

Abstract Submitted
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Radiation Quantum Analysis of the same speed of light HAN QUAN, 15611860790 — Matter is composed of "waves", which converge on the "waves" of atoms and subatoms to form the physical substance. The "waves" that diverge in the outer space make up the space-time substance. Radiation quantum comes from the atomic nuclei inside. They are composed of mutually rotating particle pairs. The radius of the nucleus is on the order of 10^{-15} meters, making up the neutron, and the radius of gyration of the particle pairs with protons rotating around each other should be on the order of 10^{-18} meters (on the scale of weak interaction). When the nucleus is disturbed, it is bound to occur that the smaller the quantum radius, the easier it is to form. The law of nuclear radiation appears: the radius of the radiation quantum is inversely proportional to the quantity of the radiation quantum. In a certain period of time, $r \cdot n = S$, where r is the radius of the quantum, n is the quantum number of radiation over a period of time, and S is a constant in meters. Suppose the time is 1 second, $S = 3 \cdot 10^8$ meters, that is, the distance of light quantum 1 second no matter what the radius of the radiation quantum, a quantum string of $3 \cdot 10^8$ meters can be formed in one second.

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