Abstract Submitted
for the APR20 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Elementary Particles from a Quantized Mackouse-Klein-Gordon (MKG) Gravitational Equation NATHAN MACKOUSE, Temple University, EDWARD MACKOUSE[1], Independent Research, P. O. Box 470, Furlong, PA 18925 — A Physical Model is presented for the Proton and Neutron. The Electron Antineutrino mass is calculated. E=Energy MeV, v=velocity/c, c=speed of light, mo sum of rest masses, md heavier boson inside rest mass down quark, mu smaller outside rest mass up quark, n=0,1,2 etc., spin=(2n+1)/2, r= radius meters, rotational velocity Hertz/second, 1. $E^(2)$= (2n+1)$E^(2)v^(2)$+(mo)(mo) (MKG) Equation: 2. solution 1. E=(mo)/square root(1-(2n+1)$v^(2)$): Lepton equation: 3. solution 2. Mack version E=mu/square root(1-(2n+1)$v^(2)$) + md/square root(1-(2n+1)$v^(2)$): Proton 938.272; mu 107.590, E mu 707.878; md 191.692, E md 230.39: mu neutron - proton energy difference due to electron reduced rest mass .1962: md neutron - proton energy difference due to electron antineutrino rest mass .003659: The antineutrino rest mass can be used in dark matter calculations to explain gravitation as the momentum effects of a 4th state of matter.: Proton vu .988381, ru 5.9427E-16, vd .554746, rd 3.33541E-16, rotational velocity 4.9862E23: Magnetic moments, electromagnetic mass differences etc. can be performed for elementary particles.

[1]Retired Physicist who is starting to play again with physics with help from children. Nathan provides help with theory and Matthew a Temple University graduate provides computer help.

Edward Mackouse
Independent Research, P. O. Box 470, Furlong, PA 18925

Date submitted: 09 Jan 2020 Electronic form version 1.4