

Abstract Submitted
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Origin of the Mass HAN YONGQUAN — Mass originates from velocity, which is determined by the total sum of interior and exterior velocities of the object. No matter how big the difference between the volume sizes of two objects is, as long as their sum of interior and exterior velocities equals, their mass would be the same. It can be said that the mass of an electron is equal to one kilogram. It is theoretically inferred that positron and negatron are the smallest particles composing matter. Mass is directly proportional to velocity and proportionality constant k is equal to 4.2×10^{-45} . It can be written in the form of $m = k \times v$. If m is 1 kilogram, velocity is $v = 2.38 \times 10^{44}$ meters/second, which means that as long as the velocity of an electron reaches this numerical value and then its mass is 1 kilogram. Any particle's mass could be 1 kilogram, as long as its total sum of interior and exterior velocities reaches this numerical value. Electromagnetic waves is the smallest particle that can Independent existence and composition material, the electron velocity in the inside of substances $v = \sqrt{\frac{Hp^2}{4mr}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.5 \times 10^{-104} (2.17 \times 10^{42})^2}{4 \times 0.91 \times 10^{-30} \times 10^{-18}}} = 2.13 \times 10^{14}$ TEL: 13241375685

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