

About the apparent mass of the neutron and the proton

Chadwick performed a series of experiments that showed that neutron-radiation consisted of uncharged particles with about the same mass as a proton. Chadwick won the Nobel Prize in Physics for this discovery in 1935. This is an important reason that in the current insights the axiom is that both protons and neutrons consist of a threesome of quarks.

We postpone in our article that neutron consists -notwithstanding the current insights- of a foursome of quarks (2 quarks up, 2 quarks down)'' .

It is important to understand that following Einstein's ideas there is no such thing as mass. Mass is only a resultant power in the specific situation that appears on earth. Newton has described this specific situation with his laws* in an outstanding way.

The curvature of a neutron on earth appears to be the same as the curvature of a proton on earth because they almost have a similar physical appearance. In this curvature they are hit likewise by particles (1-db's and other). Coalitions with particles will slow down the speed of the neutron or the proton. Every coalition reduces the speed of the neutron or proton in the curvatures around planet earth. Every coalition will bring the object in a lower curvature around planet earth. The process stops when the neutron or the proton hits the surface of earth. On the surface of earth the neutron or the proton will have the same speed as the surface of earth and they will stay in the corresponding curvature.

****In Newtonian mechanics, the centrifugal force is an inertial force (also called a 'fictitious' or 'pseudo' force) directed away from the axis of rotation that appears to act on all objects when viewed in a rotating. All measurements of position and velocity must be made relative to some frame of reference (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centrifugal_force).***

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