, can solve this problem. Author: hanyongquan TEL: 15611860790

Han Yongquan  
15611860790

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